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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 204. TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1895—TWELVE PAGES.—WITH ART SUPPLEMENT. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MRS. CONNER DEAD.

Holmes Himself Tells of the Fate of the Woman.

KILLED BY A DOCTOR.

Wife of the Fiend Publicly Repudiates Him.

SCENE AT THE INTERVIEW.

Blood-Stained Garment Found in the Chicago Cellar,

EVIDENCE OF A TERRIBLE CRIME.

That Mrs. I. L. Conner is dead is certain. That Holmes either killed her or is directly responsible for her death is equally sure. Holmes yesterday admitted the woman was no more, but, as usual, he tried to shift the blame on some one else.

Almost equally certain is it that Mrs. Conner's daughter Gertrude is not in the land of the living. Holmes says he does not know what has become of her, and that in itself is practically an admission she has been made away with.

The fact that Holmes admits Mrs. Conner's death is not known to the authorities in Philadelphia. He made the admission yesterday afternoon to a man who, with District-Attorney Graham, was closeted with him in the Moyamensing Penitentiary. This is his statement:

"Mrs. Conner got into trouble and a Chicago doctor performed an operation. The job was such a bungling one the woman died."

This is the first light shed on the case since Mrs. Conner disappeared from public view in 1893. When her husband learned of her entanglement with Holmes he secured a divorce, but, although parted from the woman, he assisted her parents in Davenport, Ia., in endeavoring to secure some trace of her. That they were heart-broken over her disappearance was shown yesterday when in searching the house at Sixty-third street a letter from them to Holmes was found. It was evidently in answer to a letter from Holmes to them—that being presumably a scheme on his part to throw them off the trail—asking where she had gone. The letter closes as follows:

"The letter we received surprised us very much, as we supposed our daughter Julie in your company. We are very anxious to know her whereabouts, and her daughter also, and by answering this letter and telling us where she is you will greatly relieve her poor old gray-haired father and mother."

Holmes was closely questioned on the subject of Mrs. Conner's death by his counsel, Mr. Shoemaker, and answered his interrogations in a way which showed he thoroughly understood who was referred to. The detective who was present at the interview, however, thinks Holmes confuses Mrs. Conner with a girl of the same name, but only 18 years of age, who died about the time he mentions under similar circumstances.

FOUND A BLOODY GARMENT.

Sensational Discovery Made in the Sixty-third Street Building.

After the men who are exploring the basement in the Holmes Building had quit work last night Detectives Fitzpatrick and Norton, who are superintending the search, made a tour through the various compartments of the cellar and discovered a woman's blood-stained under garment, which is apparently the most important piece of evidence, and in fact the only one of any importance, which has been found on the premises.

The two officers went through the cellar with iron rods, poking the ground to find soft places where it might seem probable the earth had been disturbed recently. In so doing they stirred up some ashes near the northeast corner of the building not far from where two of the workmen had been digging all day and brought to light the blood-stained linen. There was some doubt whether the stains were caused by the red paint or blood. This question was subsequently settled by Dr. C. P. Stringfield, who, at the request of THE TRIBUNE, made a chemical test and found the brownish-red discoloration was blood.

The garment was smeared all over and had evidently been used to wipe up a large pool of blood or to stanch a heavy flow from some wound or internal hemorrhage. The stains were so old that they had turned brown, and when the pieces of the cloth were soaked the water showed but slight discoloration. The ash pile in which the garment was found will be thoroughly turned over today and more important exposures may be the result.

Inspector Fitzpatrick, when asked what importance he attached to this new development, said the investigation had not proceeded far enough to enable him to form a clear opinion. Taking a man of the character of Holmes, he said, it would not be surprising to find traces or evidences of crime in any place where he had ever made it his home, and it was mainly on this theory he was having the building searched. Whether the garment found by the detectives had any bearing on Holmes' crime or would prove to be of any value as evidence against him were matters which could only be determined by time and the developments of the case as it advanced.

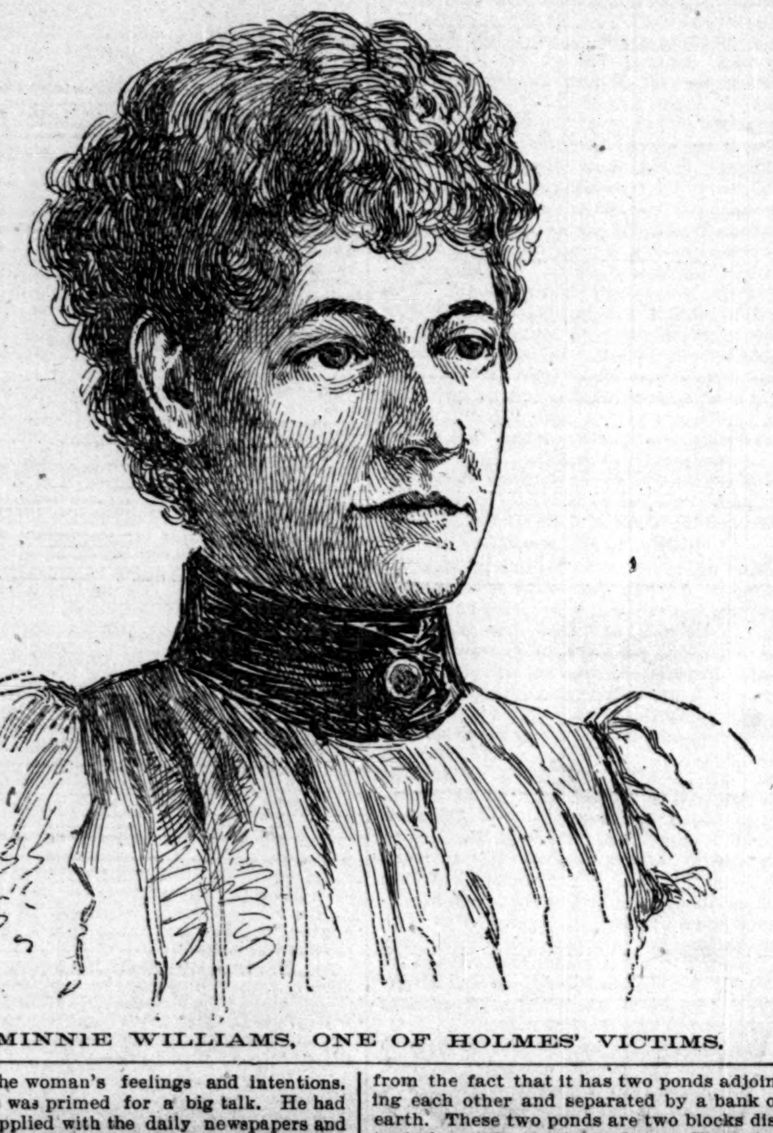
To determine whether the suspicious stains were really blood Dr. Stringfield cut several fragments from the garment and taking them to his office subjected them to the tests laid down in the works on medical jurisprudence. The first test was with the microscope. A small piece of the cloth was soaked in a solution of salt and water until the liquid showed a slight discoloration, then a drop was placed on a slide and put under a lens of 3,200 magnifying power. While what appeared to be a few blood corpuscles showed in the field the test was not entirely satisfactory to the doctor. He said the blood, if blood it were, was so old that only an extremely weak solution could be obtained, and he determined to try another test, which is simply to distinguish blood from any other red fluid, such as paint, dyes, fruit stains, etc., but would not determine whether the blood was animal or human. This test was made by suspending a small piece of the cloth by a string in a test tube, in which there was a small quantity of water. When the liquid had become slightly colored the tube was held over a gas jet, when the effects mentioned in the rules for the test quickly made their appearance. First the color disappeared and then followed the coagulation of albumen in the blood, causing the liquid to turn a milky color. As it was allowed to cool a reddish brown sediment settled to the bottom. The final proof of the test was the adding of diluted ammonia to the solution. If it had been anything but blood the ammonia would have taken away the color, but the color remained and Dr. Stringfield said there was no doubt that the stains on the garment were stains of blood.

That Holmes is badly in need of money, either to pay lawyers to defend him or for other purposes, is apparent. It was learned yesterday that since he has been in jail he wrote a letter to a man in Cedar Rapids, Ia., offering to deed to him property to the value of $100,000, which included the block belonging to the Williams sisters in Texas and certain property in Chicago, if he would personally take $10,000 in cash to him. He also offered to turn over to him the handling of his last wife's property in Indiana.

HOLMES' WIFE REPUDIATES HIM.

She Refuses to Speak or Shake Hands with the Prisoner.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 22.—[Special.]—When H. H. Holmes heard that his Franklin (Ind.) wife, formerly Miss Georgiana Yoke, had arrived here and intended to give away his secrets he at once asked for an interview with District-Attorney Graham. Mrs. Holmes arrived here last week, but has been sick in a hospital. She is carefully guarded by an officer and is not permitted to see anybody. Holmes became worried because she did not call on him, as he wanted to have a talk with her so as to gauge the woman's feelings and intentions. Holmes was primed for a big talk. He had been supplied with the daily newspapers and knew everything that had recently been charged against him.



MINNIE WILLIAMS, ONE OF HOLMES' VICTIMS.

In the District-Attorney's room were Mr. Graham, Mrs. Holmes, or Howard, W. A. Shoemaker, counsel for Holmes, and Detective Gentry. When Holmes stepped into the room he walked over to his wife to greet her, but she indignantly drew back from him and repulsed his advances. It was evident the woman has enough of Holmes and that she intended to cut loose from him. The couple did not exchange a word during the three hours they were in the District-Attorney's office except when the woman was compelled to answer questions through Mr. Graham. When the interview was finished Holmes walked up to his wife and said:

"I hope they are taking good care of you. Do you want anything?"

The woman made no reply and turned aside. She was unnerved by the interview, however, and was taken off by one of the police matrons to her hiding place. Holmes said afterwards:

"I am not worried about myself or what may happen to me, but I do care about that woman. But she is fixed all right, for I have given her plenty."

Turning the discussion to the recent developments in Chicago Holmes said:

"I owned the building at Sixty-third street, but I don't think I should be held accountable for everything that transpired there, because other people occupied a good part of it."

Holmes had no desire to talk after the scene with his wife, as he was worried over her action and now believes she has deserted him. Until the time he was left alone in his cell he wanted to discuss his wife and her conduct only. The object of the interview with District Attorney Graham was to talk over the Toronto end of the story as regards the Pitzel children. Mrs. Holmes produced the famous diary which she had kept at the instigation of the prisoner, detailing his movements during October and November, 1894. It proved a boomerang this time. The entries accounted for Holmes being in Toronto for all the time except two days. During that period Mrs. Holmes said she did not see her husband, and she added:

"He told me he had been away fishing."

It is believed by the authorities that during those two days Holmes made away with the two Pitzel girls.

Mrs. Holmes will remain in the city for a few days and help District-Attorney Graham to ferret out the Toronto case against her husband. She is denied to all callers, as it is feared by the authorities she may be spirited away. Her condition of nervousness is so great she needs constant care.

PICTURES OF MINNIE WILLIAMS.

Inspector Fitzpatrick to Send Them Broadcast Over the World.

Inspector Fitzpatrick received two photographs of Minnie Williams yesterday and will have them copied and sent throughout the world in the hope that the girl may thus be found if she is still alive. E. C. Lewis, a teacher from Forney, Tex., who is attending the summer school at the University of Chicago, and who knew one of the Williams girls, having made her acquaintance at teachers' meetings in Texas, examined the pictures, but when he saw them said it was the younger sister he knew.

WHERE THE "RIBS" CAME FROM.

Part of the Lining of the Drum of Holmes' Stove.

Poking among the disjointed sections of the stove in the room formerly occupied by Holmes, a reporter for THE TRIBUNE found some more "ribs" yesterday afternoon. Having learned that the "ribs" on which the latest Holmes sensation was based were merely bits of fireclay, it seemed desirable to find out where they came from. The lower part of the stove is lined with fireclay tiles, and presented no formation where the "ribs" would fit, but when an examination was made of the sheet iron drum which goes on top of the fire-pot the true location of the "ribs" was discovered. At the bottom of the drum is a groove which was yesterday partly filled with a fireproof cement, put in, doubtless, to make an airtight joint between the two sections of the stove. About

[Continued on eighth page.]

ICE FROM FOUL POOLS.

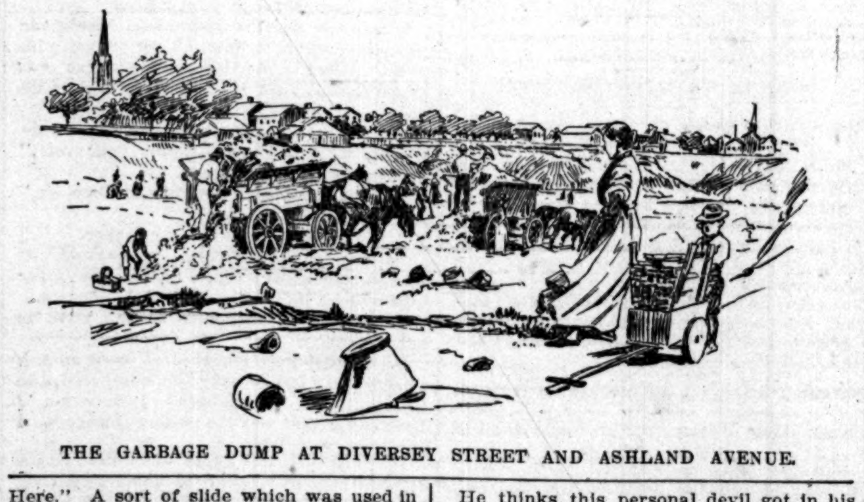
PONDS NEAR NORTH SIDE GARBAGE DUMP USED.

Three Firms Get Most of Their Supply of Ice from Dirty Puddles Near Ashland Avenue and Diversey Street—The Immediate Atmosphere Reeks with Offensive Odors and the Earth Is Saturated with Decaying Matter—Mayor Swift Criticises the Health Department.

Within a radius of a few blocks of the garbage dump on Diversey street, near North Ashland avenue, there are five ponds from which ice is taken in the winter by three companies and stored in houses on the shores of the ponds. The nearest one is less than fifteen feet from the garbage dump, and the ice taken from it is sold by Wohlleber & Co. The Lincoln Ice company gets a portion of its ice from a pond the nearest shore of which is 300 feet from the garbage Ice company, which possibly gets its name from the fact that it has two ponds adjoining each other and separated by a bank of earth. These two ponds are two blocks distant from the garbage dump. The wind from the northeast yesterday blew clouds of refuse from the dump into these ponds, and a person who stood south of the pile of garbage for five minutes found himself completely covered with fine white dust.

Sanitary Policeman No. 26 at the garbage dump informed a reporter for THE TRIBUNE that in order to render the smell from the garbage as inoffensive as possible to the residents of the neighborhood the worst garbage is dumped away from the street sides of the lot and taken to the other side, near the ponds. The extreme southern end of the dump had therefore the worst, if any distinction in garbage can be made, of the matter left.

A reporter who visited the office of Wohlleber & Co. yesterday afternoon was informed that the ice is taken from the pond named. In the yard were several wagons being loaded with ice, and two children were taking pieces away in carts. A sign on the office facing the street reads: "Ice For Sale Here." A sort of slide which was used in winter for hauling the ice from the pond led to the top story of the house. These slides were on all three ice houses owned by the different companies. A man in the office volunteered the information that the different companies sometimes rent their ponds for short periods in the winter to other ice companies.



THE GARBAGE DUMP AT DIVERSEY STREET AND ASHLAND AVENUE.

At the storehouse of the Lincoln Ice company, in Wrightwood avenue near Southport, when inquiry was made as to whether ice was obtained from the pond, the answer was:

"Well—yes, some of it."

The information was given that a portion of their ice comes from Lake Waubesa, Wis. On the company's wagons is printed in one of the corners of the sides: "Lake Waubesa."

The Twin Lakes Ice company, No. 1306 North Ashland avenue, is farther removed from the dump than the others. It has two ponds, separated from each other by a bank of earth. When a workman was asked where the ice was obtained he pointed to the two ponds. At one end of one of them apples in various stages of ripeness, from green to decayed, were floating in the water.

The garbage dump was a busy place yesterday. At 4:20 in the afternoon there were twenty-six wagons leaving garbage, while fifty men, women, and children were raking over the refuse and picking up articles of food and clothing. Three small children had as many baskets of half-decayed fruit they had gathered and were taking home. The foreman said it was impossible to keep them away from the place.

Mayor Swift was shown a copy of the illustration which accompanies this story. His Honor put both hands in the air, raised his eyebrows, and remarked

"Well, well; what on earth has the Health Department of this city been doing the last few years?"

WRIGHT LAW NOT CONSTITUTIONAL.

Decision in Los Angeles That Invalidates $50,000,000 in Bonds.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 22.—Judge Ross in the United States District Court today declared the Wright irrigation law unconstitutional. Under the Wright act bonds have been issued to the extent of $50,000,000, and are held all over the United States and Europe. The decision invalidates $50,000,000 of bonds of irrigation districts in which confirmation proceedings have been taken.

GETS A DEATH BLOW IN A PRIZE-FIGHT

Louis Schmidt Killed by Frank Klein in a Mill at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 22.—[Special.]—Louis Schmidt Jr., an aspiring local pugilist, received a blow in a fight with Frank Klein, another aspiring amateur, early this morning, from which he died this afternoon. Klein was placed under arrest on the charge of manslaughter and all of the seconds, time-keepers, and others who had anything to do with the fight will be arrested as soon as found. Young Schmidt, who was only 19 years of age, was an athletic young fellow who had achieved something of a reputation as a boxer among the North Side admirers of the manly art. His most aspiring rival was Frank Klein. For several months the two have been bragging of their superior powers and a few days ago a finish fight between them was arranged to settle the question of the superiority. The fight was for $10 a side and the gate receipts, and came off last night. There were about 100 friends of the fighters and several sports present. Henry Baker, the heavyweight fighter, acted as second for Klein, while August Leidgen acted in a similar capacity for the dead man. W. Salisbury was the referee and Mike Schelebein was the timekeeper. In the fifth round Klein hit Schmidt a heavy blow on the breast, which knocked him down. He fell backward, his head striking the floor. When his second ran to him he was unconscious. At 2 o'clock this morning Dr. H. W. Earles was called to the road house, where the fight occurred. He found young Schmidt in an unconscious condition and suffering to all appearances from concussion of the brain. Dr. Earles, seeing at once the serious condition of the young man, had him conveyed to Trinity Hospital, where he remained in an unconscious condition until his death, which occurred this afternoon. As soon as the result of the blow was known Frank Klein, who is a shoecutter, living at No. 1077 Eleventh street, was placed under arrest, and tonight Schelebein, the timekeeper, was arrested. Henry Baker and the others who are wanted could not be found. Klein, who is at the Central Station, is distracted over the affair. The police are finding it a difficult task to find out or to locate those who were in attendance at the fight, but they will all be placed under arrest and held as witnesses. Schmidt was the only son of Louis Schmidt, a grocer living at No. 921 Third street.

WAITERS' QUARREL ENDS IN MURDER.

Dispute Who Shall Serve a Liberal Guest and One Kills the Other.

William Buford shot and instantly killed Gordon Ewing in the alley in the rear of the Southern Hotel just after 8 o'clock last evening. Both men were employed as waiters at the hotel and are colored.

The men had quarreled in the kitchen and coming to blows Buford chased Ewing from the room. The basis of their quarrel was strife between them as to who should serve a guest of the house known to be liberal with his tips. The two men ran down the stairs leading to the alley in the rear of the hotel. Ewing tried to escape through a doorway into a restaurant across the alley. He was unable to open the door and Buford, running up, drew a revolver and shot him in the head, the bullet entering on the left side and passing clear through. Ewing sank to the pavement and died instantly. Buford, throwing off the black coat and white apron worn by waiters, ran down the alley and disappeared.

Policemen were soon on the spot and Ewing's body was taken to No. 11 Adams street. A message was sent to all stations giving a description of Buford. Ewing was 22 years old and unmarried. His address is not known. Buford is also unmarried, 28 years old, and lives at Spring street and Wentworth avenue.

FEMALE BICYCLISTS ARE CONDEMNED

Sensational Sermon by the Rev. T. B. Hawthorn of Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga., July 22.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. B. Hawthorne preached a sensational sermon against feminine bicycling Sunday night and the result is bicyclists of both sexes are up in arms against him. He declares a personal devil is responsible for the desire on the part of women to disport themselves on bicycles.

He thinks this personal devil got in his work at Boston when the Christian Endeavorers had a big bicycle parade. Among other things he said: "I think the time has come when every man who is loyal to women should lift up his voice in earnest protest against this recent bicycle craze. If the women who mount bicycles and parade the streets of our city knew the comments they provoke they would certainly abandon the indelicate and unwomanly exercise. It is simply impossible for women who persist in this immodest exhibition of themselves to escape insult. Let us stop the abomination before it goes any further. I am satisfied that a majority of women who have made this misstep did not intend to be immodest and that their purposes are pure, but the impression they make is shocking to the sensibilities of all men who have a true reverence for womanhood and a true conception of womanly modesty. Women have begun to ride horseback after the fashion of men and have announced their purpose to persist in it until the whole sisterhood has followed their example. What next? If something is not done to stop this Satanic contagion the world will soon not be worth saving."

BABY MARION MAY PRESS THE BUTTON.

Little Daughter of President Cleveland to Start Atlanta's Exposition.

Atlanta, Ga., July 22.—[Special.]—Baby Marion Cleveland will probably touch the button that will start the machinery at the opening of the Cotton States and International Exposition. The Western Union will run a wire to Gray Gables and another into the Exposition grounds here. An operator in Atlanta will give the signal, and at the other end, 1,000 miles away, a touch of the button will send the current that starts the wheels. The Exposition directors desire the little Maid Marion shall touch the button. If she does not it will be Mr. or Mrs. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland was originally invited to come to the opening Sept. 18. He replied his engagements would allow him to remain here only a few hours on that day if he should come and proposed to come Oct. 18, which will be President's day.

Goes to Washington University.

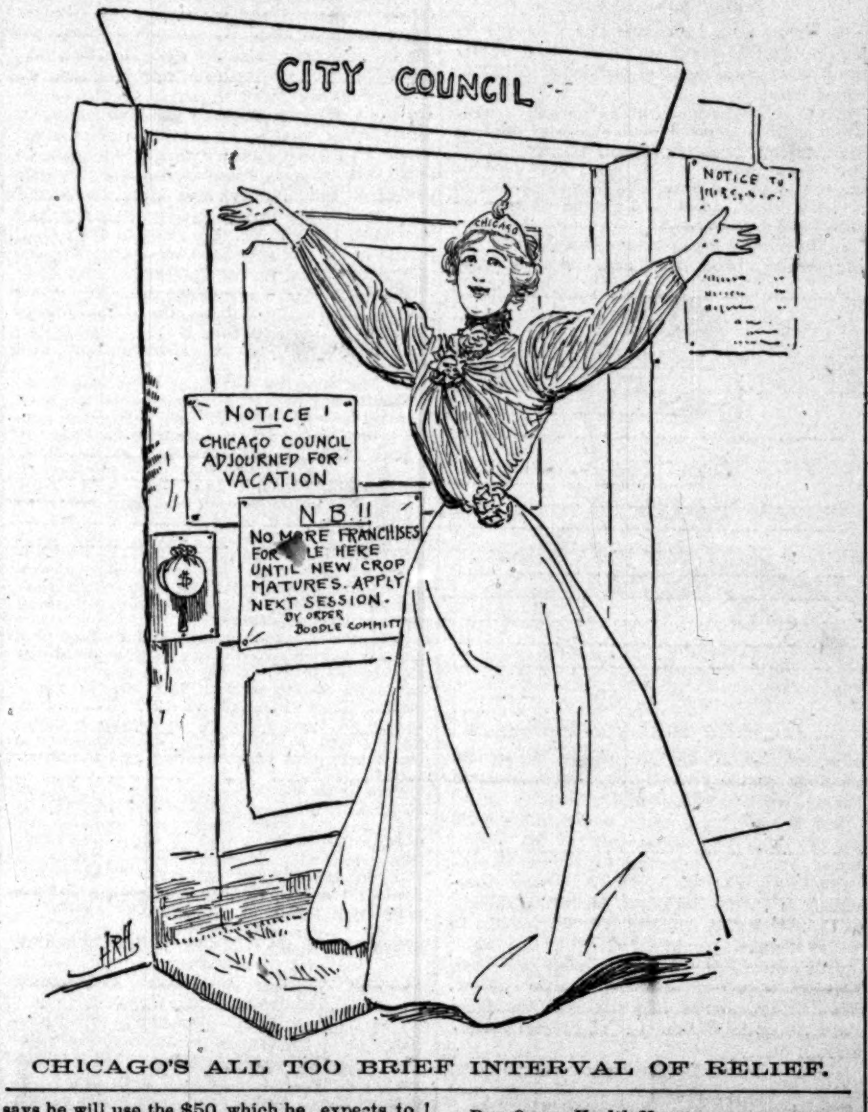
South Bend, Ind., July 22.—Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, the well-known author, poet, and lecturer, who has occupied the chair of English literature at Notre Dame for seven years, has accepted a like position with the university at Washington.

TO GET THE REWARD.

FUGITIVE TRAMP GOES TO PRISON TO HELP HIS PAL ALONG.

Thomas Donald Penrice, a Deserter from the Army, Is Surrendered to the Police by His Companion, an Englishman—It Was Prearranged So as to Give the Foreigner the Price for His Capture—Will Spend the Money for Naturalization Papers.

Two tramps, one willing to endure imprisonment in a United States military prison as a deserter that the other might secure the $50 paid by the government to informers, were the interesting pair who presented themselves before a Central Station officer last night and asked to be locked up. The two men are Thomas Donald Penrice, who says he is a deserter from the United States Army, and W. H. Winterburn, an Englishman, who says he will use the $50 which he expects to get for informing on his friend in taking out naturalization papers and joining the army. The two men became acquainted in London. Penrice fled to England after deserting from the army. His stories of America filled Winterburn with a desire to cross the ocean. They became fast friends and he approached Winterburn on the subject of a trip to America and the latter consented. They did not have enough money, however, although the Londoner was not entirely without means. He held what was then considered a fair position and after a few weeks, together with the limited amount of money Penrice had earned by odd jobs, they accumulated enough money to purchase tickets to this country. Accordingly they set sail from London May 14 last and arrived at Quebec about three weeks ago. They made their way to this city, arriving a few days after their landing.



CITY COUNCIL
NOTICE TO
CHICAGO
NOTICE!
CHICAGO COUNCIL ADJOURNED FOR VACATION
N.B.!!
NO MORE FRANCHISES FOR SALE HERE UNTIL NEW CROP MATURES. APPLY NEXT SESSION.
BY ORDER BOODLE COMMITT
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HRB

CHICAGO'S ALL TOO BRIEF INTERVAL OF RELIEF.

They were entirely without money, but Penrice secured enough by begging on the street to obtain a bed for them in a lodging-house. The following morning both men went out in search of work, but disappointment after disappointment confronted them. By begging and doing odd jobs they obtained enough money to secure shelter in the Liberty Bell Lodging-House on Desplaines street, where they stopped most of the time. Winterburn became homesick.

They thought of enlisting in the army, but Penrice was a deserter and Winterburn an alien. The latter wanted to take out his first papers preparatory to naturalization, but had not the means to do so. His object was to secure admission to the army. Then he grew despondent. If he had the money to obtain his papers he felt sure he could become a soldier. Then he accused Penrice of misrepresenting America and expressed his dissatisfaction with having left his work in England.

Penrice's gratitude was not diminished. He had often told his companion that he was a deserter, even before they left London. The government would pay a reward for his capture, and by accepting the prison for himself he could place his friend out of immediate want. In doing so he would also have a living, and he resolved to let his friend surrender him to secure the price paid for deserters.

Policeman Driscoll of the Central Detail was traveling his post last night when the two men accosted him. Winterburn informed the policeman that Penrice was a deserter from the army and asked him to arrest him. Penrice admitted the charge to Officer Driscoll, who took him to the station. He told Sergt. Brett that Winterburn was the informant who caused his arrest. He said nothing, however, of the prearranged agreement, but admitted his guilt. He was then locked up.

Later Winterburn went to the Central Station to talk to Sergt. Brett about the reward. He told the whole story to the Sergeant, and said it was prearranged by them for him to give Penrice over to the authorities in order to secure the reward.

According to their story Penrice deserted from the cavalry at Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis about sixteen months ago. He had enlisted only a few days before desertion and had not yet been assigned to a regiment. He first came to Chicago and later fled to England, where he met Winterburn. Last night the St. Louis authorities were notified of Penrice's arrest.

BANK DIRECTORS ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

They Are Admitted to Bail, but Get a Scoring in a Newspaper.

St. Johns, N. F., July 22.—The directors of the Union Bank were arrested, but were at once admitted to bail. The Telegram, the government organ, attacks the directors of both banks, accusing them of appropriating between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 to their private accounts, and marvels at the delay in taking steps to vindicate the ends of justice.

FATAL FOUNDRY FIRE AT QUINCY, ILL.

Total Loss Is $30,000 and One Fireman Is Thought to Be Killed.

Quincy, Ill., July 22.—Wright & Adams' foundry and John Berbinger's Oriental Hotel burned tonight. Loss, $30,000; partly insured. Percy Hunsacker, a fireman, was perhaps fatally injured by falling walls.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

SUBJECT OF TODAY'S ART SUPPLEMENT.
"By the Lake"—Edward Bisson.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; possible showers.
Sun rises at 4:35½; sets at 7:20.
Moon 2 days old; sets at 8:35 a. m.

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LOSES HIS LIFE IN A BICYCLE FALL.

Medical Student Sacrifices Himself to Save a Young Woman.

Erie, Pa., July 22.—George Lacy Stranahan, son of Dr. Charles W. Stranahan, a prominent surgeon, died tonight in consequence of a fall received in a bicycle accident. The young man was in his last year's studies in the Buffalo Medical College, and had already acquired a reputation as a surgical operator. He received his fatal blow in a sacrifice fall to avoid a collision with a young woman cycler.

Good Foreign Exhibit at Atlanta.

London, July 22.—The foreign exhibition at the Cotton States International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., will be a most successful one. Mr. Macchi, the European representative of the Exposition, is now engaged in closing his office here and will sail for New York Saturday next from Liverpool on board the Cunard line steamship Umbria.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Wong Kee, a Chinaman, was mysteriously murdered yesterday in Montreal, Que.

The American wire, rod, and nail mills at Anderson, Ind., will resume full operations with a force of 800 men Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

The contract for constructing the new court-house at Baltimore, Md., was awarded to John Gill & Sons, Cleveland, O. Their bid was $1,849,000.

San Francisco clergymen are making a vigorous protest against the production of "The Durrant Case," a play based upon the Emanuel Church murders.

Five hundred men employed in the Glenwood Manufacturing company's plant at Glenwood, Wis., struck yesterday for an increase in wages and a regular pay day.

A bill was filed yesterday at Birmingham, Ala., to foreclose a mortgage on the Williamson Iron company's property in the interest of owners of $60,000 of unpaid bonds.

Nora Cronin and her brother of Charlotte, N. Y., are charged with arson. The parochial school was mysteriously burned down six days after being insured for $4,000.

Railroad coal miners of the Pittsburg, Pa., district are trying to arrange a uniform scale of wages, if possible, without resorting to a strike. Delegates from fifty-three mines are represented.

The trial of William Henry Theodore Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont began in San Francisco, Cal., yesterday. Upon its conclusion he will be tried for the murder of Minnie Williams.

Reports from Little Rock, Ark., that a general strike on the Gould system is imminent because of trouble between the Missouri Pacific management and the Order of Railway Telegraphers prove to be unfounded.

Grand Chief Powell of the Order of Railway Telegraphers has asked for a conference with the managers of the Cotton Belt railway relative to the company's abolition of its agreement under which its telegraphers work.

A head-end collision between the passenger train from Olean and a freight train on the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad occurred about one mile from East Smithport, Pa., yesterday. No one was killed but many were injured.

Prof C. E. Fay of Tufts College and twenty-six members of the Appalachian Mountain club started yesterday in a special car from Boston for a trip among the Selkirk Mountains in British Columbia to penetrate parts of the region hitherto unknown.

LAST EDITION.

IS A FIELD OF DEAD.

Seventeen Indians Killed at Jackson Hole, Wyo.

TRIBES VOW VENGEANCE.

Preparing to Annihilate the White Settlers.

CLIMAX OF LONG STRIFE.

Wholesale Slaughter Imminent Unless Troops Get Quick Action.

PRINCETON PARTY PROBABLY SAFE

Market Lake, Idaho, July 22.—Seventeen Indians were killed in the Indian troubles at Jackson Hole, Wyo., July 15.

July 13 thirty men left Jackson's Hole to arrest all Indians breaking the game laws of Wyoming. In Hoback Cañon they surprised a camp of seventeen Indians and took them all prisoners and started with them for Jackson's Hole. In the cañon they tried to escape, and all the Indians were killed except one papoose, who was brought into the Hole.

There were 133 fresh elk skins in this camp. John H. Carnes, a squaw man, and the oldest settler in Jackson's Hole, has gone over into Idaho, and says every settler in Jackson's Hole will be butchered.

There were 300 Bannock warriors on Hoback River when Carnes was there, and he says all squaws have been sent away and that the bucks are daily joining the main band.

Jackson's Hole settlers are now intrenched and awaiting the attack. Unless the cavalry gets there quick every settler between Jackson's Hole and this railway station is in danger of massacre.

It is the climax of the jealousy which has existed for some time over the hunting privileges, the Indians being goaded at last to a violent outbreak.

The first indication of trouble at Jackson Hole came July 19, when Gov. Richards of Wyoming received a telegram from the Justice of the Peace and constable of Maryville, in the Jackson Hole District, to this effect:

> Nine Indians arrested; one killed; others escaped. Many Indians reported here threatening lives and property. Settlers are moving miles away. Want protection immediately. Action on your part absolutely necessary.

The Governor forwarded the message to the Secretary of the Interior, asking him to take action. The government was disposed to make light of the matter and sent out the official statement that the real trouble in Wyoming was that the Indians are better hunters than the whites in the region and that the jealousy of them was the main cause of the trouble. The report of the alleged uprising of the Bannock Indians was received at the War Department, but no action was taken further than to notify the department commander to have troops at Fort Washakie in readiness to protect the people and property in case they were wanted.

The reports since then have been desultory and in some cases conflicting, the place being so remote from direct communication that it was impossible to verify either side before. The burden of proof, however, has been on the side of violence, which is now confirmed by this latest report.

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 22.—Gov. Richards received advices today that some forty young Bannock bucks are in the vicinity of Ham's Fork, a station on the Oregon Short Line in Uintah County. The Indians have a big horse herd with them and are inducing the Utes to visit them, ostensibly to trade horses. There are no squaws with the band and it is believed their real object is to have a sun dance if the Utes join them. Their movements will be closely watched and they will not be permitted to commit any depredations.

THINKS PRINCETON PARTY IS SAFE.

Letters Received Dated July 15 That Indicate No Harm Has Come to It.

Princeton, N. J., July 22.—[Special.]—No news of further developments in the case of the students reported to have been captured in Wyoming by the Bannock Indians have reached here today, except two letters received by Prof. Scott and Mrs. Hatcher, which were written, one from Louder and the other from Dubois, by Prof. Hatcher just before the party started on its trip to the Wind River Valley. The latest is to Prof. Scott and was mailed July 15 at Dubois, Fairmount County. Considerable encouragement of the safety of the party is derived from these letters from the fact that Prof. Hatcher speaks of the Indian troubles which occurred July 4 in the Jackson Hole region and assures Prof. Scott no danger to the party need be apprehended since, if it was thought expedient, the route would be changed and the Jackson Hole district would not be visited. Prof. Hatcher further says it will be probably impossible to reach the Yellowstone Park, owing to the lateness of the start and the desire to return to Casper by Aug. 8. It is concluded the party has probably started on its return trip from the Wind River Valley, and word from them of their safety is anxiously awaited here.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—Prof. Pierce, father of S. E. Pierce, one of the party of Princetonians said to have been captured by the Bannock Indians in Idaho, this morning received a letter from his son dated July 10, with a postscript dated July 15. The postscript was written at the mouth of Porry Creek, about sixty miles from Jackson Hole, where the troubles are said to have occurred. Young Pierce said the party was about to start for the Yellowstone through the Union Pass. Gov. Richards' dispatch to the Secretary of the Interior last week fixed the date of the fight as July 13. As the students could not have reached the locality before the 18th, Mr. Pierce entertains little anxiety in regard to them.

It is not believed at the War Department the students are in trouble with the Indians. Gen. Coppinger, commanding the troops in that section, has been asked to send a party to discover the whereabouts of the students.

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 22.—Gov. Richards has received a number of anxious inquiries from Eastern friends of members of the nineteenth annual geological survey from Princeton College, now making a trip in Northwestern Wyoming, who have been reported captured by Bannocks and massacred. Gov. Richards is certain no harm has befallen the students. The fight between settlers and Bannock Indians occurred July 4 in the Jackson Hole region, near the Western Wyoming line, directly south of the Yellowstone National Park. July 5 the Princeton students were at Lander, in Fremont County, over 100 miles from the scene of the trouble.

SPAIN TO FIGHT HARD

WILL RUSH A BIG ARMY TO BATTLE WITH THE INSURGENTS.

Its Cuban Force to Be Increased 25,000 Men, 20,000 of Whom Will Be Infantry—Gen. Campos Routs 5,000 Insurgents and Kills 500—Reports of the Latest Engagements—Returns of the Elections in England—Curses for Stambuloff's Body—Foreign News.

Madrid, July 22.—Preparations are being made to dispatch large reinforcements of troops to Cuba. According to the present plans by Aug. 15 20,000 infantry, 1,250 cavalry, 1,200 artillery, and 1,000 engineers will leave Spain for Havana. The government will ask the Cortes to mobilize the First Infantry without delay.

Havana, July 22.—Dispatches received here from Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, say the inhabitants of Manzanillo, as well as the inhabitants of other towns of the neighborhood, are giving a warm welcome to Captain-General Martinez de Campos in recognition of his victory over the insurgents.

The troops from Santiago de Cuba arrived safely at Manzanillo, and were shortly afterwards dispatched to Bayamo, where they arrived without molestation. The news of the Captain-General's victory has been confirmed. With 1,200 troops he routed 5,000 insurgents. The insurgents left 500 dead and wounded on the field, and also left 150 dead horses on the battlefield.

Antonio Ruiz Perdomo and Manual Vargas, American citizens, left here on the steamer Habana yesterday for New York. Messrs. Perdomo and Vargas left Cuba by order of the government.

The Spanish torpedo boat Martin Pinzon has arrived at Gibara from Spain.

In the battle of Valenzuela Lieut.-Cols. Raquero, Samartin, Lolo, and Penites were wounded. The other officers wounded were Capt. Tranesi, Lieut. Soto, principal aide-de-camp to Gen. Santocildes, who was killed.

Lieut.-Col. Tejeda, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, has surprised and engaged an insurgent band, burning their camps and barracks, and killing three of them. The insurgents carried away seven of their wounded. On the side of the troops' auxiliaries only one man was wounded.

The insurgents recently surprised four guerrilla auxiliary soldiers near Puerto Principe and killed three of them. The fourth escaped.

A long section of the railroad between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas has been destroyed by the insurgents in the neighborhood of Mounts Piri Siguanea and Vellas. Capt. Canada, with a detachment of civil guards, engaged a band of insurgents at Cartagena, province of Santa Clara, recently, killing four, wounding five, and taking one prisoner.

A dispatch from Cienfuegos, province of Santa Clara, announces the surrender there of Insurgent Leader Mariano Pine. Two other insurgents armed with rifles have surrendered at Vueltas and eighteen insurgents with rifles and ammunition, revolvers and machetes, have given themselves up to the authorities at Quiemades.

At Guineas, in the Sagua District, five insurgents went to a store and demanded arms. The clerks in charge not having any to surrender so informed the insurgents, who fired upon the defenseless men and killed two of them. A detachment of troops has been sent in pursuit of the murderers.

Havana, Cuba, July 22.—[Copyright, New York World.]—The news that Gen. Santocildes has been killed in battle has just been made public here. There had been persistent though vague reports for some days that something serious had happened.

According to advices received today the rebel troops gained a great victory at the battle between Manzanillo and Bayamo, July 13, and the Cubans are jubilant. The joined forces of Gens. Masso, Periquito, Perez, and Rabi, these private reports say, attacked Gen. Campos and his forces, numbering 1,700 men, and routed them. Not only was Gen. Santocildes killed but a great many other officers fell, while the Spanish suffered a severe loss in soldiers, ammunition, and provisions. Gen. Campos' horse was shot underneath him, and according to stories from several different sources he was wounded in the left arm.

It is rumored that Gen. Campos, instead of occupying his usual post at the head of his staff, personally commanded the troops on the march from Manzanillo. Gen. Santocildes, who should have been in command, was mistaken for Gen. Campos, and the first discharge from the rebel skirmishers was directed at Gen. Santocildes, who was pierced by twenty-five bullets. No little anxiety is felt by the Spanish because of the scarcity of news as to the whereabouts or safety of Gen. Campos. Col. Jimnes Sandoval, who surprised and killed José Marti, is said to have been seriously wounded at this fight and to have been taken prisoner.

The number of soldiers that Spain has so far lost, killed, wounded, or died of disease, exceeds 11,000.

London, July 22.—Yellow fever and dysentery are causing great mortality among the Spanish troops. The rebels have cut the railway bridges, thus isolating Puerto Principe. It is reported that Maximo Gomez is centering a considerable force of insurgents thirty miles from Puerto Principe. Recent arrivals at the latter city say that while the troops are garrisoned at the principal towns the rebels have complete control of the country. Antonio Maceo is again menacing an attack upon Manzanillo. Several soldiers were killed with Mansur bullets in the recent engagement which occurred between Manzanillo and Bayamo, showing that the insurgents possess Mansurs.

It is said a large section of the insurgents are quietly prepared to lay down their arms if Spain immediately grants to Cuba complete autonomy combined with allegiance to Spain. According to insurgent accounts, 200 Spaniards were killed in the recent fight near Bayamo. Only seven others, mounted upon good horses, including Marshal Martinez de Campos, escaped. Gen. Campos was wounded. There is much discontent among military officers at Campos' method of conducting operations.

RESULTS OF BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Returns Up to Last Night Show a Net Unionist Gain of Sixty-seven.

London, July 22.—The pollings thus far returned leave the state of the parties as follows:

Conservatives	299	Liberals	114
Liberal-Unionists	55	McCarthyites	54
Total Unionists	354	Parnellites	7
		Labor	2
		Total opposition	177

The government now has a majority of 108.

The following additional returns have been received:

Dumfries—Sir R. T. Reid, Q. C. (Lib.), 1,785; W. Murray (Con.), 1,185; Liberal majority, 600; Liberal gain, 70.

Monmouthshire, North Division—R. McKenna (Lib.), 4,965; H. Williams (Con.), 4,203; Liberal majority, 762; Liberal loss, 485.

Canarvon District—D. Lloyd George (Lib.), 2,265; E. Naney (Con.), 2,071; Liberal majority, 194; Liberal loss, 102.

Carnavonshire, North Division—W. Jones (Lib.), 4,492; Prof. A. Hughes (Con.), 2,853; Liberal majority, 1,639. At the last election the Liberal candidate was not opposed.

Forfarshire—J. M. White (Lib.), 5,159; C. M. Ramsay (Con.), 4,718; Liberal majority, 441. This is a gain of a seat for the Liberals. Mr. Ramsay, the defeated candidate, was the sitting member, and when elected in November, 1894, he had a majority of 288, showing a loss of 729 votes.

Banffshire—Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart. (Lib.), 2,977; J. A. Grant (Con.), 2,467; Liberal majority, 510; Liberal loss, 261.

Stirlingshire—J. McKillow (Con.), 5,916; W. Jacks (Lib.), 5,489; Conservative majority, 427. This is a gain of a seat for the Conservatives, Mr. Jacks at the last election having a plurality of 746.

Essex, Romford Division—A. M. Wigram (Con.), 8,257; J. H. Bethall (Lib.), 5,429; Conservative majority, 1,837; Conservative gain, 1,145.

Kincardineshire—J. W. Crombie (Lib.), 2,603; C. F. Trefusis (Con.), 2,040; Liberal majority, 563; Liberal loss, 403.

Perthshire, East Division—Sir J. G. D. Kinloch, Bart. (Lib.), 3,410; W. L. Boase (Con.), 2,535; Liberal majority, 875; Liberal loss, 174.

Kildare, North Division—Engleden (McCarthyite), 1,944; Carew (Parnellite), 1,712; McCarthyite majority, 232; McCarthyite loss, 214.

Carlow—Hammond (McCarthyite), 3,091; Duckett (Con.), 685; McCarthyite majority, 2,406; McCarthyite loss, 519.

Louth, North Division—Timothy M. Healy (McCarthyite), 2,294; Nolan (Parnellite), 1,433. McCarthyite majority, 861; McCarthyite gain, 162.

Lancashire, Southeast Prestwich Division—F. Cawley (Lib.), 6,039; R. G. Mowbray (Con.), 5,938. Liberal majority, 101. The Liberals gain a seat in this district. Mr. Mowbray, the sitting member, had a majority of 155, showing a loss of 256 votes.

Joseph Cowan of Newcastle has received the following telegram:

> Accept the hearty congratulations of your fellow-countrymen on the Newcastle Jailer Morley's defeat. Hurrah for amnesty.
>
> WILLIAM REDMOND,
> J. F. EAGAN,
> J. C. KENT,
> R. J. O'BRIEN.

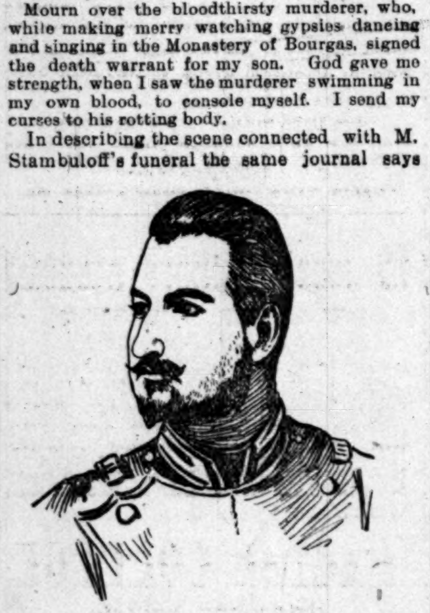
MILAROFF'S MOTHER SENDS CURSES.

Bloodcurdling Telegram Received by the Widow of Stambuloff.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—The Novoe Vremya publishes a telegram received by Mme. Stambuloff from the aged mother of Milaroff, which says:

> Mourn over the bloodthirsty murderer, who, while making merry watching gypsies dancing and singing in the Monastery of Bourgas, signed the death warrant for my son. God gave me strength, when I saw the murderer swimming in my own blood, to console myself. I send my curses to his rotting body.

In describing the scene connected with M. Stambuloff's funeral the same journal says educated people were going about the streets of Sofia calling upon the public to curse Stambuloff's body for the last time.



PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

The Russian press, after commenting with dignity upon the assassination of M. Stambuloff, speaks contemptuously of the implacable hostility shown to Russia by the journals of England, Germany, Austria, and Italy in blaming this country for an outrage to which it was a stranger.

Sofia, July 22.—The government has been making inquiries into the murder of ex-Premier Stambuloff, and it is said the facts show the crime was an act of private vengeance.

London, July 22.—The Sofia correspondent of the Times telegraphs:

> The grave of Stambuloff is guarded by police, owing to threats which have been made to disinter the remains. The feeling here and in the large towns is one of disgust and dejection at the crime. The crown lawyers are actively prosecuting an inquiry, but complain that they are not receiving the necessary co-operation of police. One of the men arrested, named Popoff, is said to be a friend of Tufektchieff. A letter was found in his residence saying that Stambuloff would soon be murdered and that he was willing to commit the crime, but that others had been found to do the deed. Four persons, including Stambuloff's coachman, are in prison charged with the crime.

Vienna advices to the Times say:

> M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian Premier and Minister of the Interior, yesterday intimated to Prince Ferdinand his intention to resign, owing to the fact that M. Stoiloff is not so friendly with Russia as recent events would tend to show. Premier Stoiloff, in conformity with Prince Ferdinand's wishes, undertook to promote a reconciliation with Russia, but the movement has gone too far, and the Russophiles are now uppermost, and as the Cabinet does not feel capable of checking the movement, which may result in the sacrifice of Bulgarian freedom, M. Stoiloff has proposed to resign.

CALL EZETA A LAUGHING STOCK.

Mexican Newspapers Ridicule His Revolutionary Utterances.

Mexico City, Mo., July 22.—The newspapers here assert that Gen. Antonio Ezeta, formerly President of Salvador, is making himself the laughing stock of the American people by his bombastic interview published in San Francisco and wired all over the United States. Ridicule is thrown on his statement that he will invade Salvador, where his unpopularity is said to continue.

News from the Isthmus of Tehauntepec is that black vomit has appeared at Ocos, Guatemala, producing great consternation in neighboring ports.

A proposition has been made to the government by persons representing Prussian cannon-makers to purchase twenty batteries of rapid-firing guns, 32-millimeter caliber, with a range of 5,000 meters. It is probable the gun will be imported in order to make tests.

HE HAS NO FEAR OF AN UPRISING.

Hawaiian Consul Says the Royalists Are Without Money.

San Francisco, Cal., July 22.—Consul Wilder of Hawaii says he does not think there is any foundation for the news from Port Townsend that several vessels have been loaded there with munitions of war for the Hawaiian Islands, and that an uprising against the existing government may take place next September. A telegram published yesterday said the United States Government instructed the customs authorities of Puget Sound District to prevent the fitting out of filibustering expeditions to Hawaii. Mr. Wilder said he had no information about such an order having been issued, and he did not know of any shipment of arms from Puget Sound ports. Furthermore, he says the royalists have no money with which to make such warlike preparations.

REVOLUTION IS ON IN COLOMBIA.

Uprising in Three Departments—Increasing the Garrison at Panama.

Colon, Colombia, July 22.—[New York World Cable.]—A revolution is said to have broken out in the Departments of Boyaca, Santander, and Cundinamarca. Troops are pouring into Panama, it is reported, in order to raise the garrison there from 500 to 1,000 strong. It is feared the Liberals of Beaudor, with Gen. Alfaro at their head, will aid the Colombian revolt.

Flashes from Foreign Lands.

The Spanish transatlantic line has reduced by one-half its freight rates on sugar shipped to the United States from Cuba.

Advices received from the vicinity of Berbera, East Africa, say that the English expedition (supposed to be that of Dr. Donaldson Smith of Philadelphia, Pa.) has defeated the Reharet tribe.

Official returns show that the harvest in Hungary does not exceed the average, but is equated. For 1895 the amount of blighted wheat is from 10 to 30 per cent. The autumn corn has been reaped in many districts, and there have been no complaints as to its quality.

A treaty has been concluded between Greece and Russia by which an import duty has been determined upon for Russian cereals, and by which Russia is given the monopoly of the kerosene trade in Greece. It is expected this will have the effect of driving American petroleum from the Greek market.

LOSE A SILVER ORGAN

INSIDE HISTORY OF THE MERCURY NEWSPAPER DEAL IN GOTHAM.

Receivership Proceedings Bring to Light That the Property Was Purchased to Prevent the Advocates of Free Silver from Securing an Official Representative in New York Journalism—Revised Version of That Interview with Gen. Harrison—New York News.

New York, July 22.—[Special.]—An interesting story, especially for some of the most pronounced silver men in the United States Senate, hangs on the legal proceedings instituted last week before Judge McAdam and the injunction issued by him restraining William Noble and others from selling certain securities, etc., pledged for the purchase of the newspaper known as the New York Mercury and from taking possession or of controlling that newspaper pending a hearing on a motion to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for said newspaper during the pendency of an action for the canceling of certain promissory notes given in payment for the property.

It appears after H. M. La Follette, who is the plaintiff in the case, contracted to purchase the newspaper from William Noble, William Cauldwell, and Thomas Ball, and had paid $5,000 down, Mr. Noble and his associates endeavored to withdraw from their bargain, but La Follette had an ironclad contract, refused to yield, paid $20,000 more, and gave notes for the balance, about $112,000 more, and entered into possession.

It comes out now the purchase of the Mercury by Mr. La Follette was the means of preventing its sale to a combination of silver men who were anxious to get an organ in this city to propagate and advocate their views on the silver question. Mr. Noble and his associates discovered after they had bargained with Mr. La Follette that they could get a far greater price by turning the property over to the silverites, and they tried to get Mr. La Follette out. The silver men who attempted to buy the Mercury were United States Senators Dubois, Pettigrew, Teller, Jones, Mantle, Hansbrough, and Shoup.

A few months ago they sent out from Washington over their signatures a confidential letter to their friends setting out the necessity for a silver paper in the East, by which it would be "aroused" as the West already was. They had discovered after painstaking search that this New York newspaper could be had, and they were now prepared to ask their friends to advance money to it "as a loan." It was now a silver paper, and "in consideration of the loan advised by those interested in the silver cause, a written agreement had been made that the paper shall be non-partisan and devoted to the cause of silver."

Senators Pettigrew and Dubois had personally investigated the matter and the entire combination of silverites were certain the loan would be paid back within three years. They went on to say: "An opportunity is thus afforded to secure a great daily paper in New York City whose financial policy will be controlled by tried silver men."

This letter was accompanied by a proposed contract for subscriptions and setting out the purposes for which they were made. The preferred stock was not to exceed $250,000, a majority of which was to be deposited in trust until after the next Presidential election and to insure the paper's consistent policy in support of free coinage.

WHAT GEN. HARRISON REALLY SAID.

Revised Version of That Adirondack Mountains Interview.

New York, July 22.—[Special.]—What purports to be the true story of what ex-President Harrison really said last week relative to his candidacy is related here today. It seems when the Grand Army delegation headed by Maj. Theo. L. Poole and J. I. Sayles of Rome went up to the first lake of the Fulton chain in the Adirondacks to invite Gen. Harrison to take part in some military function at Syracuse, the General listened to Maj. Poole's address patiently and replied:

"Major, I came up here on the representation that there were no snakes in the Adirondacks and no speeches to be made. I have not been disappointed as to the snakes and I must insist on similar immunity from the speeches."

Continuing in a more serious strain he said he had come up to the woods simply for rest and recreation; he had consistently declined to take part in any public demonstration for there were always those who would construe such appearance as an attempt to make himself prominent as a Presidential candidate.

"Whereas," the General concluded, "I am not a candidate."

That was all. By the time Poole and Sayles had got back to their military friends who had remained behind at the forge house, and had related what Harrison had said, and it had passed from one to another, it took expanded form as a positive announcement that Gen. Harrison was not, had not been, and would not be a Presidential candidate—didn't want the office and would not accept it.

When Maj. Poole, who by the time it had swept all over the astonished country, had come to doubt his own powers of recollection he went back and asked Gen. Harrison what it was he really said to him on the first visit. But Gen. Harrison gave him no comfort. "You let that rabbit loose," he naively remarked, "and now you may catch him."

DIME BANK'S ASSETS BETTER.

Cashier Walden Took Nearly $30,000, but Some Deposits Appear.

New York, July 22.—News comes that the vaults of the suspended Dime Savings Bank at Willimantic, Conn., were opened today and a search made for the securities and cash. This resulted in placing the deficit at $26,900 at the least calculation. Railway bonds amounting to $11,000, mortgage bonds of $6,500, and cash deposits of $4,400 and $5,000 additional are all gone. When the First National Bank failed here defaulting Cashier John Walden of the Dime Bank opened an account at the First National in Hartford. He deposited there $46,000 in securities and drew $25,000 in cash for use of the Dime Savings Bank.

Later he returned to the National Bank of Hartford $20,000 and retained $5,000, which has disappeared with him. The bank was closed today and a meeting of incorporators was held. The bank has a deposit of $8,000 at the Windham National Bank in this city and a large deposit at the Hartford Trust company, both of which are safe and will materially swell the assets.

STANDS BY HIS BATTERED BOAT.

But Skipper Erickson's Wife and Son Are Rescued by the Ems.

New York, July 22.—[Special.]—The North German Lloyd liner Ems, bound to New York from Bremen, while passing down the North Sea July 13 saw a small schooner with its decks awash, hove to, flying signals of distress. A heavy gale had kicked up a seaway which made going difficult and dangerous. In this wash of water the schooner was faring badly. Its crew had cast their cargo to the seas to save the ship. The schooner was the Talisman, bound from a Baltic port to Cowes with a load of deals. The skipper of the small craft, a Norseman named Erickson, hailed the Ems. With a bellows-like voice he asked to have his wife and 14-year-old boy taken aboard the steamship. Capt. Reimkasten asked him if he didn't want to abandon his schooner, and to this came a sturdy "No."

Mrs. Erickson and her boy were taken off with great difficulty, so high were the seas, and left at Southampton. Mrs. Erickson said she had three sons in Duluth, and would have been glad to come all the way to New York with the Ems.

STARTS THE CAMPAIGN BALL.

Chairman Hackett in Harness—Tammany's New Corruption Fund.

New York, July 22.—[Special.]—The Republican State committee has virtually opened the campaign for the fall elections by its Chairman, Mr. Hackett, coming to New York today and taking hold of the serious work of preparing for the State convention. It is believed it will be held about Sept. 15. It is the policy of the committee to set the date as far ahead as possible, so as to shorten the active campaign. Long campaigns are not held in favor by Republicans here. The outlook for the State ticket's success is excellent.

Tammany reorganization was thoroughly discussed tonight at a meeting of its committee on reorganization, of which Henry D. Purroy is Chairman. The Tammany leaders do not disguise the fact that thus far the attempt to reorganize the wigwam has been far from successful. The old district leaders are determined to retain their positions, no matter what opposition is raked up against them. This determination has aroused the resentment of the younger members of the organization, and it would surprise no one if seven or eight districts were in open revolt by the time ex-Mayor Grant gets home, early next month.

Tonight's meeting fixed the basis of representation in the general committee at four members for each of the 1,357 election districts in the city, or 5,428. Membership in this committee will carry with it an assessment of at least $25, so that Tammany will go into the next campaign with a corruption fund of nearly $136,000. This is considerably less than the fund of recent years, because there are not so many Tammany officeholders to assess.

HOW TO MAKE MINING PAY.

Irwin Stump Would Put More Business Into It and Less Wind.

New York, July 22.—[Special.]—Irwin C. Stump of California, well-known in the mining world, has a plan for making it safe to deal in mining securities. This is about as startling a proposition as was ever mooted. An impression prevails among the knowing ones that it is much more profitable to play with a three-card monte man than to dabble in mining stocks. The Californian says he wants to start a big company or syndicate that will deal in gold or siver mines on a business basis, just as one deals in eggs or potatoes, buying and selling mines on a small commission. At present the mining promoter pays $10,000 for a property, and, after hiring a man with a vivid imagination to write brilliant romances about it, floats it on a capitalization of a million. Men and women invest their small savings and lose them, of course, and a few months later the promoter cleans up his winnings and buys a brown stone house. Then he locates another hole in the ground, tells more lies about it, and lands a lot more "come on's." This is how Mr. Stump describes the process.

"If men like J. Pierpont Morgan or D. O. Mills," said he today, "will go into a syndicate for dealing in gold and siver mines, the public will know that they are not going to get swindled. There are thousands of mines in this country that might be developed, and would be if there were some honest concerns to develop them. But capital will not go into mining nowadays because it has been deceived so often. If a concern equipped with the best mining experts they could get financiered the mine they could do it for a small percentage. As a result mining stocks representing an outlay of money only, and not an output of wind, would pay dividends, and would be dealt in by conservative members. If a solid company certified that it had paid so much for a mine on the basis of such and such tests the investor would know where he stood."

Mr. Stump believes that the time is now ripe for a great boom in mining stocks. He contemplates the formation of an exploration party similar to that set afloat in South Africa by Cecil Rhodes and the Rothschilds. Certain millionaires believe that New-Yorkers are tired of speculating in Cordage, Sugar, Lead, and Whisky trust securities and would welcome a brand new color of chips that might give them more fun for their money. Mr. Stump is the manager of the estate of the late Senator Hearst.

ONE EFFECT OF CHICAGO'S GROWTH.

It Evokes an Outburst of Sarcasm from a New York Newspaper.

New York, July 22.—[Special.]—The Mail and Express gets ugly every time the population of Chicago is held up in comparison against that of New York; it also grows ironical and editorially exploits its views after the fashion of the following from its issue of today concerning the estimate recently made by the Chicago directory man:

> It was Punch which once stated that astronomers got at the distance between the earth and the sun by guessing at half the distance and multiplying it by two. If Chicago would only adopt this plan—which has the merit of absolute simplicity—all would be well. The Mayor would nominate and the Council confirm a Committee on Population. This committee would be authorized and empowered to guess half of the population of Chicago. Suppose the committee, after mature deliberation, should guess that half the population was 7,384,984. Why, then it would be simply necessary to multiply that sum—any schoolboy could perform the operation—by two to find that the population of Chicago was 14,769,968. That some statistician would attack these figures is more than likely. But then there are statisticians who would attack any figures.

WILL SAIL FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Many Passengers from the West Booked on the Spree.

New York, July 22.—[Special.]—The North German Lloyd steamer Spree, for Southampton and Bremen tomorrow, takes out the following Western tourists:

Mrs. A. Florsheim, Miss Estelle Florsheim, H. Benner, J. M. Greenebaum, J. Kuppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Lull, Frank Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rau, Fred C. Sheldon, Ernst L. Wendt, Cyrus L. Wendt, Chicago; Mrs. H. P. Ayres, Miss Ayres, Sister Antonia, Peoria; Mrs. George W. Borrowe, Sausilto, Cal.; Miss Josephine Benkert, Bucyrus, O.; J. C. Baddeley and child, Hutchinson, Kas.; Dr. E. Chancellor, Charles F. Mathey, Miss Ilda Mathey, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Agnes Callahan, Miss Louise Callahan, Miss Margaret Callahan, Northfield, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey H. Dana, San Francisco; L. P. H. Fisher, Grand Rapids, Mich.; William Gerrey, Bodie, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Widgely, Springfield, Ill.

BORN IN WASHINGTON'S DAY.

Mrs. Cynthia Smith of White Plains Dies Aged 103 Years.

New York, July 22.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cynthia Falconer Smith, the eldest resident of Westchester County, died at her home in Elm Ford, near White Plains, this morning, in her 103d year. She was born at Tarrytown, near where she died, Sept. 3, 1793. Mrs. Smith's grandfather was Gen. John Falconer, an aide-de-camp of Gen. Washington. She is a descendant of Admiral de Coligny, the famous French naval officer and Huguenot leader.

NOTES FROM EASTERN METROPOLIS.

Sugar King Havemeyer to Back Hotel at Fortress Monroe.

New York, July 22.—[Special.]—John Chamberlain of Washington has been here arranging with Theodore Havemeyer for the completion of a new hotel at Fortress Monroe. It is intended to be a formidable rival of the Hygeia Hotel. Report is that $3,000,000 will be spent in the enterprise and that Mr. Havemeyer has assumed more than $100,000 worth of its bonded debt.

Done with the Darling Case.

Assistant District-Attorney Battle today sent to the District-Attorney of Detroit all the proofs submitted by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, mother of Edward Irving Darling, the composer, who alleged her son had been poisoned by his wife and Dr. Spranger of Detroit so that the physician might marry the widow.

Great Northern Deal Nearly Closed.

It was believed in Wall street today that Hill's deal with the Northern Pacific is about concluded. President Hill is expected in New York tomorrow.

"CHRONICLE" JOINS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Accepts the Invitation to Be One of the "Strongest Organization in the World."

Chicago's new Democratic daily, the Chronicle, after an eight weeks' trial of the United Press news report yesterday abandoned that organization and entered into a ninety-year contract with the Associated Press. This defection leaves the United Press without a single client among the morning papers of Chicago, and throws it back for its Chicago news upon the meager and uncertain resources of the two minor evening papers that now constitute its sole representation among the newspapers of the metropolis of the Northwest. In an extended announcement of its admission to the Associated Press the Chronicle will say this morning:

> The Associated Press is the most efficient, the best managed, and the strongest organization of newspapers in the world. Its service comprehends the entire earth. Its aims are legitimate and its methods are businesslike and substantial. In the controversy now existing between the Associated Press and the United Press the Chronicle is confident that it consults its best interests by accepting the invitation of the former to take the place which of right belongs to it and which it may say without boasting it has fairly earned by the side of the other great newspapers of Chicago.

Situation in Morocco Critical.

London, July 23.—Reports from Tangier say the situation near Saffi, Morocco, where a German named Rockstop was murdered, is critical. The town is besieged with rebellious Bedouin troops. Some rebels tried to escape from prison. A fight ensued and several rebels and soldiers were killed. The Governor has distributed rifles among the European residents.

HAVE A ROW OVER IT.

HEATED DEBATE IN THE COUNCIL ON A HEALTH MEASURE.

Appropriation to Pay 200 Doctors to Vaccinate People the Theme—Aldermen Have a Tilt with the Mayor—Ordinance Establishing the Milk Bureau Is Vetoed—Experimental Garbage Legislation Is Passed—Body Adjourns for the Summer.

Some excitement and much bad feeling were created in the Council last evening. It was the last meeting prior to the summer vacation. The fight came through the report of the Finance committee recommending the passage of an ordinance appropriating $15,000 for the Health Department to use for vaccination purposes. The report of the committee bunched several ordinances; some of them had been deferred and published as required by the rule and others had not. Ald. Madden, in making the report, asked unanimous consent to place the Health Department ordinance on its passage with the rest and there were no objections. One ordinance provided for the building of a bridge at North Halsted street not to exceed a cost of $96,000, providing the contractor was willing to wait for his money. He stated the North Chicago Street railway company was willing to stand 25 per cent of the expense. Another appropriated $125,000 for the extension of the north shore intake tunnel 6,000 feet into the lake. Another was the $15,000 appropriation for the Health Department, and there was one or two others of minor importance.

Ald. Mann moved to defer and publish the ordinances in the report that had not been published in the proceedings, but Ald. Madden made the point of order that Mr. Mann was too late with his motion, as the Council had given unanimous consent that they should be placed on their passage. The Mayor decided the point well taken and Ald. Mann tried to secure recognition, but the Mayor made so much noise with his gavel that the Thirty-second Ward Alderman subsided. Then Ald. Lawler tried to tack on an amendment to an ordinance in the report providing that laboringmen get a half holiday Saturdays during the summer months. Ald. Lawler's amendment provided for a half holiday Saturdays the whole year around. Ald. Madden scored this, and after he had finished Ald. Mann had his round with Mayor Swift.

Politics in the Measure.

There was more or less politics in this ordinance, as was the case with several other measures last evening, one being an amendment to the twin wire telephone ordinance. The ordinance for the appropriation for the Health Department was in the air several days, and it was only by making some concessions that the measure was allowed to pass. The money is to be used in paying physicians for making examinations. Under the plan adopted it will take some 200 doctors to do the work, as it is proposed to station them at the schoolhouses and police stations. The Aldermen refused to pass the ordinance if the Health Department insisted upon the right to name the men. It was finally agreed that the doctors should be named on the recommendation of the Aldermen, the Aldermen of each ward making the selections for the territory represented. The doctors are to be allowed 25 cents for each typical vaccination and are required to report to the Health Department the number of vaccinations made.

After Ald. Madden had finished his reply to Ald. Lawler the Mayor ordered a roll-call, and the Clerk had commenced when Ald. Mann jumped up and asked for a division of the report. The Mayor ruled Ald. Mann out of order, as the calling of the roll was in progress. Ald. Mann persisted in his motion, shouting at the top of his voice.

"Mr. Chairman," he yelled, "I desire a division of the report."

"The Clerk will proceed with the roll-call," answered Mayor Swift.

Charges Violation of the Statutes.

"The Chair knows very well he has expressly violated the statute providing for deferring and publishing a report of a committee," answered Ald. Mann. "It is a statutory provision. He violates every principle of parliamentary law in attempting to make the Council vote upon a dozen different ordinances in the report of the Finance committee at once, where the rules require that upon the request of any member they shall be voted upon separately. The Chairman of the Finance committee arose and presented his reports. Immediately I asked that a portion of them be deferred and published under the statute. The Chair refused to recognize any such motion."

What more the Alderman said was lost in the noise created by the Mayor rapping his gavel. When Ald. Greenacre's name was called he said that he wished to explain his vote.

"It takes the unanimous consent of the Council to allow you to explain your vote," answered the Mayor.

"As it is I can't vote one way or the other," answered the Alderman.

"Call the roll," directed the Mayor.

"Under the Constitution we are told that we can vote, but I am now denied the privilege by the Chair," shouted Ald. Greenacre.

Again Mayor Swift ordered the clerk to call the roll.

"I have read of George III.," went on Ald. Greenacre, "but he can't be compared with George Swift. [Laughter.] I vote no. I have to vote no on the whole business. I can't vote otherwise."

When Ald. Mann's name was called by the clerk he also attempted to explain his vote, but was yelled down by a number of the Aldermen.

"I'm not going to say anything that is going to offend anybody," yelled Ald. Mann. "If it were possible for me to know——"

Here again he was stopped by Chairman Swift, who kept up a vigorous pounding with the gavel.

"Mr. Clerk, you call the roll," directed the Chairman.

"I want to ask upon what we are voting."

The only answer he got was the continued pounding of the gavel by the Chair. Twice again he tried to ask the question, but his voice was lost in the confusion, and again the Chair told the Clerk to call the roll, saying that if he didn't answer to go on with the roll-call.

"I refuse to answer," again yelled Ald. Mann, "because it is an outrage worse than Hopkins ever dared to try."

The ordinance passed by a vote of 57 yeas to 2 nays. Ald. Slepicka and Greenacre voted in the negative and Ald. Kent, Mann, Howell, and Chadwick refused to vote. Ald. Hepburn, O'Connor, and O'Neill were absent.

The Fourth Ward skeleton, owing to a sudden adjournment, did not make its appearance in the Council. It was the intention to have called up for passage the ordinance amending the Twin Wire Telephone company's ordinance, but owing to a sudden adjournment while the ordinance providing for concrete foundations for street pavements was under consideration, it did not make its appearance in the proceedings. There was a lot of lobbying done by both sides, Ald. Madden leading the fight against the measure. The President of the company is Edward J. Judd, who, it is said by the opponents of the measure, was the principal backer of Frank Walker, who opposed Ald. Madden in the Aldermanic fight in the Fourth Ward last spring.

The Council without taking the trouble to discuss the measure adopted the resolutions reported by the Committee on Health and County Relations relating to the enforcement of the ordinance regarding the sale of pure ice. The resolutions were called up by Ald. Finkler, and were passed by the following vote:

Vote for Pure Ice.

YEAS.

Coughlin,	Gleason,	Best,
Deist,	Doerr,	Martin,
Stuckart,	Cooke,	Haas,
Siepicka,	Bennett	Rohde,
Bidwill,	Engel,	Hambleton,
Kahler,	Holman,	Keats
Lammers,	Haas,	Schermann,
Lenke,	Revere,	Mahoney,
Brennan,	Powers,	Lawler,
Ehlert,	Hartwick,	Brachtendorf,
Hoyer,	Schendorf,	Larson,
Weisbrod,	Currier,	Milne,
Schlake,	Finkler,	Foster,
Bigane,	Sayle,	Mulcahy,
McCarthy,	Merchant,	Utesch,
Greenacre,	Howell,	Chadwick,
		Shepherd—49.

NAYS.

Ballard,	Marrenner,	Judah,
Madden,	Carter,	Watson,
Campbell,	Stanwood,	Mugler,
Maltby,	Manierre,	Chapman,
Butler,	Noble,	Mann,
		Kent—16.

The adjournment came suddenly and was apparently unlooked for. The motion was made by Ald. Noble, and was welcomed for several reasons. Some of the Aldermen were opposed to the twin wire ordinance, some were opposed to the passage of the concrete ordinance, which was under consideration at the time, and others wanted to avoid a tangle with the Marcus Pollasky subway measure. The ordinance providing that a foundation of concrete not less than six inches in thickness should be placed under every new pavement was called up by Ald. Powers. It provides that this rule shall apply in the territory bounded by Lake Michigan and Thirty-ninth street, State street to Twelfth, Twelfth street to Western avenue, Western avenue to North avenue, and North avenue to the lake. Ald. Keats wanted Ashland avenue substituted for Western avenue, but the amendment was lost. Ald. Larson entered a strong protest against the passage of the ordinance, and Ald. Powers explained why it would be a good thing, and just about the time the roll was to be called Noble jumped up and got in his motion to adjourn, and it was carried by a viva voce vote by about two-thirds of the Council.

Veto for the Milk Bureau.

Mayor Swift vetoed the ordinance amending the ordinance establishing the Milk Bureau. His reasons for doing so are as follows:

> A large number of milk dealers have paid their license fee of $10 for the current license year, which began May 1; others who ought to have done so have not paid the license fee, but are delinquent. The dealers under the classification for which only a $2 license fee is now charged, but who have already paid $10, would have just reason to complain that they had been treated unfairly, while dealers who have not paid would practically be given a premium for their delinquency. It would create much confusion to attempt to refund the difference between $2 and $10 to those who have already paid, and it would be manifestly unfair to impose an additional burden upon those who promptly came forward and paid the license of $10 heretofore required. I think this ordinance should not take effect in any event until the end of the current year.
>
> Farther than that, I am of the opinion that the reduction of the license fee ought not to be made at all. It would probably have the effect to make a large increase in the number of milk dealers. There are at present in the city about 3,600 of such dealers, and it is difficult for the Milk Department now to reach them all as frequently as is desirable by inspection and analysis.

Ald. Madden got the ordinance concerning the West Randolph street public market amended by adding the provision that small producers may be allowed to purchase produce from producers and shall be allowed to sell such produce in the market.

Legislation for Barmaids.

Ald. Lawler introduced an order directing the Controller to transfer the $36,000 from the special interest account to the credit of the Department of Public Works to be used in repairing streets. It was referred to the Finance committee. He has a similar measure which was shelved a week or two ago. He also duplicated his ordinance relating to barmaids. It went to the Committee on Licenses.

Ald. Coughlin introduced an ordinance which was sent to the Committee on Railroads, providing that railroad corporations shall cause to be attached to the bell of each engine an automatic bellringer. A fine of not less than $25 and not to exceed $100 is provided as a penalty.

Ald. Manierre called up his ordinance requiring ashes and garbage be kept in separate receptacles by the householders of the Twenty-fourth Ward. This is an experiment about to be tried by the Civic Federation, and was passed by the following vote:

YEAS.

Gleason,	Ballard,	Best,
Marrenner,	Judah,	Madden,
Doerr,	Martin,	Stuckart,
Bennett,	Bidwill,	Carter,
Watson,	Hambleton,	Kahler,
Campbell,	Stanwood,	Holman,
Keats,	Mugler,	Haas,
Schermann,	Lencke,	Mahoney,
Brennan,	Powers,	Lawler,
Ehlert,	Hartwick,	Brachtendorf,
Hoyer,	Schendorf,	Maltby,
Larson,	Weisbrod,	Currier,
Manierre,	Chapman,	Milne,
Schlake,	Finkler,	Foster,
Butler,	Bigane,	Sayle,
Mulcahy,	Merchant,	Utesch,
Noble,	Greenacre,	Mann,
Kent,	Howell,	McCarthy,
	Shepherd,	Chadwick—56.

NAYS.

Coughlin,	Deist,	Cooke,
Haas,	Slepicka,	Engel,
Revere,	Lammers,	Rohde—9.

For Underground Mail Carriers.

Ald. Coughlin introduced an ordinance which was referred to the Committee on Gas, Oil, and Electric Light. The following is the substance of the ordinance:

> An ordinance granting to Richard E. Sherman, his successors or assigns, permission and authority to construct and operate electrical tubes and electrical conduits, with all suitable switches, branches, turn-outs, connections, and stations along, under, and upon any of the streets, alleys, avenues, tunnels, viaducts, and under the Chicago River and its various branches for the purpose of collecting, receiving, conveying, carrying, and transmitting United States mail packages and all other suitable commodities. The ordinance further provides that the construction work shall be under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works and that a deposit of $10,000 shall be made. A provision is also made that in the construction of the system a sum of not less than $50,000 shall be expended within the first three years of the life of the ordinance, which is fifty years. The company is also to pay into the City Treasury 30 per cent per annum of the gross receipts.

Mayor Swift vetoed the ordinance introduced by Ald. Greenacre repealing the Sixty-fifth street improvement ordinance. This is the measure that got Noble and Greenacre into a controversy a week ago. The vote by which it was passed was reconsidered and the measure was sent to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South.

Ald. Brennan got an order through directing the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the telephone poles on West Madison street as far as Center avenue.

Mayor Swift appointed William T. Hall Police Justice at the Thirty-fifth Street Station, vice M. R. M. Wallace. The appointment was unanimously concurred in.

Ald. Keats introduced an amendment to the ordinance called up by Ald. Powers relating to concrete foundations for streets by striking out in Sec. 1 "Western avenue" and inserting in lieu thereof "Ashland avenue." The Council adjourned.

TRAGIC ENDING OF A NOTED CAT.

While Pursuing a Sparrow It Is Hung by the Neck Till Dead.

"Sam," the big angora cat owned by Joseph E. Grubb, druggist, Fifty-third street and Lake avenue, came to an untimely end while in search of a supper Saturday night. The cat had taken the principal prizes in all of the cat shows held during the last two years. It was noted as well for its accomplishments. It would march to the music of "Marching Through Georgia." Saturday evening it ran out of the store with a string tied around its neck, and seeing a sparrow in a tree climbed up and jumped for the bird. The string caught on a projecting limb and the cat was suspended by its neck. There it swung until discovered by Mr. Grubb. The cat was dead. A sign with black drapery attached explains in large letters why the clerks and proprietor of the drug store wore mourning on their hats. It reads:

OUR SAM IS DEAD.

The funeral will take place this morning.

RICH GOLD MINE ON FIRE.

Blaze in California Throws Seven Hundred Men Out of Work.

Angels Camp, Cal., July 22.—The Utica mine, which has been yielding $500,000 worth of gold a month, is on fire. Flames were discovered in a slip near the 900-foot level. The men got out safely, but in a few minutes the mine was filled with smoke and gas. An ineffectual attempt was made to smother the fire with steam and flooding has been resorted to. It will require 18,000,000 gallons of water to reach the fire. This will occupy ninety hours. It will take at least three weeks to pump the water out again. The loss will be $250,000. The Utica is the largest quartz producing mine in the United States. Seven hundred men are employed. It is owned by Alvinz Hayward, T. D. Lane, and the Hobart estate.

FOR TAKING A BRIBE.

POLICEMAN DUNNE IS DISCHARGED FROM THE POLICE FORCE.

Marks the First Decisive Step in the Investigation of the Blackmail Charges Against Harrison Street Station Officers—Capt. Koch Is Intrusted with the Active Work of Locating the Crookedness of His Men—Others Implicated Besides Dunne.

Thomas F. Dunne, patrolman at the Harrison Street Station, has been discharged from the police force with three violations of department rules written in the order against him. They are loitering while on duty, visiting a saloon to drink intoxicating liquors while on duty, and soliciting and accepting bribes. Dunne is one of the men against whom charges of blackmail were preferred. He was arraigned before the Trial Board last Tuesday on the first two counts and found guilty. At that time, however, nothing was known of the more serious offense charged. It did not come out until Saturday, when Minnie White, Emma Leonard, and Mary Shea made statements under oath to Supt. Badenoch, Inspector Fitzpatrick, and Capt. Koch of how certain policemen had secured money from them. Dunne's name was mentioned by the Leonard woman. As the result of the Trial Board's work was not published until yesterday it is supposed the words "soliciting and receiving bribes" were added to the paragraph letting Dunne out either by the Superintendent or in obedience to instructions from him. Assistant Chief Ross said he knew nothing at all about it. Inspector Fitzpatrick declined to divulge any information he may have been in possession of regarding the matter.

Nothing new was developed in the blackmail investigation. Supt. Badenoch, with the aid of Inspector Fitzpatrick and Capt. Koch, is giving it his personal attention. Capt. Koch is intrusted with most of the active work. Two or three detectives, specially detailed by the Superintendent, are gathering evidence. The Superintendent was not at his office yesteraday, but Inspector Fitzpatrick said the investigation was going on and would be pushed, honestly, earnestly to a final conclusion.

"If any of the patrolmen are taking money from vicious characters we want to know it," he continued, "but I doubt the truthfulness of all these stories. Anyway, they are greatly exaggerated and mighty hard to prove. Furthermore, it is not a new thing. Why, when I was at Harrison Street Station we often had such complaints and I investigated every one of them. When a man could not establish his innocence he was discharged. But nothing was ever said about it."

Others in the Same Boat.

The statements made by Minnie White, Anna Leonard, and Mary Shea implicate Policemen J. J. O'Connor, Charles Hoffman, Eugene Clifford, and William Boyle, besides Thomas F. Dunne. Minnie White testified she was arrested by O'Connor July 2 and that she gave him $3 to let her go before they reached the patrol-box, where he was taking her to ring for the wagon. Mary Shea told the Superintendent that at the close of the World's Fair she loaned Charles Hoffman $10 and that about a year ago Clifford borrowed $14 from her. She said both men promised to return the money just as soon as pay day came around, but declared that neither of them had ever given back a cent of it. Emma Leonard put in the complaint against Dunne. Inspector Fitzpatrick refused to let these statements be made public. The three women are habitues of South Clark street, near the viaduct, a particularly tough neighborhood, and the Inspector declared that what they said should be taken with large grains of salt.

"We have their side," he went on, "but do not purpose to take action until the men have been given a chance to tell their stories. Until we complete our investigation and get the facts it strikes me as being unjust to the accused to publish anything. If found guilty then they should be punished, because such policemen disgrace the whole force."

Clifford, Boyle, and Dunne are no longer wearing stars, consequently the present investigation can only apply to Hoffman and O'Connor. Boyle was in the same boat with Dunne before the trial board last week, but rather than meet the charges and attempt to square himself he resigned.

As Told by Capt. Koch.

This is what Capt. Koch had to say:

> That the many stories told by these women are in the main true I do not doubt, but I did not intend that the facts should have gone before the public just yet. I wanted to get more evidence first. I have been confident the policemen in this station have been guilty of blackmail lately, and suspected as much three years ago. At that time I was Inspector of this station, and soon after stepping into office I learned of these same facts, and at once got down to work in an endeavor to expose the guilty officers. I would undoubtedly have succeeded had it not been for the fact that the guilty ones learned of my intentions and put a stop to it. How did they do it? O, that part of it was easy enough. It seems that it was not a small matter between one officer or another and these women, but politicians of high standing were implicated in it more than the officers themselves, and they could not stand by and see me bring the shadow of a prison to their faces. They immediately went to work. They worked in the dark, so that I could not see them. Every act I performed was criticised. I could not understand it. Finally I was reduced, and by a little work of my own I soon found out that it was the hand of these politicians that caused me to be reduced. Not long ago I was sent over to this district again, and immediately saw that the same corruption existed, and determined to wipe it out if possible. The results have been satisfactoy, but I would rather have kept it quiet for a few days longer, and then my results would have been better. The work is started, and will be continued until every guilty officer in the station is known. I will not tolerate any such business while I am Captain of the station.

Supt. Badenoch is understood to be in full sympathy with Capt. Koch and will back him up in his efforts at reforming the Harrison street district. He says the men have got to be honest in the discharge of their duty otherwise they will not remain on the force.

O'Connor Denies It All.

Capt. Koch last night changed Patrolman O'Connor's beat to Hubbard and Peck courts and State street to the lake. O'Connor made a total denial of the charges preferred against him by Mamie White. He said July 2, the night the White woman accuses him of accepting $3 for releasing her from arrest, he was traveling a beat with Policeman McDonald.

"It was only my second night on the beat and I did not know one woman from another," he said. "I did not arrest her that night, and if I had and accepted any money McDonald would know about it, for he was traveling with me from 7 p. m. till 4 a. m. The only time I ever arrested her was July 19. That evening Officer Ryan of the Nickel Plate railroad complained about her, and he and the depotmaster will bear me out in the statement that she was disorderly. She was abusing citizens as they passed her. I spoke to her and told her she would have to stop. She used vile language against me and said her 'pull' at the Harrison Street Station was stronger than I had any idea. I let her go. This was at 8 o'clock. An hour later she had a fight with Mamie Le Vie and was beating her. I arrested her, and that was the only time. Mamie White was at one time the keeper of a house at No. 539 Clark street. Last February a man was robbed of $600 in her place. I think the records at the station will show it. Then this talk about persecution is not true either. I only arrested the Leonard woman once, July 8. I was told to swear out a warrant against her, and the charge that I arrested her half a dozen times is not true. I think I will be able to clear myself of all the charges. As I never did anything but police duty I am in favor of having my record investigated."

Patrolman Charles Hoffman was seen before roll-call at 1 o'clock this morning. When asked if the charge of Mary Shea to the effect she had "loaned" him $10 two years ago was true he said it was not.

"The Shea woman is the proprietor of a notorious resort," he said. "I have helped to arrest her a dozen times. I suppose she wants to 'get even' now. No, she never loaned or gave me any money. I have been on the force ten years and I would not have such charges preferred against me for ten times $10, as it casts a slur on me and my family."

Rumor That Downey Will Resign.

There was a report current at the Council meeting last evening that Building Commissioner Downey was tired of public office and was thinking of resigning. Mayor Swift said that he had a long talk with Mr. Downey during the afternoon regarding the affairs of his department and that he did not intimate such an intention to him. The Mayor said he did not believe the report was correct.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton's Business College, 315 Wabash avenue.

TALK GOES RIGHT ON.

POINTS MADE IN THE HORR-HARVEY DEBATE YESTERDAY.

Mr. Harvey Confines Himself to a Discussion of the Theories of Scientific Bimetallism—Mr. Horr Tells What Effect a Cheap Dollar Would Have Upon the Wages and Comforts of Those Who Live by the Earning of Daily Wages—Printed Documents Circulated in the Audience.

There was less of noisy demonstration and more of legitimate debate in the Horr-Harvey contest in the Illinois club amphitheater yesterday. The audience comfortably filled the seats, but there was no overflow into the aisles as on Saturday.

Mr. Harvey showed cunning by confining his argument to a discussion of scientific bimetallism, interspersed with just enough misquotation of Mr. Horr to keep that man almost continually on the defensive. After Mr. Horr had corrected the misstatements of Mr. Harvey regarding the utterances attributed to himself he invariably heard the tap of the bell, which shut off the argument he otherwise would have proceeded with.

Not wishing to rely entirely upon his own eloquence Mr. Harvey brought into the arena a formidable-looking tray from the top of a trunk which he placed on the table in front of his attendants. Before the debate was concluded it was demonstrated that this tray contained innumerable printed statistical tables which were freely circulated among the members of the audience as corroborative proof of statements made relative to the annual price of silver in London per ounce from 1833 to 1894, of the world's production of gold and silver from 1545 to 1893, and of the ratio between gold and silver before and after the demonetization act of 1873.

After Mr. Harvey had had two or three rounds with his argument Mr. Horr said with more effect than any utterance on either side during the debate:

"I perceive that it is not ratio my friend Harvey is advocating, but cheap money. Civilization is the highest where labor, mental and physical, is best paid. The greatest commodity in the market is that of human labor, and I insist it shall not be ignored in this debate. My protest against a cheap dollar is in behalf of the toiler and not in behalf of the capitalists. The question is not that of the ratio of value between gold and silver. What we are interested in finding out is, under which system will each day's labor bring the greatest amount of the comforts of life to the largest number of human beings? The tendency of civilization is to decrease the amount of human energy in production and at the same time to increase the wages of those who toil. I am a believer in cheap prices and only oppose them when they cheapen the wages of labor,"

Mr. Horr insisted Mr. Harvey would increase wages by cutting the value of the dollar in two, which would be as absurd as to try to double the amount of cloth in existence by calling eighteen inches a yard. Mr. Harvey retaliated by claiming the demonetization act of 1873 doubled the length of the financial yard stick.

There was also some dispute as to the number of workers out of employment. All in all, there was less personality and more talk to the question before the house than on previous days. The usual three questions were asked and answered on each side just before the adjournment until this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

THEY BEGIN TO DISCUSS RATIOS.

Debate Reaches a Point Where Assertion Is Met with Counter-Assertion.

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The debate was opened by Mr. Horr with an evident purpose to get at the discussion of the ratio, which he considers the vital point to be discussed. Extracts from the speeches follow:

Mr. Horr—History is full of efforts of governments to force the legal ratio upon the people, and there is no instance on record where the market value of each metal has not controlled in the end, and the best money has always been driven from the field by the cheaper. France tried to maintain both metals as a circulating medium from 1113 to 1874 on some legal ratio, and between those dates France changed the mint price of the gold mark 146 times and the mint price of the silver mark 251 times, and thus changed the ratio a large number of times, and in 1726 she fixed her legal ratio at 14½ to 1. At that time she rated silver too high, and while England became a gold standard country France became a silver standard one. In 1803 she lowered the legal value of silver and fixed her ratio at 15½ to 1, where it is nominally today, but in 1874 she ceased the free coinage of silver altogether. The experience of the United States in an effort to establish and maintain a double standard has been the experience of the entire world. During the nineteenth century all the great civilized and commercial nations on the face of the globe have adopted the gold standard and have done so without discounting silver as money, but every one of them refused free coinage to silver on any ratio.

[In his opening speech Mr. Harvey reverted to the "Crime of '73," and endeavored to disprove Mr. Horr's claim as to the fairness of the legislation of 1873. Continuing Mr. Harvey said:]

Those whom Mr. Horr first mentioned were the Treasurer, the Controller of the Treasury, and the Director of the Mint, all of whom soon after the expiration of their terms of office became prominent national bankers. Outside of these he has called no witnesses who have, since 1873, spoken upon this question, except a letter written in the last few days from an ex-Congressman in Indiana, whose essential statements are contradicted by the Senate proceedings. With this exception he brings only one prominent witness. It is Senator Morrill of Vermont, over whom Mr. Horr pronounces an eulogy. Mr. Horr says of Senator Morrill, "If there is an honest, pure man inside the United States it is Justin S. Morrill." I am going to shatter the reputation of Mr. Horr's New England idol. Mr. Horr reads an extract from a letter from Senator Morrill in which the latter says that "Congress purposely omitted to provide for the further coinage of the silver dollar"—now observe, I read Senator Morrill's exact language—"none having been coined for nearly forty years." I now hand Mr. Horr a report of the Director of the Mint for 1891, open at page 212, and call his attention to the number of silver dollars coined during the forty years next prior to 1873, and hand to the stenographer a copy of that report of the mint, showing the number of silver dollars coined for each of those years, to be inserted at this point in my remarks.

Look at them, Mr. Horr. See that in 1859 there were 636,000 of them coined, in 1860, 733,000 of them coined; in 1871, 1,117,000 of them; in 1872, 1,118,000; and in all those forty years silver dollars in large quantities were coined, except in six years. And when you answer me, Mr. Horr, tell us why Mr. Morrill said there were none coined and if he was not truthful about that what importance should be attached to what he said about the silver dollar being purposely omitted in the bill.

Questions of Credibility Raised.

Mr. Horr—I desire to say in defense of Senator Morrill that the object of that letter was to deny the general fraudulent talk that was going about the country, and originated by Mr. Harvey as much as any one else, that all who were connected with the Congress of 1873, or enough of them, were corrupt and were crowding the bill through Congress by the use of money. Now Senator Morrill did not intend by that expression to say that there was not one single dollar coined. He did mean to say that substantially there were none, and that is true. In the whole length of the time from the organization of this government up to 1873, as your book shows itself, there were less than 8,000,000 of them silver dollars. There were over $600,000,000 of gold, if I mistake not. I speak now from memory. Senator Morrill simply used the expression "there were none coined," and Mr. Harvey draws the conclusion that because that is not accurately true he canont tell the truth about anything else.

Mr. Harvey—Isn't it true, as that statement shows, that there were several millions coined and that they were coined largely every year except six years?

Mr. Horr—Certainly; I do not dispute it, nor Senator Morrill don't intend to. Mr. Morrill may have made a mistake in the exact words he used. You made a mistake when you quoted the amount from the Philadelphia mint, and made a bad mistake. Your attention was called to it, and instead of owning up when you found yourself caught you published that you had forced the Treasury Department at Washington to correct the mistake. There wasn't one word of truth in your last statement. Now if you argue right about Morrill, because he didn't speak the truth, then I have a right to assume that you cannot tell the truth now.

Mr. Harvey—Isn't it a fact that "Coin's Financial School" states that the silver coinage prior to 1875 was $105,000,000?

Mr. Horr—Yes.

Mr. Harvey—And isn't it a fact that the error when corrected states it at $143,000,000?

Mr. Horr—Yes.

Mr. Harvey—And was not that error in "Coin's Financial School" against me and not in my favor?

Mr. Horr—Certainly it was. Then, why didn't you have the manhood to say I made a mistake and when I found out my mistake I corrected it? That would have been the straightforward thing to do. You are making the same mistake that Brother Carlisle, whom you charged the other day, did. You charged him with having once been a free silver man and now advocating a different doctrine. You were right about that. Carlisle made the mistake of not owning that he once did preach that kind of stuff and that he now thinks he was wrong then and he is right now.

Scientific Bimetallism Defined.

Mr. Harvey—In raising the question of the quantity of silver coined in thirty or forty years prior to 1873 I do it to establish the landmark in the financial discussion in the United States. The people have been misled, and at each step in this discussion when we can set them right the debate has been of value. The gold men are represented here by Mr. Horr, and when I show him and you that silver was copiously coined during the forty years prior to 1873, and he admits it, as he must, then that question is settled. And when Prof Laughlin or any other gold standard advocate represents that nothing but gold was being used prior to 1873, and that no silver was in circulation, as they have persistently been misrepresenting this question, you now have the answer to it, and you have it in such an emphatic way, with the other side here represented, that it eliminates that question from the future financial discussion.

I now begin the discussion of bimetallism. Scientific bimetallism is this:

1. Free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver; these two metals to constitute the primary or redemption money of the government.

2. That silver dollars of 371¼ grains of pure silver (with us) to be the unit of value, and gold to be coined into money at a ratio to be changed if necessary from time to time, if the commercial parity to the legal ratio shall be affected by the action of foreign countries.

3. The money coined from both metals to be legal tender in the payment of all debts.

4. The option as to which of the two moneys is to be paid in the liquidation of the debt to rest with the debtor, and the government also to exercise that option when desirable in paying out redemption money. All of these conditions are necessary. Like any useful mechanical construction all the parts are necessary.

First, as to unlimited coinage: When the mints are open to unlimited coinage of the two metals an unlimited demand is created for them. The quantity is limited. When these two metals seek a market they find a demand for their use in the arts and manufactures, which is limited. The surplus finds an unlimited market at the mints to be coined into money, the object for which all other products seek the market. They thus have an unlimited market, as the mints are open to all that comes. With a limited supply and unlimited demand, what stops their value rising? It is this: The law says: "We coin 371¼ grains pure silver and 23.2 grains pure gold, respectively, into dollars, and confer upon these coins functions which make for them a permanent and equal demand." When this is the law people will not take less for their silver and gold, the quantities above named, than a dollar of current money, for they have the right to have it coined into dollars. The law fixes the quantity in the dollar, and the unlimited demand holds it firmly to that point. In this respect money is a creation of law. Without this law there is a demand for the metal. The law aids a new use and a new demand for it.

Both Indulge in Sarcasm.

Mr. Horr—"Coin" in his "Financial School," really admits that the ratio between the two metals must always be determined by the actual value of the metals in the markets of the world, and ignores the doctrine of the ratio of 16 to 1 being possible at the present day. On page 111 "Coin" says: "We express values in dollars, the unit of our monetary system. That unit is now the gold dollar of 23 2-10 grains of pure gold or 25 8-10 grains of standard gold. If we were to cut this amount in two and make 11 6-10 grains pure gold a unit or dollar, we would thereby double the value of all the property in the United States except debts." Precisely such another proposition would be: We measure cloth in this country, legally, with a yard-stick thirty-six inches long. If we were to cut the yard-stick into two and declare by law that eighteen inches shall hereafter be a yard we would thereby double the amount of cloth in the United States.

Then again, on page 143, he says: "With silver remonetized, and a just and equitable standard of values, we can, if necessary, by act of Congress, reduce the number of grains in a gold dollar till it is of the same value as the silver dollar. We can legislate the premium out of gold. Now, then, what becmes of his ratio of 16 to 1? Here is what he virtually says: The gold dollar may be cut down if need be so that the ratio shall be 16 to ½. If silver remains as cheap as it is today he will then retain the 16. Somehow he seems to be stuck on sweet sixteen. The boy's mathematics, however, are as defective as his veracity. Mathematically 16 to ½ is the same as 32 to 1, so it is not the ratio he cares about.

Mr. Harvey—Mr. Horr says that I deny that the two metals can be kept in circulation at a fixed ratio. I have not said that, for they can be, as they have been done in this country. I know they have attempted to make you believe that there was no gold in circulation up to 1834, and that there was no silver in circulation in this country, or seeking the mints, after 1850, but both were misrepresentations, as the report of the Director of the Mint shows both metals were in circulation, and as our old citizens know, silver was in circulation before the suspension of specie payments in 1861. Mr. Horr alludes to something I have said before, and then adds, "Cut the yard stick half in two and it will make twice as many yards of cloth in the world." Now, Mr. Horr, let me tell what you people did in 1873. You doubled the length of the yard stick.

Mr. Horr—Is it possible that my friend Harvey believes when he says that the act of 1873, when it demonetized silver, cut the price of property of the world in two, and that prices immediately, as they must have done if their statement is true, dropped 50 per cent?

Real Measure of Values.

What "Coin" is really after is a cheap dollar. He would reduce at one stroke, if need be, the value of the money unit of this country one-half. If that is not adopting a 50-cent dollar what is it? The real measure of values is human toil. To decide whether any system of finances is best you must inquire into its effect upon the toiling millions. The greatest commodity ever placed on the markets of the world is labor. To know whether gold has appreciated or depreciated in real value the price paid for any human effort must never be omitted. Hence this thought about the general range of prices being stable is pure nonsense.

I am a believer in cheap prices, and only oppose them when the cheapening of the price is at the expense of the men who do the work, and my entire opposition to this entire plan of my opponent is that he proposes to cut in two the wages received by the men who work, because—having been a laboring man until my head is entirely white—I have learned the fact which every political economist states and none deny—that the last thing which is advanced under a cheapening process of the money standard is always the wages of the men who do the work of the world.

Mr. Harvey—Mr. Horr argues that the dear dollar is of more benefit to laborers than a cheaper dollar. The terms dearer and cheaper are relative terms as compared with your property and your services. If he is right that a dearer dollar is the best and the dearer it gets the better it is—because his argument must be followed to its logical conclusion—then we might find some metal in the world that is scarcer than gold and is dearer than gold with which a laboring man could purchase more than he can at present with the gold dollar.

Mr. Horr—You may make two standards by law, but the people will discard one and use the other. We necessarily are compelled to do business with one or the other unless the value happens to be precisely the same, so that the measure becomes one and identical. I make this proposition to Mr. Harvey: Since this Nation began the years from 1879 to 1892 found our people better employed and at better wages than in any other same number of years since this government was formed. I know what I am talking about. Four millions of men today out of employment! Where did you get your figures? Did that inspired baby give them to you? They must correspond with some of the other mathematics that I shall get to in that book.

Mr. Harvey—I said from two to four millions.

Mr. Horr—Two to four milions. Four millions is out of the question. Two milions is just about as bad. There isn't any truth in either statement. Some people are out of employment in this country. I know that any man who says that from 1879 to 1892 this country was in financial distress and that the laboringmen were not then well employed is not well qualified to talk upon the subject, because that is not the fact.

Questions Then Were Put.

Mr. Horr—This question is put to me by Mr. John J. McGrath, President of the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union of Chicago:

"Why is it that the workingman's opportunity does not keep pace with his increased productiveness—if he produces five times what he did twenty years ago, ought he not to get five times the pay? In other words, what right has the dollar that its value (purchasing power) should be increased thereby?"

I do not understand the last line. I understand the import, however, of the general question. The trouble with that question is that Mr. McGrath assumes two or three things that may not be true. "Why is it that the workingman's opportunity does not keep pace with his increased productiveness?" I do not know but what it did. "If he produce five times what he did twenty years ago"—well, I don't know as he does. Do you lay five times as many brick as you used to lay thirty years ago? Can a man do that? It is a fair question. I did not know as you could do that.

Mr. Harvey—Didn't you state in your argument the other day that the productiveness had increased something like five times as much?

Mr. Horr—I don't know, but whether I did or not I would say so now, but I did not say that each laboringman produced five times as much by any means. I stated before, and I will repeat it now, every invention that is made may increase the productiveness twenty times, but not of the men that work at hand labor. I stated the law this morning, that whenever such invention is made a part of the profit should go to increase the pay of the laborers, part of it should go to the cheapening of the substance for those who consume it, and part of it should go to the inventor or manager to pay him for his invention and for running the business. Now, Mr. McGrath, how much a day do you get for laying brick?

Mr. Harvey—Mr. McGrath handed me that question Saturday and asked me to see that it was put to you.

Mr. Horr—Is there any one in the audience who knows what bricklayers get here today for such work? I would like to know if any of these men who are cheering me or Mr. Harvey are bricklayers or if they know how much bricklayers get now. My friend here says fifty cents an hour. That would be at the rate of $5 for ten hours' work. I used to hire bricklayers for $2.25 a day. They were paid in the currency of the country. They are getting now, say, $4 a day and paid in gold. Does that show that gold has increased in price?

Other questions were offered by L. G. Powers of Minnesota, E. S. Stark, Cleveland; S. A. Robinson, New York; Henry F. Thomas, Allegan, Mich.; and J. S. Painter of Chicago.

READY FOR HIS BOMB.

ALL EYES IN THE LEGISLATURE ARE ON JONATHAN MERRIAM.

He May Introduce His Bribery Resolution This Morning and May Leave It Rest Until After the Joint Caucus—Gist of the Amendments to the Revenue Code the House Expects to Pass—Speaker Cochran's Ideas of Deciding What Measures Come Within the Scope of Call.

Springfield, Ill., July 22.—[Special.]—There were forty members in the House when that body was called to order this afternoon. Thirty-nine pairs of eyes were turned on Jonathan Merriam, who is just now the most conspicuous figure in Springfield. Jonathan Merriam has a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five, three from the House and two from the Senate, to investigate charges of bribery made against the Assembly at the regular session. The resolution has been in his possession about a week. Everybody knows he has it and everybody wishes he would introduce it if he is going to and let it be adopted or defeated. Anything is preferable to suspense. Mr. Merriam frankly admits he has no evidence to substantiate the charges. He knows nothing beyond current rumor and allegations made in newspapers. The general opinion seems to be if the resolution is adopted people other than Mr. Merriam will make the prosecution or inquiry. The folks who have been free with the charges will probably make the fight. It was expected and rather hoped that Jona than would fire his resolution in the House this afternoon, but he didn't do anything of the kind. He says he may introduce it in the morning and he may conclude to wait until after the joint caucus tomorrow afternoon.

The session of the House this afternoon was remarkable for the great amount of work transacted in a few minutes. The arbitration bill was made a special order for tomorrow morning, when it will be passed and sent to the Senate. It will go to a second reading in that body in no time at all. One of the Senate committees has prepared an arbitration bill which differs from that in the House in only one particular. One measure provides for local boards and the other does not. The house this afternoon sent along an amendment to the revenue code, offered by Mr. White of Whiteside. This is the measure the House expected to pass on this important question.

Gist of Its Provisions.

It gives the Assessor power to examine witnesses as to the amount of personal property in cases where a person refuses to make a schedule under oath and to fix the value thereof. It declares that any person listing property who shall swear falsely as to the quantity, quality, value, or amount of such personal property shall be guilty of perjury. A refusal to testify is a misdemeanor punishable by fine. The Assessor has the power to add to the value of a false list an amount equal to 50 per cent, and any person called by the Assessor who shall swear falsely shall be deemed guilty of perjury. Failure to list personal property is declared to be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding $500. Assessors who fail, neglect, or refuse to perform any of their duties shall be fined from $25 to $500. Any Assessor who solicits or accepts any valuable thing for undervaluation or failure to assess any person or any property of any person shall be deemed guilty of felony and fined not exceeding $1,000, and may be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding a year. Any person who shall give to any Assessor any fee, money, or thing of value as a bribe shall be a competent witness against such Assessor.

Everything points to the passage of this bill by the House, provided, of course, an adjournment within a couple of weeks is accomplished. The caucus tomorrow will, it is believed, take some action as to what measures shall be considered and the duration of the session. About half the Republicans in the House and Senate are willing to put the Treasury in good condition, pass an arbitration bill, the White revenue bill above referred to, and adjourn sine die. This can all be done within eight or nine days if the Republicans agree to it. Mr. Cochran says today the House will adjourn within a week. He evidently expects the White revenue bill to be read a second time tomorrow, passed by the House, go to second reading in the Senate Wednesday, and be passed by that body Friday. If the caucus agrees to it tomorrow a bill introduced by Senator Crawford increasing the tax levy $750,000 for the next fiscal year and the one thereafter will be put through both bodies of the Legislature before the week is over.

Investigation Flurry Abating.

The investigation business doesn't excite as much commotion and comment as it did a week ago when Col. Merriam announced his intention of introducing a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee. Some folks, it is said, are afraid of it for personal reasons and others don't want it on political grounds. A great many men declare it should be made the subject of judicial inquiry, provided the facts on hand substantiate the charges. Others believe the resolution should be specific in its terms and limit the inquiry to such affairs as are set forth in the resolution. Col. Merriam has wanted the Republican steering committee of the House to sanction the resolution, but that body has up to date declined to take up the matter as a party issue. The Colonel has been told, however, if he wants to introduce the resolution he can go ahead with it, with the understanding that his act is that of an individual member and not that of a party. He will probably have no trouble finding folks who will take the fight off his hands in case the resolution is adopted. Some of the Senators say they see no good reason why they should vote for a resolution of inquiry when the charges have all been leveled against the House. Their idea is if the House wants to make an investigation of its actions it has that privilege. They are not disposed to vote for a resolution to investigate their body when there is no demand for anything of the kind. If the Merriam resolution passes the House, which is by no means certain, it will surely meet with a fight in the Senate. That body will probably refuse to concur in it, thus allowing the House the constitutional right of investigating itself if it wants to.

For the House to Decide.

A lot of bills came tumbling into the House this afternoon, the most noteworthy being one offered by Wilson of Schuyler, describing a uniform system of text books for schools with a taxation clause attached thereto, thus making it a quasi revenue measure. Soon after this measure was introduced Speaker Cochran made a most important announcement. He said in substance that the question as to whether or not bills came within the provisions of the Governor's call for the special session must be passed upon by the House itself. That is to say, he held that the Speaker, as presiding officer of the House, had no right to construe the Governor's call for the special session. The House must settle such questions and by a majority vote decide whether or not a bill is within the Governor's call. Everybody who knows Legislatures at all is aware of the fact that the average lawmaker believes he is invested with all the power in the land. The upshot of this ruling will be the House, if it stays in session, will send to the Senate no end of bills, and about half of them will not be within the Governor's call at that. If the Senate does not knock them out the people who are affected by the measures will have to gallop to the Supreme Court on test cases to try the constitutionality of these measures. There is a chance that the Legislature may get out of here in ten days or two weeks. If it goes into the investigation business it will be here until the snow flies.

The following bills were introduced in the House:

By Mr. Cody—For the regulation of telephone companies. It fixes the maximum rates as follows: In cities of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants, $78 per annum; in cities of more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000 inhabitants, $66; in cities of more than 100,000 and less than 500,000, $48; in cities of less than 100,000, $36.

By Mr. Bryan—To regulate the employment of miners in the State of Illinois. It provides, among other things, that no child under the age of 14 years shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in any mercantile institution, store, laundry, manufacturing establishment, factory, or workshop within this State.

By Mr. Jones of Cook—To regulate the competency of evidence in actions of slander and libel.

State Auditor Gore has prepared a statement of the expenses of the regular session of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly. It is as follows:

For per diem, mileage, stationery, postage, etc., to members of Senate, $44,032.

For per diem officers and employés, $39,545.

For per diem, mileage, postage, etc., members of House, $132,181.

For per diem to officers and employés, $37,254.

For per diem to employés of House and Senate appointed by Secretary of State, $42,028.

For per diem to temporary officers of Senate, $11.

Per diem to temporary officers and employés of the House, $60.

Miscellaneous expenses from appropriation to Secretary of State for incidental expenses of General Assembly, $60,972.

Furniture, $3,008.

Gas and electric light, $561.

Coal, $1,457.

Copying and distributing laws, expressage, postage, etc., $659.

Expenses of committees incurred in traveling, etc., $9,632.

Stationery, furnished on contract, estimated by Secretary of State, $7,678.

Printing paper, furnished on contract, estimated by Secretary of State, $5,045.

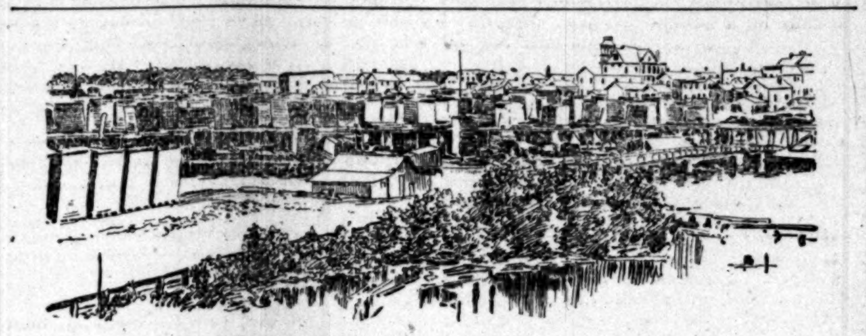
Printing, on contract, estimated by Secretary of State, $37,949.

Binding and miscellaneous, estimated by Secretary of State, $5,670.

Copying laws, etc., estimated by Secretary of State, $350.

Distributing laws, estimated by Secretary of State, $67.

Total, $374,372.



THE CITY OF PHILLIPS, WIS., BEFORE THE FIRE.

Gov. Altgeld today appointed the following Board of Trustees for the State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders at Chicago: William Prentiss, Chicago, for three years; Frank M. Annis, Aurora, for three years; Mrs. Granville M. Holt, Chicago, for three years; Mrs. J. S. Harvey, Geneva, for two years; M. J. Carroll, Chicago, one year.

HARRY RUBENS AT HOME AGAIN.

Brings Word That Ex-Mayor Hopkins Is Over His Throat Trouble.

Harry Rubens, fidus achates to ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins, has returned from Europe. Speaking of Mr. Hopkins Mr. Rubens said:

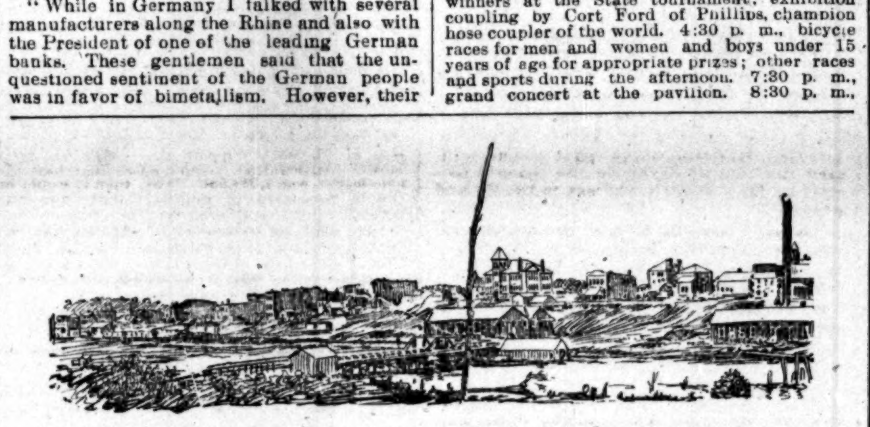
"I saw Mr. Hopkins last July 8 in Wiesbaden. He was under the care of Dr. Schmidt of Frankfort. July 13 I received a dispatch from Mr. Hopkins, dated at Liverpool, in which he said he had been dismissed by his physician and declared to be entirely cured. Mr. Hopkins has had a severe time of it, being obliged to refrain from speaking for weeks at a time. He has been treated for his throat nearly nine years now, and if it is true he has been cured he is certainly to be congratulated. Mr. Hopkins also spent some time at Soden, a watering-place near Frankfort, under the treatment of Dr. Thilenius."

"Where is Mr. Hopkins now?" was asked.

"I really do not know," said Mr. Rubens with a questioning laugh. Then, after a pause, "I do not know."

Speaking for himself Mr. Rubens said: "It is astonishing how the news of American prosperity has spread throughout England and Germany, especially Germany. The revival in the iron industry in the United States and the attending rise of wages have given buoyancy to American securities abroad and greatly stimulated transatlantic shipping. Our exports during the last three months have increased from 25 to 30 per cent over the figure for the corresponding period last year.

"While in Germany I talked with several manufacturers along the Rhine and also with the President of one of the leading German banks. These gentlemen said that the unquestioned sentiment of the German people was in favor of bimetallism. However, their point of view is quite different from ours and far more scientific. The idea of settling the standard by carrying on such a farcical debate as that between Mr. Harvey and Mr. Horr is distasteful to them."



THE CITY OF PHILLIPS, WIS., AS IT APPEARS REBUILT TODAY.

NO OBJECTION TO MILITARY MASS.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Says It Was Proper Under the Circumstances.

Accounts of the celebration of pontifical military high mass at Camp Lincoln Sunday morning by the Rev. Father D. J. Ryan before the Seventh Regiment now encamped at Springfield have not stirred up any ill feeling among the other chaplains connected with the State militia. The Rev. H. W. Thomas, Chaplain of the First Regiment, said yesterday:

I have just finished reading the account of the mass and the sermon of Father Ryan. I presume the mass is the first ever held in this country in the open air. Now, I have no differences with the Catholic church. It is a religion that is just as good as the orthodox. The church is daily growing broader, and as a witness to this fact can be mentioned its adopting the plan of night schools. It is broadening daily and becoming more and more American. What was said in reference to "there being many forms of treason, but the noblest form of treason was that which wore the gray uniform up to the cannon's mouth and transplanted the flag in the dust for a principle believed to be right." I can readily understand as meaning that those who were included in this class believed they were fighting for their rights. We must always give credit to the honesty of other people's convictions. I can also understand that the speaker should object to the A. P. A. from his standpoint. There is just as much reason in holding Catholic services for the Seventh Regiment as there would be in holding Catholic services in a Catholic community in Chicago. As I am given to understand most of the Seventh Regiment's members are Catholics. When the regiments go into camp at Springfield most of the Chaplains must drop their denominations and leave creeds behind them, but in this instance it was natural that a Catholic service should have been held and I am glad of it.

The only thing I find fault with, or rather differ from, is that the statement should have been made that it could not be laid to the charge of the Catholic church that one of its priests officiated as chaplain at the unveiling of the rebel monument at Chicago or any other place. I believe that in twenty years the "church" will feel sorry that none of its members took part in that ceremony at Oakwoods. It was the grandest thing of recent years. There have been too many of the class that have fostered sectional lines. The war is over and past and just such incidents will weld the North and South more firmly into one country and one flag. The great educational movement is going along on all lines. The visual angle of the people is increasing and the better moral forces are being awakened. Morality and breadth of character are progressing and America is in the van, where it has been for 100 years.

CONDUCTS MEAT SHOPS ON THE SIDE.

Swift's Credit Man, Sharp, Now Rests in the County Jail.

Charles Sharp, the credit man of Swift & Co., who was arrested in Belmar, N. J., Saturday, was brought to Chicago yesterday morning and now occupies a cell in the County Jail. He established a number of meat markets, among them one on Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-ninth street, it is said, one in Muncie, Ind., and another in Richmond, Ind. He placed them in charge of acquaintances and carried them on Swift & Co.'s books. In his position of credit man, it is reported that he gave his own establishments unlimited credit. Unfortunately for Sharp none of his establishments proved profitable. He was taken ill in the latter part of May and June 1 a bill was sent to Swift & Co. for several horses and a wagon purchased for the Cottage Grove avenue place. A representative was sent to Sharp's home, on Emerald avenue, for an explanation of the bill. Sharp said he would call at the office. That night he left Chicago. An investigation of the books led to the discovery of his ownership of the stores, all of which have been turned over to Swift & Co.

PHENIX OF THE WEST.

PHILLIPS, WIS., HAS RISEN FROM THE ASHES OF ONE YEAR AGO.

Next Saturday the Sturdy Little City Will Celebrate the Rebuilding of the Place with an Elaborate Display of Civic Pride—Program of the Morning and Afternoon Events—Gov. Upham Will Attend and Help Along the Jollification—Special Trains Will Run.

A year ago the forest fires burned to ashes the prosperous little city of Phillips, Wis. Thirteen lives were lost. Of the 700 buildings of the town only a few were left to mark the place where homes and business houses once had stood. But in a short twelvemonth the city has been rebuilt, brick has largely taken the place of wood, and next Saturday a people, thankful for returned prosperit, will celebrate the first anniversary of the great fire. After the fire of a year ago the people did not even wait for the burning embers to die away before buildings were again started, and during the year $800,000 has been put into homes, building blocks, and churches in Phillips. Waterworks, electric lights, and an extensive sewer system are among the improvements. The Fayette Shaw tannery was rebuilt in sixty days, and the John R. Davis Lumber company will saw its first log next Saturday in a mill of 150,000 feet daily capacity and employing 300 men.

The program for next Saturday is most elaborate and calls for all kinds of displays of civic pride. In detail it is as follows:

Forenoon—5 a. m., grand salute of twenty-seven guns at sunrise, accompanied by tooting of whistles and ringing of bells. 8 a. m., band concert at Court-House square by the City Band of Ashland, Wis. 10 a. m., grand civic parade and view of the city. 11 a. m., speeches, music, and other exercises at the school-house grounds; Mayor C. D. Fenelon will preside, and after prayer by the Chaplain, the Rev. Samuel Howell Murphy, and an address of welcome by M Barry, Esq., of Phillips; addresses will be delivered by Gov. W. H. Upham and ex-Gov. George W. Peck, followed by ex-Lieut.-Gov. S. S. Fifield and L. H. Mead, representing the north and northwestern burned districts of the State of Wisconsin; Senator W. F. Vilas and ex-Senator John C. Spooner have been invited and will be present if possible; many other distinguished citizens of the State of Wisconsin will be present and deliver short addresses.

Afternoon and evening—2:30 p. m., laying of cornerstone of Masonic Temple of Phillips Lodge No. 225, F. and A. M.; ceremony conducted by the Grand Lodge of State of Wisconsin; Blue Lodge will be escorted by Ashland, Stevens Point, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Wausau, Merrill, and Superior Commanderies, Knights Templar. 3:30 p. m., balloon ascension and parachute leap by E. C. Hanson of Sturgis, Mich. 4 p. m., parade and exhibition by the Phillips Fire Department, champions State of Wisconsin, 1895 contest at Juneau; hub and hub race, and exhibition by the running team, the winners at the State tournament; exhibition coupling by Cort Ford of Phillips, champion hose coupler of the world. 4:30 p. m., bicycle races for men and women and boys under 15 years of age for appropriate prizes; other races and sports during the afternoon. 7:30 p. m., grand concert at the pavilion. 8:30 p. m., grand pyrotechnic display. 9:30 p. m., grand ball and concert at the dancing pavilion, music by the Ashland City Orchestra; grand march formed at 10 p. m., led by Gov. W. H. Upham and lady.

A feature of the day also will be the inspection of a pavilion of grain erected by neighboring farmers from crops grown from the seed provided by the State Legislature to the farmers in the burnt district.

Sixteen prominent citizens of Phillips compose the Executive committee which has had the arrangements for this celebration in charge. This committee is divided into five subcommittees, as follows:

Invitation and Reception—B. W. Davis, Dr. W. P. Sperry, E. H. Winchester, and M. Barry.

Finance—Dr. C. D. Fenelon, C. C. Kelleher, and F. L. Hunt.

Printing and Publicity—Charles M. Durkee, George E. Sackett, and W. H. Wilson.

Program—John D. Rowland, E. J. Riordan, and George M. Chamberlain.

Decoration and Display—F. W. Sackett, Ike Friedman, and M. Christianson.

The officers of the day will be Mayor C. D. Fenelon, President; the Rev. Samuel Howell Murphy, Chaplain; F. W. Sackett, Marshal; C. C. Kelleher and C. M. Durkee, Aids.

Special trains for the occasion will be run on the Wisconsin Central railroad from Ashland, Stevens Point, Eau Claire, and Chippewa Falls, leaving those places in the morning so as to arrive at Phillips at 10 a. m., and returning at convenient times. Special rates will be made for this trip.

GRAND JURY WANTS TO SEE JUSTICES.

They Omit to Put Names of Witnesses on Bonds and Mittimuses.

Seven of the Justices of the Peace and Police Justices will have to appear before the grand jury to explain why they have neglected to put upon the bonds and mittimuses the names of witnesses in cases they have tried. When the cases sent to the Criminal Court from the Justice courts were being prepared for the grand jury yesterday the discovery was made that in many of them the mittimuses and bonds bore only the names of the Justices, the accused persons, and the offense charged, while the space left for the witnesses was blank. There were forty-five cases of this sort and both the grand jury and the Sheriff were powerless. Judge Baker suggested the Justices and their clerks be called before the grand jury to give the names of the witnesses. Accordingly the grand jury issued subpœnas for the Justices, ordering them to appear Wednesday at 2 o'clock with their clerks. The Justices thus summoned are Underwood, Glennon, Bradwell, Eberhardt, Wallace, Dooley, and Richardson. There is a statute which imposes a penalty of $20 fine for the failure on the part of a Justice to send up the names of witnesses in a case. The grand jury will consider the question of punishing the Justices who have been subpœnaed. There is no statute regarding the omission of names from mittimuses, but there are enough bonds without any names on them to pile up fines to a large amount against the Justices. The grand jury devoted nearly its whole session yesterday to the cases of boys in the jail. At the close of the day twenty-six "no bills" had been found and that number of prisoners was released. Twenty of these were boys charged with various small offenses.

John Ziemans Wants His Child.

John Ziemans of Bloomington, Ill., yesterday got from Judge Blanke of the Superior Court a writ of habeas corpus for his son John Jacob, aged 2½ years. The petition was directed against Hermann and Paulina Schoeps of No. 6354 St. Lawrence avenue, and sets forth that they emphatically refuse to give up the child, whom they took at the death of his mother some time ago. Mrs. Schoeps explained with tears in her eyes that she had formed such an attachment for the boy she could not bear to give him up. This she was compelled to do, however.

Lord Coleridge writes: "Send me fifteen dozen Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Wine. I tried it while here and find it superior."

FORGED CHECKS ON RELIGOUS SOCIETY.

Several Have Appeared but Only One So Far Reported as Passed.

Forged checks issued in the name of the Illinois Home Missionary Society, a Congregational organization having headquarters at No. 153 La Salle street, have appeared at several points in Illinois, and in at least one case one of these checks has been successfully passed. In this case the Sandwich Bank at Sandwich, Ill., is the institution victimized. The Sandwich Bank clears through the Union National Bank and when the latter bank offered the check for collection it was refused. The check was drawn on the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago, in which bank the society has never made a deposit. The check was signed with the names of Aaron B. Mead, Treasurer of the Illinois Home Missionary Society, and countersigned with the name of James Tompkins, Superintendent of the organization. The peculiar thing about the check was that not only were the names forged but also the check itself, an original design being printed especially for the purposes of the forgery. One or two small banks in the State have had similar checks offered them, but the Sandwich Bank was the only one that was duped.

The Bankers' Association has taken the whole matter in charge, and has placed the investigation in the hands of the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

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CHALK UP ANOTHER 0.

CHICAGO'S ALLEGED BALL PLAYERS AGAIN TAKEN INTO CAMP.

Willie Hutchison Lasts Four Innings, or Long Enough to Give the Bridegrooms the Game, When Thornton Is Put Into the Box, but in Vain—Anson Tries to Get Rid of His Hoodoo by Changing the Batting Order—Outbatted and Outplayed by the Brooklyns.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cleveland	47	32	.595	Brooklyn	39	33	.542
Baltimore	41	28	.594	Chicago	43	37	.538
Pittsburg	43	31	.581	New York	37	34	.521
Boston	39	29	.574	W'shingt'n	24	41	.369
Cincinnt'i	42	32	.568	St. Louis	27	49	.355
Phil'del'a	38	32	.543	Louisville	14	58	.194

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Brooklyns, 9; Chicagos, 3.
Clevelands, 8; Washingtons, 6.
Baltimores, 12—8; Pittsburgs, 0—9.
Cincinnatis, 12; New Yorks, 9.
Philadelphias, 18; Louisvilles, 6.
Bostons, 13; St. Louis, 2.

Games Today.

Brooklyns at Chicago.
Philadelphias at Louisville.
Baltimores at Pittsburg.
New Yorks at Cincinnati.
Washingtons at Cleveland.
Bostons at St. Louis.

ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR THE CHICAGOS

Outbatted and Outplayed at All Points by the Brooklyns.

Chalk up another for Chicago, but be careful to get it on the losing side of the ledger, and see that it foots up four straight, two for Boston and two for Brooklyn. The losing of so many games in succession set Capt. Anson to thinking. This losing spell must be broken, he thought, but how to accomplish it worried him. Probably a change in the batting order would break the spell. It might not do the trick, still it was worth trying and he did so. Instead of leading off with Decker, as heretofore, he sent Everitt up first and moved Dahlen down to Lange's place, with Decker following. The change, however, did no good, as the Brooklyns scored an easy win, making nine runs while the Colts were gathering three.

The loss of Sunday's game was laid on Everitt's shoulders, but who will carry the blame for yesterday's defeat will forever remain a mystery, as a number of the youngsters had a finger in the pie. Hutchison was elected to do the twirling, but he twirled himself out of the box in four innings. During his stay the Bridegrooms punched his curves in safe spots nine times. This was too much for Anson, and, figuring Thornton could do no worse, sent a messenger to the clubhouse for the youngster and Donohue. The change was greeted with a ripple of applause, but turned into a roar when Thornton struck out La Chance, the first bat-man up.

The jollification, however, was short lived, as Treadway, the next batter, laced out a home run over the right fence. The young south paw settled down to business after this wallop, and permitted the visitors to make but three hits off him during the remainder of the game. His good delivery was offset by his presenting four men with bases on balls, one of whom was Lucid whom Hutchison struck out twice. The changing of the batting order and the shifting of the batteries counted for naught, as the Brooklynites outfielded and outbatted the Colts, so Anson can attribute the defeat to the strength of his adversaries.

Griffin, the first man up, sent a beauty to left, but the next three batsmen fell by the wayside. Shindle fouled to Everitt, Anson took care of Shock, and La Chance died by the Dahlen-Anson route.

Treadway opened the cannonading in the second by flying to Decker. Corcoran and Daly hit safe in Everitt's territory. Grim put one where Wilmot couldn't field it, scoring Corcoran. Lucid fanned the air three times, Griffin walked to first, and Shindle fell a victim with the aid of Hutchison and Anson.

In the third Shoch's grounder was taken care of by Stewart and Anson. La Chance hit safe to center and went to third on Treadway's fine drive to right. Corcoran's easy one to Dahlen was sent to Stewart, who caught Treadway and quickly delivered to Anson, putting out Corcoran and making a lightning double play. Three runs fell to the lot of the visitors in the fourth, which proved enough to win the game. Daly began hostilities by punching out a two-bagger, went to third on Lange's poor throw to second, and scored on a wild pitch. Grim went to first on four wide ones, Lucid struck out, and Griffin's bat collided with a straight one, which found its way into right field, scoring Grim. Shindle also rapped out a two-bagger, bringing home Griffin. Shindle attempted to steal third, but was caught by "Hutch" and Everitt. Treadway's home run over the right field fence added one to the score in the fifth. Lucid's base on balls, Griffin's hit to deep center, and Shindle's high fly behind secon base, which dropped between Stewart and Lange, scored Lucid and Griffin in the sixth.

Treadway was presented first by Thornton in the seventh, but was doubled up with Corcoran, on the latter's hit, by Dahlen, Stewart, and Anson. Lucid reached first on Everitt's error in the next, went to second on Griffin's fly out to Lange, stole third, and crossed the rubber on Stewart's poor throw to catch him at the plate after putting Shindle out at second.

La Chance went to first on four wide ones, to second and third respectively on Treadway's and Corcoran's outs, and home on Anson's wild throw to catch him at third.

Chicago's first run came in the second inning. Anson was hit with the ball, went to third on Dahlen's hit to center, and home on Shindle's error of Stewart's hot liner.

Wilmot hit to right for a single in the second, went to third on Lange's drive in the same direction, and home on Anson's out from Corcoran to La Chance. Although they had men on the bases in the sixth, seventh, and eighth innings they failed to score again until the ninth. In this, their last chance, Everitt drove one past Shindle, went to second on Lange being hit with a pitched ball, and home on Anson's swipe to left field. The score:

CHICAGOS.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 3b	5	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmot, lf.	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lange, cf.	4	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Anson, 1b.	4	1	1	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Dahlen, ss	5	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	2
Decker, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stewart, 2b	4	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	1	1
K'ttr'dge, c	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hu'his'n, p	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Th'rnt'n, p	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	3	10	27	14	4	0	0	0	2	7

BROOKLYNS.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Griffin, cf.	4	2	3	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Shindle, 3b	4	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Shoch, lf.	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L'C'a'ce, 1b	4	1	1	14	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
Treaw'y, rf	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Corc'r'n, ss	5	1	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Daly, 2b	5	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grim, c	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lucid, p	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	0
Totals	37	9	13	27	14	2	0	4	6	1	4

Chicagos.......... 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
Brooklyns.......... 0 1 0 3 1 2 0 1 1—9

Attendance—1,300. Earned runs—Chicagos, 1; Brooklyns, 2. Home run—Treadway. Two-base hits—Daly [2]. Sacrifice hit—Shoch. Double plays—Dahlen-Stewart-Anson [2]. Wild pitch—Hutchison. Hit by pitched ball—Anson, Decker, Lange. Umpire—Burnham. Time of game—2:10.

Notes of the Game.

Stewart and Lange both raced for Schindle's high fly to short center in the sixth, collided, sending Lange to grass, and let the ball drop between them.

Lucid was struck out twice by Hutchison, but the first time he faced Thornton he was given his base on balls. The young twirler could not have been watching the game closely.

Had Decker put any life into his legs when he attempted to steal second in the fourth inning he would have made the base, as Lucid pitched wild, causing Grim to jump away to the left to get the ball.

Dahlen knocked a foul fly into the grand stand in the second inning which caught a "rooter" on the ear, cutting it slightly. The funny thing about it was the "rooter" tried to get away from it and dodged right into it.

It was thought Umpires Jevne and Galvin had considerable to do with the Colts' defeats of late. It appears now such was not the case. Yesterday a new man, a Mr. Burnham, umpired the game and the result was the same.

In the fifth Griffin's bat accidentally collided with the ball. Burnham claimed it was done intentionally and decided it a strike. This decision caused the Brooklynites to jump from the bench, but before they had time to register a kick the umpire ordered them back and they obeyed.

Bostons, 13; St. Louis, 2.

St. Louis, Mo., July 22.—The Bostons hit Breitenstein when and where they pleased today. Sheehan, the new man signed by the Browns, made his début today and played well. In the eighth inning a free fight on the bleachers delayed the game some time. Attendance, 1,000. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Bostons.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Duffy, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Cooley, lf.	0	2	1	0	1	McCarthy, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	1	0	4	3	1	Bannon, rf.	3	3	3	0	0
Miller, c.	0	2	2	0	1	Long, ss.	1	0	2	2	0
Sheehan, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Lowe, 2b.	3	1	3	3	0
Ely, ss.	0	0	2	4	0	Nash, 3b.	1	1	0	4	0
Dowd, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Tucker, 1b.	1	1	9	2	0
Lyons, 3b.	0	0	1	1	2	Ganzel, c.	1	2	4	1	0
Breit'st'n, p.	1	2	0	2	2	Nichols, p.	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	2	7	24	10	7	Totals	13	11	27	12	0

St. Louis.............. 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
Boston.............. 0 4 3 2 0 3 0 1 *—13

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Bostons, 3. Two-base hits—Duffy, Bannon [2], Tucker, Breitenstein. Three-base hit—Lowe. Stolen base—Lowe. First base on balls—Nichols, 2; Breitenstein, 3. Struck out—By Nichols, 2. Passed ball—Miller. Wild pitch—Breitenstein, 1. Time—2:15. Umpire—Galvin.

Baltimores, 12—8; Pittsburgs, 0—9.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 22.—In the first game Pittsburg could not hit Esper, while the visitors found Hawley when hits were needed. Pittsburg won the second game by hard hitting early in the game. Attendance, 4,800. The score:

Pittsburgs.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimores.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	McGraw, 3b.	1	0	2	2	0
Smith, lf.	0	3	2	0	1	Keeler, rf.	3	2	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Jennings, ss	1	2	4	2	1
Stenzel, cf.	0	0	4	0	1	Kelley, lf.	2	3	1	0	0
Bierb'er, 2b	0	0	3	5	0	Brodie, cf.	2	2	4	0	0
Cross, ss.	0	0	2	2	1	Gleason, 2b.	2	3	4	5	1
Niles, 3b.	0	0	5	3	1	Carey, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Merritt, c.	0	1	0	0	0	Robinson, c.	0	1	2	2	0
Hawley, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Esper, p.	1	2	0	1	0
Wright, p.	0	0	0	1	1						
Totals	0	5	27	12	5	Totals	12	15	27	12	2

Pittsburgs.............. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Baltimores.............. 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 6 0—12

Earned runs—Baltimores, 4. Two-base hit—Jennings. Three-base hits—Smith, Gleason. Stolen bases—Cross, McGraw, Kelley, Brodie, Gleason. Double play—Gleason-Carey. Bases on balls—Cross, McGraw, Brodie, Carey, Robinson. Struck out—Hawley. Wild pitches—Wright [2]. Time—2:05. Umpire—Keefe.

The score:

Pittsburgs.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimores.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf.	2	4	3	0	0	McGraw, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0
Smith, lf.	2	2	0	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Genins, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Jennings, ss	2	2	8	2	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0	Kelley, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Stenzel, cf.	2	1	3	0	1	Brodie, cf.	0	3	0	0	1
Bierb'er, 2b.	1	2	2	5	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	0	1	0
Cross, ss.	0	1	1	3	1	Carey, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Niles, 3b.	0	1	3	1	0	Clarke, c.	1	2	4	3	1
Sugden, c.	1	1	8	0	0	Hemming, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Gardner, p.	1	2	0	2	0	Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Robinson†	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	15	27	11	2	Totals	8	13	*23	9	2

*Gardner hit by ball. †Batted in Clarkson's place.

Pittsburgs.............. 4 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 *—9
Baltimores.............. 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 2 1 1—8

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 7; Baltimore, 4. Two-base hits—Donovan, Smith. Three-base hits—Bierbauer, McGraw, Keeler, Kelley. Home run—Stenzel. Sacrifice hit—Beckley. Stolen bases—Donovan [2], Smith, Beckley, Brodie. Double plays—Jennings-Carey; Carey [alone]. Bases on balls—Beckley, Cross [2], Sugden, Jennings, Gleason, Clarke, Clarkson. Hit by pitched ball—Stenzel, Jennings. Struck out—Genins, Stenzel, Cross, Niles, Kelley, Carey [2], Clarke, Clarkson [2], Robinson. Passed ball—Sugden. Time—2:35. Umpires—Keefe and Powers.

Philadelphias, 18; Louisvilles, 6.

Louisville, Ky., July 22.—The Colonels' pitchers were entirely off today and the Phillies had a walkover. McCreery relieved McDermott in the second inning after the former had made four wild pitches. Attendance, 720. The score:

Louisvilles.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelp'ia.	R	B	P	A	E
O'Brien, 2b.	1	1	2	3	1	Ham'on, cf.	2	3	3	0	0
Collins, 3b.	2	1	3	0	0	Carsey, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Clarke, lf.	1	2	6	0	0	Hallman, 2b	1	1	3	7	0
Shugart, ss.	0	0	3	4	3	Turner, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Wright, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	Sullivan, lf.	1	1	2	0	1
Gettinger, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Th'mps'n, rf	2	1	1	0	0
Spies, 1b.	0	0	10	0	1	Cross, 3b.	3	3	1	0	1
Warner, c.	0	1	4	1	0	Clements, c.	1	2	3	0	0
Zahner, 1b c	0	0	0	0	0	Grady, c.	1	1	1	0	0
M'Derm'tt, p	0	0	0	1	1	Boyle, 1b.	3	3	9	0	0
McCreery, p	1	3	1	3	0	Reilly, ss.	1	2	3	1	0
						Taylor, p.	2	1	1	2	0
Totals	6	11	27	15	6	Totals	18	19	27	10	2

Louisvilles.............. 0 0 2 0 0 0 4 0 0—6
Philadelphias.............. 5 1 0 2 2 2 5 1 0—18

Earned runs—Louisvilles, 2; Philadelphias, 5. First base on errors—Louisvilles, 1; Philadelphias, 3. Left on bases—Louisvilles, 9; Philadelphias, 10. First base on balls—Off McDermott, 1; off McCreery, 7; off Taylor, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 3. Three-base hits—Wright [2], McCreery. Two-base hits—Cross, Clarke. Stolen bases—Hallman, Reilly. Double play—McCreery-Shugart-Spies. Hit by pitched ball—Reilly, O'Brien, Collins. Wild pitches—McCreery, 1; McDermott, 4. Passed balls—Warner, Grady. Time—2:42. Umpires—Jevne and McDonald.

Clevelands, 8; Washingtons, 6.

Cleveland, O., July 22.—The visitors outbatted the home team, but their hits were not so timely. Stockdale's wildness also contributed to the defeat of the Washingtons. Attendance, 800. The score:

Clevelands.	R	B	P	A	E	Washi'gt'ns.	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	2	3	0	0	Selbach, lf.	2	4	2	0	0
McKean, ss.	0	1	3	0	1	Joyce, 3b.	2	1	2	2	0
O'Connor, 1b	1	2	8	1	0	Cartwri't, 1b	0	0	5	0	0
Childs, 2b.	1	2	2	4	0	McGuire, c.	2	4	3	2	0
Zimmer, c.	1	1	7	3	0	Mercer, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
McAleer, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Crooks, 2b.	0	2	6	3	0
McGarr, 3b.	0	2	0	4	1	Abbey, cf.	0	3	3	0	0
Blake, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Stockdale, p	0	0	0	0	0
C.A.Teb'u, rf	2	1	2	0	0	Boyd, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Cuppy, p.	0	0	1	1	0						
Young, p.	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals	8	12	27	13	2	Totals	6	15	24	10	0

Clevelands.............. 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 3 1 *—8
Washingtons.............. 2 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 5. First base by errors—Washington, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Washington, 10. First base on balls—Off Cuppy, 2; off Young, 1; off Stockdale, 7. Struck out—By Cuppy, 3; by Young, 3; by Stockdale, 2. Two-base hits—Childs, McGarr, Joyce, McGuire [2], Abbey. Sacrifice hits—McKean, Young. Stolen bases—Burkett [2], C. A. Tebeau, Young, Abbey. Passed ball—McGuire. Time—2:35. Umpire—Murray.

Cincinnatis, 12; New Yorks, 9.

Cincinnati, O., July 22.—The Reds won by hard batting in the eighth. Attendance, 1,500. The score:

Cincinnatis.	R	B	P	A	E	New Yorks.	R	B	P	A	E
Holliday, lf.	4	3	6	0	0	Murphy, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Latham, 3b.	1	3	2	1	0	Tiernan, rf.	1	0	5	0	1
McPhee, 2b.	2	2	2	5	0	Van Halt'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Ewing, 1b.	2	2	12	1	0	Davis, 3b.	4	2	1	4	0
Miller, rf.	0	0	0	0	1	Doyle, 1b.	1	1	9	3	0
Gray, ss.	0	2	0	4	1	Stafford, 2b.	0	1	1	2	1
Parrott, cf.	0	0	1	0	1	Wilson, c.	1	1	5	1	1
Vaughn, c.	1	2	3	3	1	Rusie, p.	0	1	1	1	1
Foreman, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Fuller, ss.	1	1	1	4	0
Rhines, p.	2	1	1	3	0						
Hogriever, cf	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	12	15	27	17	4	Totals	9	9	27	15	4

Cincinnatis.............. 3 0 0 2 0 2 0 5 0—12
New Yorks.............. 0 3 1 1 2 0 2 0 0—9

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 7; New York, 3. Two-base hits—Holliday [2], McPhee, Latham, Gray, Stafford, Davis. Three-base hit—Holliday. Sacrifice hit—Tiernan. Stolen bases—Ewing, Davis [2], Dole, Tiernan. Double plays—Rhines-Ewing-Vaughn; Doyle-Wilson. First base on balls—By Foreman, 2; by Rhines, 1; by Rusie, 3. Struck out—By Rhines, 1; by Rusie, 2. Passed balls—Vaughn [2]. Time—2:30. Umpires—Emslie and O'Day.

BYRNES IS NOT A STUMBLING BLOCK.

Says His Vote Has Nothing to Do with Pfeffer Not Being a Giant.

"If Fred Pfeffer plays on the New York team this season the National League Board will have to meet and change the rulings made at the last league meeting," said President Byrnes of the Brooklyns yesterday. "All this talk," he continued, "about my objecting to the Giants securing Pfeffer's services for the remainder of the season is bosh. My vote, it is said, is all that is necessary to perfect the deal, but my vote and 50,000 others would not alter the situation. Everything, as I said before, lies with the board, and nothing that I may say or do would alter the case."

The rulings referred to by Brynes read as follows:

> The board in removing the disability of Pfeffer assigns him to the Louisville club for the season of 1895, and he will, during the said season, be ineligible to play with any club of any league or association under the national agreement except the said Louisville club. Pfeffer is also required to pay to the secretary of the National League the sum of $500, said amount to be paid in semimonthly installments during the playing season of 1895. Any failure to comply with these requirements will render Pfeffer ineligible to play with said Louisville club, notice of such ineligibility to be promulgated at the discretion of the Chairman of the board.
>
> N. E. Young, Chairman.
> C. H. Byrnes.
> A. H. Soden.

Manager Dr. Stuckey of the Louisvilles sold Pfeffer to the New Yorks for, it is said, $2,500, and would be pleased to see Pfeffer in harness again. Fred, with expectations of donning a New York uniform this season, has been conditioning himself at the West Side Ball Park. He, as others did, thought all that was necessary was to get Byrnes' consent, but in this, it appears, he was mistaken.

CHANGES IN THE CINCINNATI TEAM.

Hoy Said to Be Released—Rearrangement of the Reds' Outfield.

Cincinnati, O., July 22.—[Special.]—It is reported Hoy has been released, but this is denied. Hogriever is wanted by Brush in his Indianapolis team and will be sent there as soon as orders to that effect are received from Mr. Brush. The newly arranged outfield will probably be: Burke, center; Holliday, left; and Miller, right.

IOWA STATE LEAGUE STANDING.

Cedar Rapids Advances from Fourth to Third Place.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Dubuque	20	11	.645	Ced'r Rpds	15	16	.484
Ottumwa	20	14	.588	Burl'gton	14	16	.466

Ottumwa, Ia., July 22.—[Special.]—In a close and exciting game Ottumwa defeated Burlington today. The score:

Ottumwa.............. 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 3—7
Burlington.............. 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0—4

Batteries—Dillon and Pixley, Walsh and Lynch. Errors—Ottumwa, 5; Burlington, 4. Hits—Ottumwa, 6; Burlington, 7.

GAME BAD AT THE SPA

MERE HANDFUL OF PEOPLE ATTEND THE RACES AT SARATOGA.

Walbaum Declares He Will Run the Meeting Forty Days if It Breaks Him—Meanwhile Thousands of Summer Visitors Find Amusement Elsewhere In and About the Town—Heavy Rain Makes the Track Slow—Three Favorites Lose on the Sticky Track.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 22.—[Special.]—The Saratoga Racing Association will not require a large cash box to hold today's gate receipts. There were not over 500 people in the running park, counting spectators and employés, and some speculators were willing to gamble there were less than 400. The management's daily expenses approximate $1,700. Walbaum is credited with saying he will run the meeting the full forty days, even if it breaks him, and the present outlook is it will bend him badly anyhow. Despite his declaration, it is hardly believed the meeting will continue that length of time. There are now over 10,000 summer visitors in town from all sections, including many Chicagoans, but only a handful of them has so far visited the track. Last night's deluging storm rendered the track slow. The five races were sweepstakes. There were a number of scratches, including Anisette, Applause, All Over, Musselman, Lookout, and Jack of Spades. Three favorites were defeated.

The entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, sweepstakes, 6 furlongs—Derfargilla, 109 pounds; Lady Diamond, 98; Romping Girl, 98; Signal, 98; Van Brunt, 97; All Over, 93; Babe Murphy, 88.

Second race, sweepstakes, 1 mile—April Fool, 103 pounds; Babe Murphy, 98; Fannie Louise, 98; Lucania, 93.

Third race, Worden Hotel Stakes, 4½ furlongs—Mildred D., 108 pounds; La Vienta, 106; Heresy, 103; Noretti, 99; Florrie, 94.

Fourth race, sweepstakes, 1 1-16 miles—Lake Shore, 116 pounds; Joe Miller, 105; Arapahoe, 103.

Fifth race, sweepstakes, 5 furlongs—Grassmore, 98 pounds; Midlo, 96; Chugnut, 95; La Gallienne, 95.

The weather is clear at midnight and the probabilities are the track will be fast.

Pooling at Louisville.

Louisvile, Ky., July 22.—[Special.]—The pools on tomorrow's Saratoga races were sold as follows:

First race—Derfargila, $10; Lady Diamond, $6; Signal, $4; Babe Murphy, $2; field, $5.

Second race—April Fool, $15; Lucania, $8; Fannie Louise, $5; Babe Murphy, $2.

Third race—La Vienta, $20; Florie, $10; Heresy, $4; field, $5.

Fourth race—Joe Murphy, $15; Lake Shore, $8; Arapahoe, $5.

Fifth race—No pooling.

COMMON RACING AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Scratches and a Muddy Track Spoil the Racing at Coney Island.

New York, July 22.—At Brighton today scratches reduced the number of entries nearly one-half and in consequence the racing was uninteresting. The track being heavy after the heavy rain of last night, winners were hard to pick. Warning was given to the bookmakers that any one caught taking money would be put off the track. Attendance, 3,000. The summary:

First race, 1 mile—Abingdon, 109 pounds [Walsh], 6 to 1, won; Hermanita, 104 [F. Clark], 2 to 1, second; Watchman, 109 [Penn], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:45¾. Florinda, Bombazette, and Cockade also ran.

Second race, ½ mile, selling—Alvardo, 96 pounds [Sheedy], 8 to 1, won; Religion, 107 [Reiff], even, second; Perseus, 102 [Penn], 6 to 1, third. Time, :50. Emotional, Tutor, Beloved, Laura Davis, and Wild Violet also ran.

Third race, ¾ mile—Second Attempt, 97 pounds [O'Leary], 2 to 1, won; Thyra, 102 [R. Doggett], 10 to 1, second; Gutta Percha, 117 [Littlefield], 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:17½. McKee, Clarence, and Golden Gate also ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Captain T., 107 pounds [Keefe], 3 to 5, won; Now or Never, 104 [Walsh], 5 to 4, second; The Swain, 104 [Penn], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:45½.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Connoisseur, 110 pounds [Littlefield], 2 to 5, won; Milwaukee, 110 [F. Miller], 15 to 1, second; St Vincent, 110 [Sheedy], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:40. Lady McCann, Little Silver, and Sir Catesby also ran.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Marshall, 112 pounds [Doggett], 3 to 1, won; Little Matt, 105 [Penn], 2 to 1, second; Hazleton, 99 [Sheedy], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:50½. Certainty, Clarus, and Jilt also ran.

The entries for tomorrow's races are as follows:

First race, 5 furlongs—Ameer, 110 pounds; Appomattox, 110; Fusileer, 110; Maggie K., 105; Salonica, 105; Fatality, 105; Lady Adams, 105; Mabel Glenn, 105.

Second race, handicap, 5 furlongs—Beau Ideal, 122 pounds; Intermission, 110; Volley, 98; Fascination, 95; Tomako, 93; Cassette, 93; Tremargo, 90; Salvarine, 90.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Jack the Jew, 102 pounds; Milwaukee, 102; Fargo, 101; Buck Knight, 99; Jilson, 98.

Fourth race, for maidens, 5 furlongs—Heel Top II., 108 pounds; F. Train, 108; Peterman, 108; Bonaparte, 108; Castleton, 108; Palmerston, 108; Yankee Doodle, 108; Fred K., 108; Article, 105; Dulcie Larondie, 105; Volley, 105; Lorrania, 105; Top Topsy, 105.

Fifth race, handicap, 1 mile—Hugh Penny, 120 pounds; Our Jack, 111; Aurelian, 108; Cromwell, 105; Redskin, 103; Paladin, 102; Sir Dixon Jr., 101; Factotum, 100.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Harry Alonzo, 104 pounds; Hammie, 104; Lochinvar, 102; Daly, 99; Little Tom, 99; Corn Cob, 90.

Pooling at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., July 22.—[Special.]—The pools on the Brighton Beach races sold as follows:

First race—Appomattox, $10; Fusileer, Salonica, $5 each; Fatality, Mabel Glenn, field, $4 each.

Second race—Beau Ideal, $15; Fascination, Tomako, $5 each; Intermission, $3; Volley, $2; field, $3.

Third race—Buck Knight, $10; Milwaukee, $6; Fargo, Jilson, $4 each; Jack the Jew, $2.

Fourth race—No pooling.

Fifth race—Hugh Penny, $15; Aurelian, $10; Our Jack, $4; Factotum, $3; Sir Dixon, field, $2 each.

Sixth race—Hammie, $10; Harry Alonzo, $6; Little Tom, $2; field, $3.

ONLY MODERATE SPORT AT ST. ASAPH.

Jockey C. Murphy Has His Leg Fractured in the Fourth Race.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—[Special.]—The card at St. Asaph today, while a moderate one, produced fair sport. Two favorites in Lento and Manola won, second and third choices taking the remaining four purses. Irish Pat, favorite for the sixth race, was beaten a nose in a punishing finish by Sentinel II. In the fourth race Jockey C. Murphy, riding Sharon, was crowded against the inner rail and sustained a fracture of the left leg. The summaries:

First race, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 6¼ furlongs—Lento, 100 pounds [Duffy], 6 to 5, won driving by a neck; Hazel, 95 [Hayes], 13 to 5, second by half a length; Salisbury, 99 [Congdon], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:21. Devisee, Rondeau, George Hakes, Gov. Fifer, and Wang also ran.

Second race, 4-year-olds and upward, selling, ½ mile—Pie, 102 pounds [Duffy], 5 to 1, won handily by three parts of a length; Briscoe, 102 [Carson], 5 to 1, second by two lengths; Tioga, 102 [A. Moore], 12 to 1, third. Time, :50. Honest Tom, Western Star, Eva's Kid, Fonda, Delury, Noble Duke, Hard Work, and Aleppo also ran.

Third race, all ages, 4½ furlongs—Miss Bowser, 86 pounds [Nostrand], 2 to 1, won driving by a head; Fagin, 119 [Fitzsimmons], 1 to 3, second by six lengths; Minnie S., 110 [Murphy], 6 to 1, third. Time, :56. Carpenter, Ike S., and Tommy Brophy also ran.

Fourth race, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 7 furlongs—White Cockade, 99 [J. Moore], 3 to 1, won cleverly by a length; Jim McLaughlin, 105 [Murphy], 10 to 1, second by a length; Oporto, 100 [Congdon], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:30¼. Belisarius, Miss Carter, Sharon, and Odd Socks also ran.

Fifth race, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 5 furlongs—Manola, 105 pounds [Murphy], even, won easily by a length and a half; Con Lucy, 98 [Congdon], 11 to 5, second, driving, by a nose; Marie Lovell, 99 [Duffy], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾. Clansman, Mrs. Stewart, Jewel, Benefactor, Belle of Fermoy, Jimmie James, and Jack Berry also ran.

Sixth race, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 6¼ furlongs—Sentinel II., 97 pounds [Hayes], 5 to 1, won driving by a nose; Irish Pat, 97 [Neary], even money, second by two lengths; Duke of Gloucester, 97 [Duffy], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¼. Little Bravo, Lithograph, Van Dyke, and Bob Miller also ran.

The entries for Tuesday are as follows:

First race, selling, 4-year-olds and upward, 5 furlongs—Anxiety, 105 pounds; Saginaw, 105; Kentucky Lady, 105; Wang, 105; Bolivar, 105; R. F. Dee, 105; Glenall, 105; Jack Lovell, 105; Psyche, 105.

Second race, selling, 3-year-olds, 4½ furlongs—Caroven, 117 pounds; Della M., 112; Siberia, 112; Arundel, 104; Rufus, 104; Redowac, 102; Annie T., 102; Farragut, 102; Flash, 102; Gorman, 99; Harry Keister, 99; Renaissance, 99; Arda, 97; Lady Teacher, 97; Lady Brooke, 97.

Third race, selling, 3-year-olds and upward, 7 furlongs—Can't Tell, 112 pounds; Belwood, 112; Columbus Jr., 112; Lotion, 112; C. O. D., 112; Venusbery, 112; Glen Roller, 112; Reform, 100; Brogan, 100; Sharon, 112.

Fourth race, selling, maiden 2-year-olds, ½ mile—Baccarat, 100 pounds; La Shade, 100; Willie Dexter, 100; Al Helenbolt, 100; Albertine, 100; Elves, 93; Little Ralph, 93; Noxious, 93; Shuster, 93; Lady Watson, 93; Princess Helen, 93.

Fifth race, selling, 4-year-olds and upward, 5 furlongs—Jersey, 105 pounds; Detroit, 105; West Park, 105; My Gyps, 105; Son Malheur, 105; Heloise, 105; Blue Bird, 105; C. O. D., 105; Elmstone, 105; Fairplay, 105.

Sixth race, selling, 3-year-olds and upward, 7 furlongs—Half Breed, 112 pounds; Frank R. Harf, 112; Padre, 112; Wood Chopper, 112; Paris, 112; Bronston, 100; The Snake, 100; Young Magenta, 100.

MAID MARION'S GOOD OAKLEY RACE.

Beats Egbart Out a Mile in 1:40 3-4 After a Hard Struggle.

Cincinnati, O., July 22.—There was unusually good racing today at Oakley. The finish between Maid Marian and Egbert in the mile handicap was the feature of the day's sport. The mile and a half selling race was handily won by Rasper, a 3-year-old, in 2:35½, good time for the class of horses. The last race was run in a heavy shower of rain, which made the track slippery. The summaries:

First race, purse, 4½ furlongs—Hippogriff, 100 pounds [Cassin], 6 to 1, won; Vigars, 100 [Newcom], 15 to 1, second; Albert S., 100 [R. Isom], 11 to 10, third. Time, :56½. Trainon, Doublecuick, Yamagatta, Julie d'Or, Touchdown, Lady Claire, and Cochina also ran.

Second race, selling, 7 furlongs—Mrs. Morgan, 93 pounds [Walker], 7 to 1, won; Miss Perkins, 99 [Verplanck], 10 to 1, second; Sister Ione, 101 [Newcom], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:27¾. Le Banjo, Willard, Birmingham, Fayette Belle, Golden Fleece, Marion Star, Gratz Hanley, Strathreel, Miss Lou, and Waukegan also ran.

Third race, purse, 5 furlongs—Miss Ross, 100 pounds [Newcom], 5 to 1, won; Daisy Bolander, 100 [Thorpe], 5 to 1, second; Cherub, 105 [Bergen], 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:02¾. Commissioner Frank, Cosette, Martin, Charlie Sullivan, Nellie Smith, Jim Elliott, Fondest, Sycamore, also ran. Esperanza was left at the post.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 mile—Maid Marian, 106 pounds [J. Gardner], 9 to 2, won; Egbart, 114 [R. Williams], 9 to 2, second; Free Advice, 100 [Perkins], 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:40¾. Cash Day also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 1½ miles—Rasper, 98 pounds [Perkins], 3 to 1, won; Peabody, 98 [J. Walker], 4 to 5, second; Favorine, 80 [Clay], 3 to 1, third. Time, 2:35½. Clementine broke with the others, but sulked and stopped in the first few yards.

Sixth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Piccaroon, 103 pounds [Walker], 7 to 1, won; Candor, 107 [Chorn], 2 to 1, second; Pretender, 103 [Bergen], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¾. Yellow Rose, Sligo, Fabia, Porthos, Fairchild, and Koko also ran. Carmen fell.

The entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Haeckel, Julie, 93 pounds each; Carl Holland, 94; Pavan, 95; Loki, 96; Mike Kelly, 97; Umbrella, St. Lee, Joe Clark, 102; War Song, Prairie King, 103; Clarice, 105; Marsian, 107; Zanone, 111; La Salle, 116.

Second race, 7 furlongs—Victorious, Aimee Goodwin, 88 pounds each; Carrie Lyle, Whyota, Ductor, 93; Leo Lake, 95; Samantha, 97; La Galondrina, 98; Liseig, 99; The Sculptor, Rotation, 101; Miss Lilly, Jennie Miles, Manoa, 102; Artist, 107.

Third race, 6 furlongs, selling—Swifty, Nellie Osborne, Miss Lou, Eve L., 93 pounds each; Joe Bailey, 95; Staffa, 96; Shanty Bob, Elano, Piccaroon, 98; May Rose, 99; Jim Donlan, 101; Cora Taylor, Early Rose, Strathreel, 104; Tramp, 106; Belle Foster, Senator Vest, 107.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs, the Diamond Stakes—Sir Vassar, 108 pounds; Prince Lief, 111; The Dragon, 113; Ben Eder, 123; Penury, 118; Ben Brush, 125.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles—Uncle Tom, 101 pounds; Blue and Gray, Tobin, Flying Dutchman, 117.

Sixth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Helen W., 103 pounds; Blanche Kenney, Elsket, Annie M., 96; Start, Wildfire, 96; Rodegap, 101; Santa Maria, Mrs. Morgan, 102; G. B. Cox, Readina, St. Ilario, Sister Ione, 104; Black Hawk, 110; The Reaper, 124.

Pooling at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., July 22.—[Special.]—Following are the pools on tomorrow's races at Oakley:

First race—Zanone, $10; Marsian, $6; La Salle, $4; War Song, $3; Umbrella, Mike Kelly, $2 each; field, $6.

Second race—Leo Lake, $10; Whyota, Galen d'Or, $5 each; Liseig, $4; The Sculptor, Artist, $3 each; Victorious, $2; field, $6.

Third race—Belle Foster, $10; Piccaroon, $6; Tramp, $5; Senator Vest, $3; field, $8.

Fourth race—Ben Brush and Penny, coupled, $20; Ben Eder, $12; Sir Vassar, $10; The Dragon, $8; Prince Leot, $3.

Fifth race—Flying Dutchman, $15; field, $6.

Sixth race—No pooling.

CHINN FINES JOCKEY THORNTON $500.

St. Louis Starter Loses His Temper at Delay at the Post.

St. Louis, Mo., July 22.—[Special.]—Today's races were noteworthy only from the fact that the best race on the card had to be declared off on account of numerous scratches. A new race at the same distance was at once made up. Only one lone favorite won on the day. Foundling and Frank Farmer were made equal favorites in the finish race. Frank Farmer set the pace. At the last turn there was a general closing up and a heart disease finish in which Mother of Pearl got the verdict by a nose from Jim Head. Mahoney, backed at the last minute from 40 to 1 to half that price, led all the way in the second race, and won by a head in a hard drive from Broadside. In the fourth race, which was the fifth advanced up, a long delay was had at the post. For some inscrutable reasons Starter Chinn fined Jockey Thornton $500 and had his assistant take Revenue's mount by the head. Groans and hisses were stormed from the grand stand. Revenue's owners protested to the judges against having the horse swung around the track with the assistant starter hung to his head. The judges admitted the wrong, but said they were helpless. The summaries:

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Mother of Pearl, 104 pounds [C. Slaughter], 10 to 1, won; Jim Head, 106 [McGlone], 6 to 1, second; Billy S., 109 [Garner], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Foundling, Danton, George L., Mercury, Francis Pope, Frank Farmer, and Vigor also ran.

Second race, purse, for 2-year-olds, ⅝ mile—Mahoney, 105 pounds [McCue], 40 to 1, won; Broadside, 103 [F. Russell], 3 to 1, second; Fritzie, 105 [Fink], 9 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾. J. W. Levy, Jake Coleman, Woodlake, Salso, Lusky 13, Ali II., C. C. Ruinrill, Paros, and Nicolas also ran.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Salvador, 112 pounds [Tuberville], 5 to 1, won; Sallie Woodford, 100 [Shaffer], 8 to 1, second; Come to Stay, 104 [F. Russell], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:44¾. Nellie H., Bob Clark, Chicola, Minnie Mackin, Viola Knight, Brakeman, Rocquefort, and Ashland also ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Probasco, 102 pounds [Turner], 3½ to 1, won; Revenue, 111 [Thornton], 7 to 1, second; Trenton, 98 [Garner], even, third. Time, 1:43¾. Shining Belle, Semele, Constant, Jim Hogg, and Rush also ran.

Fifth race, 4½ furlongs—Ellen, 103 pounds [Tuberville], even, won; Badon, 101 [F. Russell], 10 to 1, second; Ben Lomond, 112 [F. Carr], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:21. Mollie King, Rosa Simpson, Lord Willowbrook, High Test, and Theodore H. also ran.

The entries for tomorrow's races are as follows:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Royal Lady, 102 pounds; Emma S., 102; Teaset, 104; Rachel McAllister, 102; King Henry, 104; McDonald, 104; Wyandotte, 107; Silverado, 109; Royal Flush, 109; Hannigan, 109; Hart Wallace, 109; Roeder, 112.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 11-16 mile—Amelia Fonso, 108 pounds; Senciene, 108; Helena Belle, 108; Fredonia, 108; Rags, 108; Miss Maxim, 108; Midland, 108; A. B. C., 111; Little Bramble, 115; Gretchen S., 115; Utopia, 115; Don Carillo, 118.

Third race, ⅞ mile—Moderocio, 112 pounds; Addie Buchanan, 112; Mercury, 117; George W. Bailey, 117; Magnet, 117; Hessen, 117.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 1-16 miles—Rey del Mar, 106 pounds; Our Maggie, 98; Sumo, 102; Cicily, 102; Miss Galop, 100.

Fifth race, 2-year-olds, ⅝ mile—Hassie B., 110 pounds; Lucky 13, 110; Stella Williams, 110; Millie, 110; Bags, 110; Queen of Darkness, 110; Miss Albert, 110; Rose, 110.

TWO FAVORITES WIN AT KANSAS CITY.

Jockey Carroll Pulls a Race Out of the Fire with Collector.

Kansas City, Mo., July 22.—Collector and Rattler were the only favorites winning today at Exposition Park, and as a consequence the bookies came out ahead on the day's transactions. Tenspring won the fourth race in easy style. The feature of the day was Carroll's great riding on Collector. Up to the stretch Collector was considered practically out of the race, but Carroll stirred him up and brought him under the wire winner by a nose ahead of Paulette, who was a half a length ahead of Karl B. Track slow. The summary:

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Poll Tax, 99 pounds [Mason], 2 to 1, won; Montrello, 99 [Vance], 7 to 1, second; Martha Smith, 107 [Carroll], even, third. Time, 1:19¾. Little Dick, Nevada Boy, Penpoint, Nordeck, Patsy Free, and Ben Quire also ran. Birdie L. was left at the post.

Second race, 11-16 mile, selling—Alva, 100 pounds [Van Camp], 15 to 1, won; Mamie S., 107 [McIntyre], 4 to 1, second; La Grippe, 109 [Bozeman], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:12. Emperor Billet, Green Prewitt, Gray Baffle, Miss Allie, Miss Hunt, and Black Satin also ran. Floretta pulled up bleeding.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling—Collector, 112 pounds [Carroll], 2 to 1, won; Paulette, 105 [Corder], 10 to 1, second; Karl B., 101 [Bozeman], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:19. Pony Bob, Virgin, Erace, Brown Dick, and Momus also ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Tenspring, 108 pounds [Mason], 7 to 1, won; Fonschway, 110 [McIntyre], 2 to 1, second; Euna, 105 [Carroll], 20 to 2, third. Time, 1:46¼. Billy Sunderland, Cyantha, and Tattersall also ran.

Fifth race, 4 furlongs and 50 yards, selling—Rattler, 103 pounds [Williams], 4 to 5, won; Nell Flaherty, 105 [Bozeman], 5 to 1, second; Dick Laffington, 101 [Carroll], 15 to 1, third. Time, :54¼. Annie E., Little Ella, Simrock, and Joe Cotton also ran.

The entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, ⅞ mile, selling—Arthur Davis, Lucy Clark, His Honor, Pat Lee, Little Gear, Nellie B., A. B. Halstead, A. P. Brooks, Darwin Wedgewood, Ben Harrison, High License, Mountain Belle, Kansas Girl, 100 pounds each.

Second race, ⅝ mile, selling—Glencoe, Longbrook, Longfellow, Susie F., Mamie S., Joe Cotton, Aladdin, Victor B., Brownwood, Maple Leaf, King Craft, 100 pounds each.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling—Craft, Catlin, Valedictory, 121 pounds each; The Clown, Joe Courtney, Haskell, 124; Belle T., Virginite, 108; Tattersall, 110; St. Elmo, 120.

Fourth race, 13-16 mile, selling—Virgin, Immilda, Schuylkill, 115 pounds each; Collector, 114; Charlie Weber, Momus, 98; La Gartia, 109; Brown Dick, 110.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, selling—Murphy, 113 pounds; Green Prewitt, Emperor Billet, 111; Maj. Dripps, 118; Echoille, Sundown, Gus Strauss, Wild Briar, 100; Postboy, 116; Glen Luck, 107; Bessie Nichols, 115.

READY TO RECEIVE THE ENGLISHMEN.

Preparing Yale Field for the Cambridge Athletes to Compete Upon.

New Haven, Conn., July 22.—[Special.]—Knight B. Wade of the Yale track athletic team, one of the committee appointed to make arrangements for the English team's reception, arrived in this city today. Mr. Wade said he had been delegated the task of preparing the Yale field for the reception of the English team, and he will probably be in this city until the arrival of the Englishmen. Mr. Wade at once began the construction of a new grass course for the 120-yard hurdle race according to the English style of running hurdles. This is the principal change which will be ready for the accommodation of the visitors when they arrive Aug. 27. Mr. Wade said the famous English athlete Oakley would have charge of the plans for the Cambridge team. This is looked upon as highly peculiar in America, as Oakley is an Oxford man and the team hails from Cambridge. It would be equal to Harvard engaging a Yale trainer to compete with another university. Thee construction of the track will be continued rapidly at the fieled.

Alaska Sends a Big Gold Shipment.

Helena, Mont., July 22.—The Helena assay office today received the biggest single deposit of gold dust ever made in Helena. There were over 3,000 ounces, worth about $55,000. It was the first shipment for the season from placer mines on the Yukon River in Alaska.

OPEN UP AT FREEPORT

FIDOL, THE FAVORITE, WINS PACING RACE IN STRAIGHT HEATS.

Curta, a Bay Colt by High Wood, Wins the $1,000 Purse for 2-Year-Olds That Have Never Before Started in a Trotting Race—Warren P. Wins in the 2:25 Class—The Opening Events in the Grand Circuit at Detroit—Robert J. to Go Against His Record Tomorrow.

Freeport, Ill., July 22.—[Special.]—The $50,000 six-day meeting of the Freeport Driving Park Association commenced this afternoon. The attendance was not large. Frank Walker of Indianapolis officiated as starting judge, assisted by A. M. McElroy of Chicago and Frank Trask of Independence. The track was hard. The sport opened with the 2:30 pacing class. Fidol, the favorite, won in straight heats with comparative ease. In the first heat he lowered the track record by 4½ seconds from 2:11¼ made by Nelson in an exhibition mile in 1891. W. W. P. pressed the favorite close to the three-quarter pole in the second heat, but there he broke. The Canton Stock Farm's colt, Curta, won the 2-year-old race, best two in three, without being once headed. The 2:25 trot was a hard-fought battle. Warren P., owned by W. D. Meservy of Fort Dodge, Ia., was the favorite. He was driven by McHenry. He won the first heat easily; the second heat the word was given as he and Norvardine were on the run, and the chestnut did well to save his distance. The starting judge afterward apologized for the mistake. The heat was won by Ella Belmont after a driving finish with Pat L. The mare was thereupon made a slight favorite. Warren P. won the next two heats by several lengths. The summary:

2:10 class, pacing, purse $2,000:

Fidol, b. h., by Idol	1	1	1
Frank Agan, b. g., by Mike Agan	3	2	2
W. W. P., ch. g., by Ben Lomond Jr.	2	9	3
Vera Capel, blk. m., by Wilton	6	3	5
Tom Ogden, b. g., by Bacon	5	4	4
Gazette, b. h., by Onward	4	6	6
Belle Mahone, g. m., by Sea Foam	7	5	8
Silver Dick, b. g., by Silver Heels Jr.	9	8	9
Col. Thornton, b. h., by Onward	dis.		

Time—2:06¾; 2:08¼; 2:08.

2-year-olds that never started, trotting, purse $1,000:

Curta, b. c., by Highwood	1	1
Annie Allerton, s. f., by Allerton	2	2
Evadna	dis.	
Amolt	dis.	
Alice Dorman	dis.	
Roderick Dhue	dis.	

Time—2:32¼; 2:30.

2:25 class, trotting, purse $2,000:

Warren P., ch. h., by William H. Allen	1	5	1	1
Ella Belmont, b. m., by Belmont	3	1	5	2
Pat L., b. h., by Republican	4	2	2	4
Norvardine, b. h., by Norval	2	3	4	3
Lofrain, b. h., by France	5	4	3	5

Time—2:15¼; 2:14¾; 2:14½; 2:15¼.

TAME OPENING AT DETROIT.

First Two Classes for Pacers Are Won in Straight Heats.

Detroit, Mich., July 22.—[Special.]—Great improvements have been made in the new grounds of the Detroit Driving club since they were opened last July, and the grand circuit meeting which began here today is likely to furnish many sensations in the way of speed. A heavy thunder-storm left the track deep in mud yesterday, and though it had dried on the surface by the time the horses were called this afternoon the footing was none too good. It will improve every day now if the weather keeps clear, and great things are looked for when Robert J. goes against his record Wednesday.

The sport for the opening was uninteresting, as the first two classes, both for pacers, were over in straight heats. In the one for 2-year-olds the Cleveland colt Ananias was too speedy for the favorite, Patsy Brooks, landing his first race with a record of 2:18½.

George St. Clair had a big field opposed to him in the 2:20 class pacing, but the stallion rushed off in the lead, as he did at Lansing and Saginaw, and none of the party could give him a race but Abeto. She was in close pursuit for the last two heats, St. Clair's driver coming to the whip on the homestretch in the third.

The 2:27 class proved to be the best contest of the three. Contention ruled the betting at the start and after she got the first heat in slow time. Sacaza showed his superiority in the next mile, when Volunteer Medium forced him to go on and beat the favorite in 2:19. Having got a new record, the New York trotter proceeded to gather in the race, aided by considerable skipping. He should have been set back in the third heat, as he made several breaks, and only beat Lake Erie, who trotted all the way, by a length. In the fourth heat Sacaza was even more unsteady, and after finishing third was placed last. When he led the party home by three lengths in the next heat his runs were disregarded and he got the race, in spite of a vigorous protest from Dunbar of Buffalo, who was next with Volunteer Medium.

The classical event for 2:24 trotters, known as the Merchants' and Manufacturers' purse, is on the card for tomorrow. Thirteen young steppers are likely to start in this, Village Farm being the only nominator to declare out with Fitz Royal. The race is for $8,000, and will be hard to guess. Such cracks as Falkland, The Corporal, Red Nutting, Clara G., Iron Bar, Aldonzo, and El Ranu meet for the first time, and all have many friends. The 2:10 pace has another big field, and there are some speedy young trotters in the class for 3-year-olds. The summary:

2-year-olds, pacing, purse $2,500:

Ananias, br. c., by Patron—Annie W., by Bostick's Almont [Keyes]	1	1
Patsey Brooks, bl. f. [Campbell]	2	2

Time—2:18½; 2:20½.

2:20 class, pacing, purse $2,000:

George St. Clair, b. h., by Betterton—Ill Wind, by Young Jim [Fox]	1	1	1
Abeto, br. m. [McCarthy]	8	2	2
Gilman, ch. g. [Hills]	2	3	7
Emma Wilkes, bl. m. [Gerrity]	6	4	3
Vallean, br. h. [Stader]	4	5	4
Old Hutch, br. g. [Phelps]	5	9	5
Arcturus, b. m. [Andrews]	9	6	6
Major Bishop, b. g. [Dellinger]	10	7	8
Lelah W., ch. m. [Springer]	11	8	10
Eximas, br. h. [Mathews]	12	10	9
Dolly W., br. m. [Stanley]	13	11	11
Billy C., b. g. [Frazier]	3	dis	
L. T. Michener, b. h. [McLaughlin]	7	dis	

Time—2:10¼; 2:10¼; 2:10¼.

2:27 class, trotting, purse $2,000:

Sacaza, b. h., by Robert McGregor, dam by Blue Bull [McCarthy]	3	1	1	8	1
Volunteer Medium, b. g., by Pilot Medium [Dunbar]	4	3	3	1	2
Contention, ch. m., by Contender [Forbes]	1	2	4	5	6
Lake Erie, br. g. [Quintin]	7	9	2	2	3
Catilda, b. m. [Payne]	2	7	10	7	4
Minnie Wilkes, ch. m. [Sweet]	10	6	5	3	7
Augustine A., b. m. [Harland]	8	4	8	4	5
Dr. Cronin, br. g. [Colby]	9	5	6	6	8
Perriwinkle, b. m. [McAdams]	5	8	7	dis	
Blew, ch. g. [Hannes]	6	10	9	dis	

Time—2:22½; 2:19; 2:18¼; 2:18½; 2:19.

TO APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Milwaukee Civic Federation to Continue Fighting Race-Track Gambling.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 22.—[Special.]—The Civic Federation decided tonight to continue the fight against the racetrack gambling in this city. The recent opinion of Court Commissioner Ryan, holding that bookmaking did not come within the meaning of the Wisconsin statute which outlaws gaming by means of any device, was discussed by several attorneys. It was decided to appeal the case against Bookmaker Hogan to the Supreme Court and to get a ruling from that body on the gambling law. It was alleged at the meeting the sentiment of the business-men is with the gamblers, but the federation is of the opinion that when the business-men get away from the glamour which the race men have thrown round track gambling they will array themselves on the side of law and order and against the imported gamblers.

SALE OF FAST STOCK AT LEXINGTON.

J. A. Oker of Harrisburg, Pa., Buys a String of Racers.

Lexington, Ky., July 22.—[Special.]—J. A. Oker, Harrisburg, Pa., having made the following purchases here, will ship his horses home tomorrow morning:

Vanity, 2:22, b. g., 6, by Valdemere, dam by Idol Wilkes, bought of Shelby Harbison.

Eglantine, b. g., 4, pacer, by Egbert, dam by Onward, and a bay mare, 4, by Artillery, of W. R. Brasfield.

Bay colt, 3, by Kentucky Wilkes, dam by Florida, of W. J. Young.

Greenlander Girl, 2:21, by Greenlander, dam Aurelia, by Electioneer, and a bay gelding, 3, by Electricity, dam by Electioneer, of Joe Thayer. Greenlander Girl is a full sister to Greenlander Boy, 2:21¾.

Mr. Oker also bought several matched pairs of trotters and a number of saddlers. Lady Allerton, 3-year-old bay filly, by Allerton, is Mike Bowerman's candidate for the New York horse show. Mike drove her a half today in 1:08, and says he will give her a record of 2:21 before taking her to New York.

Three Days' Meeting at Elyria.

Elyria, O., July 22.—The Elyria Driving club has decided to give a meeting three days, beginning tomorrow, at which purses aggregating $2,700 will be offered. The slowest classes will bring $250 and the fastest $350. Some good horses are expected. The club has one of the fastest half-mile tracks in the country.

STANDING IN THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indianapolis, Kansas City, Detroit, and Milwaukee Win Yesterday.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Indinap'lis	42	26	.617	Milwaukee	38	34	.528
Kansas City	39	30	.565	Minnea'plis	30	38	.441
Detroit	37	31	.544	Ter'e Ha'te	27	41	.397
St. Paul	37	33	.528	Gr. Rapids	28	45	.383

Kansas City, Mo., July 22.—Although the visitors played an errorless game today they were badly defeated. The score:

Kansas City.............. 0 2 1 1 4 0 0 0 1—9
Grand Rapids.............. 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0—4

Milwaukee, Wis., July 22.—The home team was not sure of the game today until the last inning had been played. The score:

Milwaukee.............. 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3—8
Terre Haute.............. 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0—4

Minneapolis, Minn., July 22.—Minneapolis went all to pieces in the eighth inning and allowed the visitors to win. The score:

Minneapolis.............. 2 0 3 0 0 0 2 1 0—8
Indianapolis.............. 0 3 1 0 1 0 4 8 *—17

St. Paul, Minn., July 22.—In today's game there was but one error and each team scored about eleven hits. The game was captured by the visitors. The score:

St. Pauls.............. 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 2 0—5
Detroits.............. 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 *—6

WESTERN ASSOCIATION PERCENTAGES

Yesterday's Games Advance Peoria to the Head of the List.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Peorias	42	24	.636	Quincys	32	34	.484
Lincolns	44	26	.628	Rockfords	30	37	.447
Des Moines	37	30	.552	St. Josephs	25	41	.378
Denvers	33	33	.500	Jacks'nville	25	43	.367

Peoria, Ill., July 22.—The home team won one of the most closely contested games of the season here today. The score:

Peorias.............. 5 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—9
Rockfords.............. 1 4 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—8

St. Joseph, Mo., July 22.—Today's game was of the 2 to 1 kind where the interest is intense from first to last. The score:

St. Josephs.. 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Lincolns.. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Des Moines, Ia., July 22.—The home team had little trouble in winning from Denver today. The score:

Des Moines.............. 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 0 3—8
Denvers.............. 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0—4

Jacksonville, Ill., July 22.—The home team got sixteen hits today and won with ease. The score:

Jacksonvilles.............. 1 1 0 3 2 1 4 1 1—14
Quincy.............. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

RESULTS IN MICHIGAN LEAGUE.

Adrian, by Winning Yesterday, Displaces Lansing in First Position.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Adrian	29	13	.690	Owosso	18	25	.418
Lansing	30	15	.666	Port Huron	14	29	.325
Kalamazoo	24	18	.571	Battle Cr'k	13	28	.317

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 22.—[Special.]—If it had not been for a home run made by Daily the Kalamazoos would have shut out the Lansings. The score:

Kalamazoos.............. 1 0 2 3 0 0 2 0 0—8
Lansings.............. 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Owosso, Mich., July 22.—[Special.]—The Owosso team was given a grand welcome after having won eight games. There was a banquet at the Owosso House tonight. Today's game was lost through injuries to players hit by the opposing pitcher. The score:

Adrians.............. 3 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 *—5
Owossos.............. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Port Huron, Mich, July 22.—[Special.]—Battle Creeks barely escaped a shut-out today. The score:

Port Hurons.............. 2 3 6 2 0 0 0 4 *—17
Battle Creeks.............. 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Southern League Games.

At Memphis—Memphis, 7; Atlantas, 18.
At Montgomery—Montgomerys, 6; Evansvilles, 0.
At Mobile—Mobiles, 0; Little Rocks, 1 (11 innings).
Rain prevented New Orleans-Nashville game.

Eastern League Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 6; Providence, 7.
At Rochester—Rochester, 2; Wilkesbarre, 5.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Scranton, 2.
At Toronto—Toronto, 4; Springfield, 9.

MURPHY NOW OWNS MINNEAPOLIS.

Barnes and Flynn Bought Out—Detroit Team Fined $300.

Things have come to such a pass in the Minneapolis club of the Western Baseball League that the directors of the league found it advisable to take a hand in the row. Yesterday, therefore, a meeting was held at the Tremont House. President B. B. Johnson and the following directors were present: M. R. Killelea, Milwaukee; George Ellis, Grand Rapids; W. C. Galt, Indianapolis. Others interested were F. W. Booth, Thomas Murphy, attorneys for the Minneapolis team; D. A. Long, Terre Haute; J. W. Flynn and John L. Barnes, Minneapolis.

It is alleged Murphy and Barnes, attorney and manager respectively of the Minneapolis team, were withholding the funds of the club and not paying the salaries of the players. Each, it is said, wanted to run the team, and Barnes held all receipts taken, while Murphy garnisheed the bank account. The club, while solvent and doing a paying business, appeared in a wrong light. No arrangement could be made between the two contesting proprietors, so the league came to the rescue.

It was decided Murphy should buy out Barnes' and Flynn's interests, and last night President Johnson went to Minneapolis to see that the contract was carried out. He was given authority, should the ruling of the league be disregarded, to take charge of the team and pay salaries and expenses out of the league funds, thereby assuming ownership.

The contested game played early in the season between Detroit and Toledo was ordered placed to the credit of Toledo and the Detroit team was fined $300 for leaving the grounds before the game was finished.

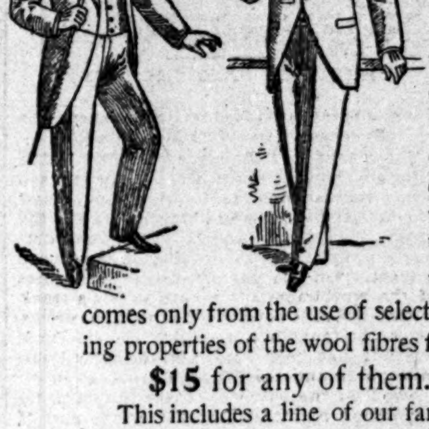
OMAHA BALL CLUB GOES TO DENVER.

Formal Transfer Made by the Committee at Omaha Last Last Night.

Omaha, Neb., July 22.—Omaha's Association Baseball club was formally transferred to Denver today. W. W. Kent, President of the Western Association, Mr. Hickey of Lincoln, and Mr. Blair of St. Joseph, the committee to which the disposition of the Omaha club was left at the association's meeting here, held a conference this evening which resulted in a determination to transfer the club to Denver, to which city it will go at the expiration of the present Eastern trip. The Omaha-Denver team left last evening under the command of the second baseman; that is, all of the team that saw their way clear to accompany the same, Balsz, Darby, Mattress, and Miles remaining behind.

Winans Wins the Revolver Prize.

London, July 22.—At Bisley today Winans won the first prize in the ten series of revolver practice.



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Pick for fifteen.

And there's a chance to choose from 17 different weaves, colors and patterns of men's suits.

They're the Browning King & Co. make,—with the tailored elegance—the shape holding quality—the artistic finish—the durable colors—the even textures—and the eye-pleasing richness that comes only from the use of select, high-grade wools, with the clothing properties of the wool fibres fully retained in the finished fabric.

$15 for any of them.

This includes a line of our famous black clay worsteds, every one two fold threads in both warp and weft. Also valero finished cassimeres, diagonal cheviots, Scotch mixtures, brown mixtures—Plenty of choice—and latest cut in both frock and sack styles.

Ladies:—We've a special line of sweaters with the high sleeves, form fitting, ribbed waist; button over the shoulder instead of the old style lace front. It's a neat and very stylish outing garment. All colors. We're closing out our full line of boys' shirt waists at half price—and less.

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MUNYON'S

REMEDIES ARE SURE.

Indorsed by All Who Use Them—A Capitalist's Words of Praise—If Your Disease Is Curable Munyon's Will Cure You When Everything Else Fails.

Mr. Charles W. Ford of 10030 Jefferson-st., Chicago, says: "I have used Munyon's Remedies for diarrhea and a severe attack of dysenteric fever and their effect was marvelous. Although subject to such attacks and seventy-four years of age I broke the fever in three hours and stopped the diarrhea in half a day, which is little short of a miracle. I am satisfied that the Munyon Remedies are all that is claimed for them, and had Professor Munyon been earlier with his great discoveries I do not doubt that suffering humanity would have been spared years of suffering."

A. E. Davis, a well-known and respected citizen of Batavia, Ill., adds his indorsement of Munyon to many others, and says: "I suffered terribly for three months with rheumatism and dyspepsia and was rapidly becoming a physical wreck when I was led to try Munyon's Remedies, and I am pleased to say that four 25-cent vials made a complete cure of my rheumatism. The result of the dyspepsia remedy was much more marvelous, as one vial cured me of that, and I had suffered all my life with it."

This is a specimen of a thousand of such letters. There is a Munyon Homeopathic Remedy for nearly all diseases, sold by all druggists at mostly 25 cents each. Munyon's "Guide to Health," free at druggists, tells you in plain and simple language how to diagnose your own case and to cure yourself with Munyon's Remedies. Why need you pay a doctor's bill when you can doctor yourself at small cost? Munyon's Remedies are not experiments. They act promptly and surely. Don't take nauseous drugs. If you are in doubt as to your disease write to the Chicago office of the Munyon Company, 95 Washington street, Chicago. Describe your symptoms fully and a skilled specialist will give you his advice positively free of charge. Not a penny to pay. No obligation to buy medicines, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, if desired.

Why pay big fees to doctors when you can cure yourself with Munyon's Remedies? They are absolutely harmless and contain positive cures for the most obstinate cases.

There are certain complications which need to be carefully diagnosed before treatment. This is especially true of catarrhal troubles and all affections of the throat and lungs, which require local treatment. Munyon has the most improved appliances for throwing medicated spray upon the diseased parts. Free trial treatment to all at 95 Washington street. No matter what the disease is, eminent specialists will make a thorough examination and give advice absolutely free. Not a penny to pay.

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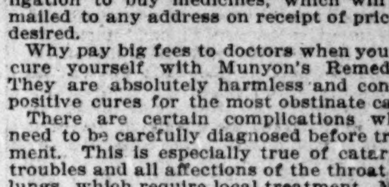

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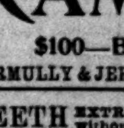

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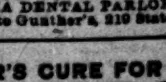

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BLISS GETS THE BEST.

CHICAGO'S RIDER TAKES THE BIG EVENT AT BATTLE CREEK.

Wins the Two-Mile Handicap After a Terrific Struggle with the Two Johnsons on the Stretch—R. D. Hensel Rides Over the Tape with His Hands in the Air and the Race Is Taken from Him by the Referee—Winnie Weller Wins—Incidents of the Meet.

Battle Creek, Mich., July 22.—[Special.]—Fine weather, fast track, and large attendance marked the opening of the bicycle meet here this morning. The first event was a ten-mile road race, participated in by riders with good records and won by H. A. Caldwell of Detroit, a racer who has taken numerous time prizes at Eastern meets, but who was not known here. He was given four minutes' handicap. The result was he beat the second man out by a minute and twenty seconds. Dasey beat out the scratch men, and was at first credited with the time prize, but later it was found B. W. Pierce, a thirty second man, had covered the course in 27:45. P. B. Wilson of Chicago got second time, and Dasey third time.

The track races were called promptly at 2 o'clock. The one mile novice was run in two trial heats and a final. In the deciding heat John Wilder, a local lad, set the pace for the entire distance and coming into the stretch was challenged by Blovin, who came up on the outside. The two came down the stretch and rode what appeared to be a dead heat. The judges awarded the decision to Wilder.

The half mile State championship brought out a field of nine. As the riders rounded into the stretch Lamberg was leading, with the rest close up. One of the riders in swinging out to pass the leader fell headlong, bringing down six more with him. No one was seriously hurt, although a number were bruised and a few wheels were total wrecks.

The half mile for Class B riders was a pretty race in the first heat. Eddie Bald jumped to the front, and only by good riding beat Cooper out by less than a length. In the second heat the riders got off in a bunch. At the quarter J. P. Bliss was leading. Coming into the straight A. I. Brown crawled alongside, and the two made a pretty ride home, Bliss losing by about six inches. In the final Bald jumped to the front at the start. Cooper came along on the outside, and was leading at the quarter, with Bliss right at his wheel. Then Angus McLeod went to the front and set a good fast pace into the stretch. As they neared the tape Cooper showed his improvement in form by coming rapidly up; with a pretty spring he beat out Bliss by a wheel. Bald finished fourth.

Henzel's Foolhardy Act.

The one mile, Class A, handicap was run in two heats and a final. C. V. Dasey was on scratch and qualified in his heat. The Terrible failed to get inside of the required first five. In the final Osmund of Chicago went down with a bunch on the back scratch. Dasey, who was riding well, was forced out by the crowd who fell, and had to quit. As the riders came into the stretch R. D. Hensel was leading easily and won the race without much trouble. As he crossed the tape he raised both hands in the air and was roundly berated for his foolish bit of riding and also disqualified. Fred Longhead was disqualified for foul riding, the race finally going to Winnie Weller of Coldwater, the third man in.

The two-mile championship brought out a field of six. The first lap was a loaf, taking nearly two minutes for the first half. As they passed the stand they were warned the event would be called off if the pace was not warmed up. F. Hicks of Bay City came in first, but not being a league member the race went to H. B. Marsh, who was second.

The two-mile handicap for Class B riders was the best race of the day and was won by a Chicago man, J. P. Bliss, who had a handicap of 150 yards. Bald was on scratch and started to make up the big handicaps right from the jump. At the end of the first mile Bald had made up over half of his penalty and was even with the bunch at a mile and a half. Just before entering the last lap Cooper fell, with three others, but was not hurt.

Bliss Leads All the Way.

Bliss was leading at the mile and a half, and Bald came up on the outside and started to spurt. Bliss jumped, and Bald shot in behind. As they sped up the back stretch the two Johnsons came alongside, and when they entered the stretch all four were close together. Bald showed the effects of his hard riding by dropping back, and Bliss and the two Johnsons fought right to the tape, Bliss winning by a half wheel. Bald's time for the fast mile was 2:10 1-5. Sims entered a protest against the racing of Bliss in the handicap, saying he had been fouled. Bliss, who was in the lead the entire lap, was given the place by the referee, who would not allow the protest. Sid Black did some very good trick riding. Tomorrow Dirnbirger will make an attempt to break the paced record for a mile. The summaries:

First race, 1 mile novice—First heat—John Wilder, Battle Creek; R. F. McDonald, Chicago; F. W. Holmes, Chicago. Time, 2:27 3-5.

Second heat—Joe J. Blovin, Detroit; J. C. Van Nale, Kalamazoo; P. B. Wilson, Chicago. Time, 2:30¾.

Final heat—John Wilder, Battle Creek; Joe J. Blovin, Detroit; J. C. Van Nale, Kalamazoo. Time, 2:28 4 5.

Second race, ½-mile championship—Ralph Samberg, Port Huron; H. R. Morris, Vassar; Harvey Stoffiet, Ann Arbor. Time, 1:13 2-5.

Second race, ½ mile, open, Class B—First heat, E. C. Bald, Buffalo; Gus Steele, Chicago; M. F. Dirnberger. Time, 1:15 4-5.

Second heat—Ray McDonald, New York; Tom Cooper, Detroit; Angus McLeod, Brantford, Ont. Time, 1:11 4-5.

Third heat—A. I. Brown, Cleveland; J. P. Bliss, Chicago; W. F. Simms, Washington. Time, 1:12 4-5.

Final—Tom Cooper, Detroit; J. P. Bliss, Chicago; Angus McLeod, Brantford. Time, 1:08 4-5.

Third race, 1-mile handicap, Class A, first heat—Fred Longhead, Sarnia, scratch; Winnie Weller, Coldwater, 75 yards; Charles E. Kork, Lansing, 50 yards. Time, 2:12 1-5.

Second heat—William Tinn, Marcellus, 75 yards; Sam Cox, Chicago, 10 yards; Henry Eddy, Kalamazoo, 50 yards. Time, 2:15 4-5.

Final—Winnie Weller, Coldwater, 75 yards. Time, 2:10 4-5.

Fourth race, 2-mile championship—F. Hicks, Bay City (disqualified), H. B. Marsh. Time, 6.01.

Fifth race, 2-mile handicap, class B—J. P. Bliss, Chicago, 150 yards; E. C. Johnson, Hartford, 110 yards; L. C. Johnson, Hartford, 90 yards. Time, 1:32.

JOHNSON PREPARES FOR A LONG REST.

Arrives in Minneapolis, Where He Claims His Condition Is Not Good.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 22.—[Special.]—John S. Johnson arrived in Minneapolis today. From what he says he will remain here for some time. He said he was in bad shape. He claims that he received an injury July 4 which he did not think much of at the time, but when he reached Saginaw he began to get worse and had to be carried from the train to the hotel. He took a crazy turn there and refused to take the medicines offered him, claiming Tom Eck and the rest were trying to poison him.

"I won't ride until I am all right," said Johnson, "and I am going out to Minnetonka for a rest. I will consult a physician first and see if it is necessary for me to submit to an operation. I am rather glad on the whole to take this rest, though I have won some good money as a professional, and when I get well will win plenty more. I think the future of cycling for good men lies in the professional ranks. I may give some exhibitions in Minneapolis before going away."

IS RACING FROM ST. LOUIS TO DENVER.

John M. Trendley Expects to Make the Run in Ten Days.

St. Louis, Mo., July 22.—At 3 o'clock this morning John M. Trendley of East St. Louis started from the Union station in this city to ride to Denver, Colo., on a bicycle, and establish a record between St. Louis and that city. He was accompanied by J. Winstanley, who will ride as far as Topeka, Kas. Trendley expects to make the trip in ten days, arriving in Denver the evening of Aug. 1. To do so he will have to make an average of 100 miles a day. He will ride a twenty-one pound wheel, and his kit will weigh two pounds. This will be packed with one change of clothing and a repair outfit. His meals he will obtain along the road. He will bear letters from Govs. Stone and Altgeld to Gov. McIntyre of Colorado, and a message from the Post-Dispatch to the Rocky Mountain News of Denver.

ST. PAUL RIDERS ARE VICTORIOUS.

Outside Men Take the Events at West Superior.

West Superior, Wis., July 22.—[Special.]—The attendance at the bicycle club races this afternoon was fair. The track was dead on account of recent rains. The summaries:

First race, 1 mile, Superior Cycle club championship—Arnold, first; Burnett, second; Potter, third.

Second race, 2 miles, handicap—J. C. Taylor of Barron, first; G. A. Madison of St. Paul, second. Time, 2:36.

Third race, 1 mile, open—P. Ostlund of Minneapolis, first; A. C. Mertens of St. Paul, second. Time, 2:35.

Fourth race, 1 mile, handicap—G. A. Madison of St. Paul, first; John Norman of Minneapolis, second. Time, 2:22.

Fifth race, 5-mile handicap, place prizes—N. P. Arnold of Superior, first; J. C. Taylor of Barron, second. Time prizes, McLeary of St. Paul first and Mertens of St. Paul second. Best time, 13:49.

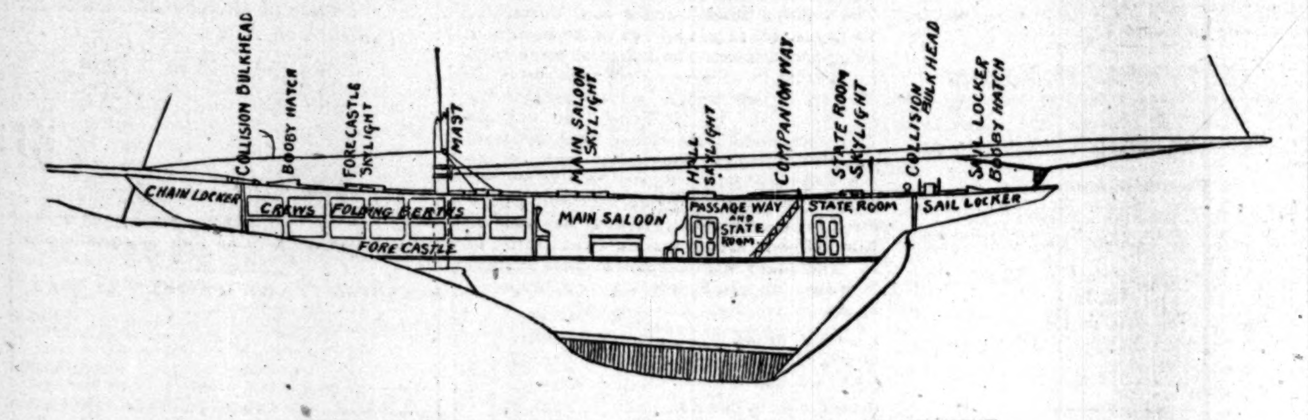
Sixth race, ¼ mile, open—Mertens, first; Taylor, second; Potter, third. Time, :36½.

Seventh race, Inter-State—Madison, Ostlund, McLeary and Mertens, the four Minnesota riders, each finished ahead of the Wisconsin men.

THEY NEED ONLY THE CASH.

Park Officials and Mayor Swift Favor the Proposed New West Side Track.

The meeting of the representatives of the different bicycle clubs which was to have been held last night at the Illinois clubhouse to consider the proposed bicycle track in the new addition to Garfield Park was postponed until tomorrow evening on account of a meeting of the club directors. The object of the wheelmen is to secure as fine a track within the mile course which is in the annex as can be found in the country. Considerable hustling has been done, and the Park Commissioners and the Mayor have been interviewed on the subject. There has been no opposition manifested so far on the part of the Commissioners, and several of them have expressed themselves favorably.



SHEER PLAN OF DEFENDER, SHOWING INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT.

Mayor Swift, when interviewed by the wheelmen, said personally he was in favor of the scheme, and would do everything he could properly to assist in the matter. It is desired to have a full representation of the West Side clubs, so that the movement may be unanimous on their part. The only difficulty found so far has been the lack of funds for pushing the work along.

Officers of the L. A. W. report a marked increase in the membership of the organization, and that the present interest has never been equalled in its history. It is the intention of the officers of this division, as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be completed, to offer the choice of several works on cycling as prizes for those securing applications for membership. The prizes will be given for those securing from two to five applications. One of the prizes will be a work on the rights of cyclists, containing a digest of the recent court decisions affecting wheelmen. The offer of a $100 bicycle for any member securing 100 applications is still open.

The Lincoln Cycling club received an honor at Benton Harbor Sunday seldom accorded to wheelmen. They were given the freedom of the city by the Mayor, O. E. Fifield, a former bicycle agent and enthusiast.

Dwight, Ill., will have a new feature to enhance its attractiveness as a watering place. W. M. Davis, a bicycle agent, is arranging for the construction of a half-mile track. The contract has been let and work will begin tomorrow. Racing will be boomed as a means of increasing local trade. He has written to Chicago riders for dates.

A number of country dealers have written to Chicago bicycle houses in regard to the report of large factories starting up and lowering the price of wheels. They say the report is hurting their trade, as many prospective customers will hold off until next year.

A triplet wheel will soon appear in the boulevards ridden by H. A. Githens and J. H. Bawden of the Chicago club and J. F. Guenther of the Lincoln.

The Illinois Cycling club will hold a ten-mile road race Aug. 17 over the Humboldt, Garfield, and Douglas Park course, if it can be secured, otherwise over the Oak Park course. Aug. 24 the club will hold a century race over the Elgin-Aurora course for a $50 diamond ring. Stanwood is going after the record over this course again Aug. 4. He will be paced by a tandem and single wheels and if conditions are favorable he hopes to do some very fast work.

Huge white lotus blossoms ornament the lapels of several of the Illinois club men, souvenirs of their trip to the Fox Lake lotus beds Sunday.

RIDERS RESORT TO THE SIDEWALK.

La Grange, Ill., Wheel Track Too Slow for the Racers.

In the 7⅜ miles bicycle race at La Grange, Ill., Saturday under the auspices of St. Francis Xavier Parish the track was in bad condition, and about two-thirds of the thirty riders rode several squares on the sidewalks. The judges decided the prizes would be awarded as the men finished, and there was much dissatisfaction. Summaries:

	Handicap.	Time.
George Mitchell, La Grange club	1:00	22:50
Luther Stiles, La Grange club	2:40	24:42
Purdy Vautine, Columbia Wheelmen	1:35	23:50
Walter Simkin, Calumet	2:45	25:20
Walter E. Bridges, Burr Cycling club	Scratch	22:37
Charles Manberg, Garden City	2:15	24:55
Asa Dearborn	2:00	24:45
Sidney Jones, La Grange club	2:15	25:07
J. W. Flanders, S. S. Cy. club	1:35	24:30
J. P. Street, La Grange club	2:15	25:15
F. C. Peterson	2:40	25:45
M. J. Fogarty, S. S. Cy. club	1:35	25:12
J. Brooks Farmer, Lake Shore club	1:20	24:58
Andrew F. Casion	Scratch	23:50
Fred McGeary, La Grange club	2:45	27:03
J. H. Brent, La Grange club	3:10	27:35
Henry S. Riley, Burr Cy. club	Scratch	24:27
George Morgan, La Grange club	2:45	27:41
A. J. W. Apple, Burr Cy. club	1:00	26:06
L. E. Anderson	1:20	26:34
Henry E. Badger	1:20	27:57
SECOND RACE—FOR BOYS.		
P. Hutchinson	:05	1st
J. P. Phillips	:15	2d
Guy C. McDonald	:10	3d

A. E. SMITH GETS TWO NEW RECORDS.

Best Time for 500 and 100 Miles on the Road Officially His.

The Century Road club of America has allowed A. E. Smith of the Lake View Cycling club the American record for 500 miles, 2 days 22 hours 15 minutes (May 4 to 7), and the Illinois 100-mile record (Elgin-Aurora course), 6 hours 40 minutes (June 7).

Cycling Notes.

A. W. Porter, the Waltham racer, is said to have recently ridden a mile in 1:51.

One of the features of the Springfield meet in September will be an hour race.

J. M. Baldwin, the Newark, N. J., Class A man, has been suspended pending investigation into his amateur standing, it being claimed that he is guilty of being a paid rider.

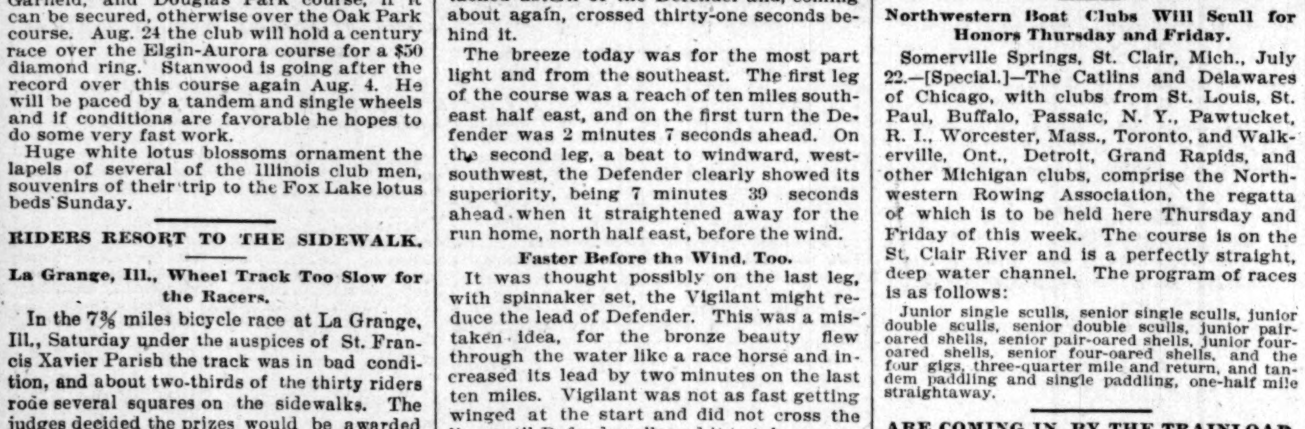
Harry C. Wheeler, who but recently returned to America from his European racing trip, has severed his connection with the Zimmerman company and has gone into the employ of the Humber people.

The guaranteeing of bicycles for twelve months after date of purchase has led to many abuses. Manufacturers have been overwhelmed with demands for repairs, and they will hereafter endeavor to limit the guarantee to sixty days at the most. This proposal is put forward by the Cycle Board of Trade and has the general support of the trade.

The preparations to build a bicycle path from Trenton, N. J., across the State to Asbury Park is meeting with much favor. It is proposed to have the path five feet wide and have it uniform in construction from the starting point to the end. The route would take in a number of places which have large numbers of riders, and it is thought the needed $50,000, which it is estimated the path will cost, can be easily secured from the wheelmen, even if the proposition to have the State aid in the work fails. The distance is fifty-four miles and the route practically level.

Golf in England.

There are at present 700 golf clubs in Great Britain with about 35,000 members.


DECK STRINGER OF ALUMINUM ALL AROUND IT IS 2 FEET 4 INCHES WIDE.
COLLISION BULKHEAD
MAST PLATE.
COLLISION BULKHEAD

PLAN SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF DEFENDER'S DECK.

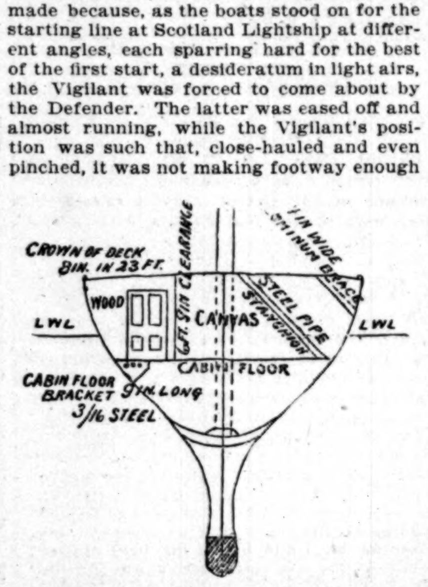
VIGILANT IS NOT IN IT.

NEW DEFENDER WALKS AWAY FROM THE CHAMPION OF 1893.

Second and Last of the Series of Races Off Sandy Hook Shows Conclusively the New Yacht Is Far Better than Any That Has Ever Sailed in American Waters—Its Magnificent Sailing Yesterday Makes the America Cup Holders Breathe Easier.

New York, July 22.—[Special.]—There never was a minute when the Vigilant was in it today over the triangular thirty-mile course off Sandy Hook. The Defender won the race with 9 minutes 18 seconds elapsed time to spare. It crossed the starting line 31 seconds ahead of the Vigilant at 11:25:30. Good judges say the Vigilant is from eight to ten minutes faster than in 1893, when it defended the cup against the Valkyrie II. Today's race was a thorough and satisfying test of the ability of the new boat. It proved it is a thorough flyer in any kind of weather and at any sort of race. Immediately after the start the Vigilant hoisted a red flag of protest. There was apparently no reason for the protest, unless, possibly, that the wind had shifted. After the race, when questioned why the protest signal was raised, Mr. Willard, who manages the Vigilant for Mr. Gould, said: "The matter will be presented to the Regatta committee at once," and declined to speak further.

It is known, however, the protest was made because, as the boats stood on for the starting line at Scotland Lightship at different angles, each sparring hard for the best of the first start, a desideratum in light airs, the Vigilant was forced to come about by the Defender. The latter was eased off and almost running, while the Vigilant's position was such that, close-hauled and even pinched, it was not making footway enough to lay by the Defender. Ed Willard, of course, realized that it was of no use to ease sheets under the Defender's lee, and, with due cognizance of the rules of the road, tacked astern of the Defender and, coming about again, crossed thirty-one seconds behind it.



MIDSHIP SECTION OF DEFENDER, SHOWING DETAILS.

The breeze today was for the most part light and from the southeast. The first leg of the course was a reach of ten miles southeast half east, and on the first turn the Defender was 2 minutes 7 seconds ahead. On the second leg, a beat to windward, west-southwest, the Defender clearly showed its superiority, being 7 minutes 39 seconds ahead when it straightened away for the run home, north half east, before the wind.

Faster Before the Wind, Too.

It was thought possibly on the last leg, with spinnaker set, the Vigilant might reduce the lead of Defender. This was a mistaken idea, for the bronze beauty flew through the water like a race horse and increased its lead by two minutes on the last ten miles. Vigilant was not as fast getting winged at the start and did not cross the line until Defender allowed it to take a poorer position.

The wind was flirting on the trip from the first turn, at times blowing hard and then dying away to nothing. Withal Defender weathered everything admirably, standing up against a gale or light breeze with a great deal of stability. From the gun to the first turn Defender gained at every lurch, notwithstanding the efforts of Vigilant's crew to cut down the advantage.

Defender dodged around the first mark, standing on the starboard tack, at 12:57:01, and two minutes later Vigilant swept around in hot pursuit. The next stretch suited Defender, for it increased the distance between the two at every move, cutting through the sea as though propelled by other methods than a breeze. It took nearly two hours to go to the stretch to the second turn, which was passed by Defender at 2:50:11, while Vigilant made the twist seven minutes and thirty-nine seconds in the rear. On the home trip Defender continued on the port tack, close hauled and headed for the finishing line off the Scotland lightship.

It Is All One Way.

The breeze freshened and the race became jug-handled. Vigilant had no chance. Accident only could change the result. It was only a question of how much time would elapse between the arrival of the two boats. Defender was right at its own game on the close-hauled reach and was gradually leaving Vigilant far away. Both boats stood stiff, and Vigilant hardly got heeled to bearings; but both slid along gracefully and raised little disturbance. Defender's speed on the homestretch was simply marvelous, leaving all the small craft which followed the race far in the rear. When it crossed the finishing line, at 3:45, Vigilant was nearly ten minutes behind. The latter made the finish at 3:54:48. At the close of the race the wind was blowing about fifteen knots to the hour, and Defender was reeling off miles at the rate of thirteen to the hour.

Both boats returned from Sandy Hook under their own sails. So far as yacht racing goes, today's battle was not interesting after the first leg. After the protest flag was answered from the flagship Sylvia no onlooker expected much hard sailing from Vigilant. To eptomize the July special races, one was left in doubt for lack of dimensions of Defender. Today's was inconclusive because technical courtesies were disregarded. The older boat was sailed as nearly right as it might have been if it had not protested its competitor. Defender easily exemplified, and in a satisfactory manner, that it is the present representative American yacht despite its narrow beam, fin keel, etc., as compared with an older boat of the popular centerboard type.

Conclusions of an Expert.

Defender easily beat the Vigilant on the broad reaching, but when the wind weakened to westward and they trimmed their spinnakers Vigilant caught it. Then the spinnakers had to come in and Defender began to gain very quickly. Vigilant showed another wrinkle after they tautened sheets to round the first mark—yet on the starboard tack—for the second leg. They sailed that yacht with battens on the foot and luff of the No. 1 jib topsail, gaining at the clew in stiffness and wasting no wind. The second leg was to windward and Defender in its various tacks showed more stability than Vigilant. It can certainly in light airs outpoint and outfoot the yachts of the 1893 crop.

To summarize the race of today, Vigilant only gained while its centerboard was up—i. e.: upon its first leg—and but for a brief moment. A careful calculation, based on time records of 1893, 1894, and 1895, does not give any line on autumn prospects, even if Defender is better by fifteen minutes than Vigilant, which raced Valkyrie II. The consensus of expert opinion regarding the time allowance between Vigilant and Defender is that their sailing length, if measured, would be about 97 and 100 respectively, which would give Vigilant an allowance of one minute and twenty-three seconds. Mr. Willard says it will be more.

The following are the official times of the race:

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
START.			
Defender	11:25:30	Vigilant	11:26:01
FIRST BUOY.			
Defender	12:57:01	Vigilant	12:59:08
SECOND BUOY.			
Defender	2:55:11	Vigilant	2:57:50
FINISH.			
Defender	3:45:00	Vigilant	3:54:48
ELAPSED TIME.			
Defender	4:19:30	Vigilant	4:28:47
Defender finished ahead of Vigilant			9:17

KITE WINS THE CHANNON PENNANT.

Hornet Is Winning at Green Lake When It Loses Its Centerboard.

Green Lake, Wis., July 22.—[Special.]—The Channon pennant race, which was postponed from Saturday owing to the yachts not making the course in the required time, took place this morning. Only four boats reported at the club-house, the Frolic, Blanche B., Hornet, and Kite. All four boats crossed the line within four minutes after the firing of the gun. At the first buoy, off Victor Lawson's cottage, the Frolic lost one of its crew overboard. After running round and picking up the man it again went on its course. The Hornet in the meantime passed the Blanche B. and Frolic, and would have been a winner but at Pleasant Point it lost its centerboard. The Kite was the first to round the home buoy. The times were:

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Kite	2 01 10	Blanche B.	2 11 20
Frolic	2 03 30		

The judges, who were on West Town Assessor Scanlon's boat, were Messrs. Brandt, Wilcox, and Gregg. Arrangements are now being made with the Chicago Athletic club to bring its water polo teams up for next Saturday to play polo after the Commodore's cup race.

Next Saturday the first annual regatta for the valuable George C. Eldredge cup takes place over today's course. Many yachts have entered and great interest is being taken in the affair. In the evening the hotel management is to give a ball and german in honor of the visiting yachtsmen. After the races today everybody went fishing and great catches were brought in. Mrs. John C. New of Indianapolis has the Oakwood record with an eighteen-pound pickerel.

ST. CLAIR RIVER ROWING REGATTAS.

Northwestern Boat Clubs Will Scull for Honors Thursday and Friday.

Somerville Springs, St. Clair, Mich., July 22.—[Special.]—The Catlins and Delawares of Chicago, with clubs from St. Louis, St. Paul, Buffalo, Passaic, N. Y., Pawtucket, R. I., Worcester, Mass., Toronto, and Walkerville, Ont., Detroit, Grand Rapids, and other Michigan clubs, comprise the Northwestern Rowing Association, the regatta of which is to be held here Thursday and Friday of this week. The course is on the St. Clair River and is a perfectly straight, deep water channel. The program of races is as follows:

Junior single sculls, senior single sculls, junior double sculls, senior double sculls, junior pair-oared shells, senior pair-oared shells, junior four-oared shells, senior four-oared shells, and the four gigs, three-quarter mile and return, and tandem paddling and single paddling, one-half mile straightaway.

ARE COMING IN BY THE TRAINLOAD.

Iowa's Regatta at Clear Lake Will Be the Best Ever Held.

Sioux City, Ia., July 22.—The Iowa State regatta, which opens Wednesday at Clear Lake, will be the largest meeting ever held in Iowa. Dubuque, Sioux City, Cedar Rapids, and Ottumwa crews have arrived and others are expected tonight. People from all parts of the country are pouring in on every train.

FOR A BIG AMATEUR ATHLETIC MEET.

A. A. U. Championships to Be Contended For Here Aug. 31.

The Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union championship contests will be held in Chicago Saturday, Aug. 31, under the auspices of the Chicago Athletic Association at its field, Thirty-fourth street and Wentworth avenue. The events will be open to all amateurs residing or attending college in Colorado, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. The rules of the American Athletic Union will govern all competitions. The events will be as follows:

One hundred yards run, 220 yards run, 440 yards run, 880 yards run, one mile run, 120 yards hurdle race (3 feet 6 inches), 220 hurdle race (2 feet 6 inches), one mile bicycle race, pole vault for height, running high jump, running broad jump, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, putting sixteen-pound shot.

A medal will be given to first, second, and third in each event. The right to reject any entry is reserved. An entrance fee of 50 cents per man for each event must accompany all entries. Entries will close Saturday, Aug. 24, with H. S. Cornish, Athletic Manager, No. 125 Michigan avenue.

SILVER CUP FOR THE BEST PLAYER.

Chicago, Illinois, and Lake Forest Golf Club Members Contest Saturday.

There will be a great match of golf on the links of the Lake Forest club next Saturday at 2 o'clock. A silver cup presented by Mr. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor is to be given to the player making the best score of eighteen holes, according to the rules for metal play. The contest is to be open to members of the Chicago, Illinois, and Lake Forest Golf clubs, who have never played golf previous to Jan. 1, 1894. There are twenty entries from the Chicago club, ten from the Lake Forest club, and two from the Illinois club.

CRACKS AT THE NETS.

OPENING DAY OF THE BIG TOURNAMENT AT LAKE MINNETONKA.

Hardest Fought Match of the Day Between Wallace of Minneapolis and Finch of St. Paul—Myers of Chicago Wins from Armstrong, Waidner from Barney, and Ben Page from Parker—Mundy Surprises the Northwesterners by Defeating Farquhar, the Iowa Champion.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 22.—[Special.]—The seventh annual Northwestern tennis tournament is now fairly under way at Hotel Lafayette, Lake Minnetonka. The first games were played today. The attendance was rather slim, as the play was not expected to be exciting, and the best preliminary games are yet to come. But seven contests came off. The remainder will be played tomorrow, and the doubles will probably not start until Wednesday. The Chicago players, who form the large and the strongest delegation, are about all here, but they have had little chance to show any of their work. The playing is being done on three solid dirt courts, and they are in excellent condition. Two of the thirty-two players entered in singles will not attend—Seabury and Montgomery of Chicago. Geo. K. Belden, the Northwestern champion, was scheduled to play Seabury in the first round, but will play Upham instead, giving Victor Elting a bye. Montgomery's default will also give Eddy a bye, so there will still be sixteen to play in the second round.

Sam Chase and Victor Elting have not yet made their appearance. The younger Chase is not entered in the singles at all and will have nothing to do until Friday, when Chase and Elting, as winners of last year's doubles, will defend their title to the championship against the winners of this year's contest. Carr Neel is already here trying the courts and getting in trim for his great match Saturday, when he plays the winner of the singles. Who that will be is of course problematical, but the senior Chase and George Belden are favorites.

Hardest Fought Match of the Day.

The hardest fought match of the day was between Tom Wallace of Minneapolis, Belden's partner in last year's doubles, and Finch of St. Paul. Finch took the first set after Wallace had twice deuced it. The second Wallace won, 6—2, but the third was anybody's set until the finish. Finch had the games, 4—2, but the speedy Minneapolis boy took the next two straight, and soon it was deuce.

Finch has been doing some remarkable head work, and his placing down the side lines won almost all his points, but Wallace took hold here and by splendid all-round playing took the next two games, and with them the match.

Harry Belden was pitted against Sanborn, the Wisconsin man, who was an unknown quantity, and there was a lot of interest in the match, which Belden took in straight sets, 6—1, 8—6.

Hale and Moulton was a Minneapolis match. Hale took two love sets and the match. St. Paul had hard luck in today's play. Armstrong was matched with Myers, the Chicago crack, and though he put up a pretty game it was not strong enough. Armstrong tried every trick, but Myers seemed ready to meet him on his own ground and kept a safe lead in each set, winning by a score of 6—3, 6—3.

Waidner Wins a Pretty Exhibition.

Waidner of Chicago and Barney of Minneapolis furnished about the prettiest exhibition of the day. Waidner had to fight hard for every game and though he took the sets easily Barney was game to the last minute.

Ben Page of Chicago beat Parker of Minneapolis, 6—4, 6—2. Farquahar, the Iowa champion from Lemars, was another unknown quantity. Mundy, a slender lad of the Chicago delegation, gave him a splendid game and easily outlasted the Hawkeye. Farquahar took the first set, 3—6, but Mundy took the next after deucing it, and reversed the figures of the first set in the decisive one. Mundy is looked to for some good work this week. The following are the results of the games played today:

Waidner beat Barney, 6—2, 6—3.
Page beat Parker, 6—4, 6—3.
Munday beat Farquahar, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.
Wallace beat Finch, 6—8, 6—2, 7—5.
Myers beat Armstrong, 6—3, 6—3.
H. Belden beat Sanford, 6—1, 8—6.
Hale beat Moulton, 6—0, 6—0.

The drawings for the first round in games yet to be played are as follows:

Eddy, bye; C. Chase vs. Griffith, George Belding vs. Upham, Young vs. Green, Cook vs. H. Elting, Beck vs. Austin, Stratton vs. Moulding, Terry vs. Neely, V. Elting, bye.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT LONGWOOD.

Big Crowd Witnesses the Opening Plays of the Eastern Cracks.

Boston, Mass., July 22.—[Special.]—A large crowd was present at the opening matches of the Longwood tennis tournament this morning. The best match of the day was that between W. K. Shaw and A. L. Williston. Both men are well matched and members of Longwood club. This meeting as opponents was a little embarrassing on that account and their playing was watched with a good deal of interest. Their cross court strokes were greatly admired. The lobbong of Shaw was good, and Williston's out strokes worked to good advantage, but Shaw won, as he wins all of his victories, by his extremely steady play. He takes no chances but keeps putting the ball well back in the court, until his too eager opponent makes a miss. Shaw won 6—0, 8—6, 6—3.

F. H. Hovey won by default. Champion Bob Wrenn won his match easily from Merrill. Paret succeeded in beating Edward Stevens quite easily. The match was interesting throughout, even though one-sided. Scudder and S. F. Wise played a close match, the former from St. Paul School and the latter from the institute. Both played wonderfully well, and their strokes are clean cut and fast. Scudder won, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Next in importance was the Whitman and Ewer match. This was also well played, and, although Whitman won in three straight sets, it could not have been much closer. Deuce was called in most of the games in each set. Ewer's back court work and Whitman's net play were the features. Summary of the day's play:

PRELIMINARY ROUND.

W. S. Fitz beat W. T. Dexter, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4.
G. W. Lee beat A. W. Jackson, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4.
F. H. Hovey won by default.
J. H. Lee beat Guy Heaton, 8—6, 5—1, defaulted.
J. D. E. Jones beat G. F. Eames, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.
J. H. Chase beat E. Day, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.
James Terry beat A. C. Walworth, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.
J. P. Smith beat Clinton Hunter, 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0.
Herbert Foster beat E. L. Parker, 6—0, 6—1, 6—4.
J. P. Paret beat Edward Stevens, 6—0, 9—7, 6—4.
M. L. Whitman beat H. L. Ewer, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.
G. S. Keyes beat H. Bigelow, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0.
C. R. Budlong beat E. K. McEnoe by default.
W. L. Jennings beat W. L. Parker by default.
C. M. Rotch beat A. E. Foote by default.
W. E. Putnam Jr. beat W. A. Jones, 6—3, 4—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.
Leo Ware beat A. J. Wellington, 7—5, 6—0, 6—0.

FIRST ROUND.

R. D. Wrenn beat B. F. Merrill, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.
W. Rabbeth beat H. E. Roseby by default.
S. D. Reed beat J. D. Read, 6—4, 8—6, 10—12, 6—3.
J. R. Budlong beat W. S. Fitz, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1.
F. H. Hovey beat G. W. Lee, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—0.
J. De Jones beat J. H. Lee, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0.
James Terry beat J. H. Chase, 4—6, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4.
W. L. Jennings beat J. D. Smith, 10—8, 6—3, 6—1.
W. K. Shaw beat H. Foster, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3.
J. Paret beat W. M. Scudder, 1—6, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.
M. L. Whitman beat C. M. Roach, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0.
G. S. Keyes beat W. E. Putnam Jr., 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.
Leo Ware beat William Stackpole, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1.
Alfred Codman beat G. C. Hinckley, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

KENWOOD COUNTRY CLUB'S EVENTS.

Number of Tournaments Being Arranged for Next Week.

The Kenwood Country club, at Forty-eighth street and Drexel boulevard, is arranging for a number of tournaments to be held next week. The handicap tennis tournament recently finished proved a great success, and another will be started on the same plan, with revised handicaps. Both singles and doubles will be played. The entries will be limited to club members, and judging from the previous tournament there will be at least thirty players in singles and fifteen teams in doubles. This tournament will take two or three weeks to complete and will bring out most excellent tennis in the final matches. An effort will be made to get the best players of the club to enter, and the result should be a great improvement of the general play among the club's members.

A woman's scratch tennis tournament is also one of the features announced. Among the women members of the club there has been a great deal of interest aroused recently in tennis, and every day a number of them play. It is proposed to hold a series of tournaments for women, so that by September, when the invitation tournament is held, the club's women players will be in the best of practice and able to keep the championship of the city.

At the same time with the tennis tournament scratch events of like nature will be begun in croquet, archery, and quoits. Among the club members there are a number of experts in each of these branches, but the play has not been regular enough to show the relative ability of the players, and the tournaments will be made scratch events. A number of the best croquet players in the city belong to the country club. The archery and quoit contests will probably bring out many surprises. About ten entries are expected in each of the events. Play will begin in all tournaments next Saturday.

MACQUISTON'S VEXING CHOP STROKE.

It Bothers Bailey, but He Wins the Match for All That.

In a closely contested match Bailey defeated P. MacQuiston in singles yesterday on the courts of the West Side Y. M. C. A. In the whole match Bailey only won two more points than his opponent, but these were made when most needed. Neither man played an aggressive game, relying rather on carefully placed balls. Both men took the net when favorable opportunity was offered. Bailey won many points on an effective lawford. MacQuiston scored numerous clean passes down the side lines. Lobbing to the back line was much in evidence throughout the match. MacQuiston employed a troublesome chop stroke which was effective, as atmospheric conditions seemed to make the balls dead. Bailey's service was better than that of his opponent. Score:

Bailey	1	2	3	0	5	0	0	8	0	10—6
MacQuiston	0	0	0	4	0	6	7	0	9	0—4
Bailey	0	2	3	0	5	0	0	8	9	10—6
MacQuiston	1	0	0	4	0	6	7	0	0	0—4

The third match of semi-finals will be played this afternoon.

Caught in the Net.

Fritz K. Ward is a young player of whom great things are predicted. His recent playing at Rochester was of a high order.

The excellent showing of Richard Stevens last week at Sea Bright stamps him as a formidable candidate for honors this season.

There is a rumor "Bob" Wrenn is not going to defend his title of championship against the winner of the "all comers" this season.

John Howland will not be seen at Longwood this week. He is playing a strong game at present, his back-hand strokes being especially accurate.

Miss Helen R. Hellwig, ex-champion player of America, is a familiar figure these days on the courts of the Kings County Tennis club, Brooklyn.

Malcolm Chase contemplates taking a trip West in order to take part in some of the tournaments. If silver cups are to be had as easily as Western dollars, the New York World says, he will need a special car in which to bring them back.

The finals in the Ravenswood Y. M. C. A. tennis tournament were played by Ettinger and Hutchins, resulting in a victory for the latter, 6—1, 6—2. A handicap tournament will be started immediately and some hot matches are looked for.

The critics have been puzzled to account for W. A. Larned's frequent reversal of form. At times after playing brilliantly he has appeared to go all to pieces. The fact of the matter is that Larned's arm has on more than one occasion gone back on him at critical stages of the game.

SPINKS-GALLAGHER MATCH IS OFF.

Latter's Backer Won't Wait Long Enough to Suit the Former.

The much-talked-of billiard match at 14-inch balk-line between Tom Gallagher and W. A. Spinks is off for the present. The latter issued a challenge to play Tom for $500 in September, and posted a forfeit of $100. The time set did not suit Gallagher's backer, who, having business away from Chicago, wanted the game played in from four days to two weeks. Spinks, being out of practice, would not agree to these terms, but said he would be willing to chop off a month and play Aug. 15. This looked like a fair proposition, but Gallagher, being in the hands of his backer, was compelled to refuse. Parties interested in the game are thinking seriously of bringing the men together for a $500 purse.

General Sporting Notes.

The New York papers say Capt. Anson is trying to exchange Jimmy Ryan for some first-class pitcher.

The annual regatta of the Evanston Boat club will be rowed Saturday, Aug. 3. The events will be a four-oared gig race, a shell race, canoe, swimming and tub races.

Kennedy of the Brooklyns has arrived home, where he is under the care of Dr. McLean. Kennedy's hand has become worse in the last few days and is in a serious condition.

Charley Byrne of Brooklyn has renewed his dictum that Fred Pfeffer shall not earn a livelihood by playing baseball with his rivals from New York, so President Freedman has hastened to New York to see if something can't be done. Byrne is tenacious, and it will be hard to win his consent, although all the other league magnates have, it is claimed, agreed to Pfeffer's transfer to New York.

There has been a shakeup in the Giants. Eddie Burke will not be seen in a New York uniform any more. Burke and Schriver have been given notice of their release. Burke will play with "Buck" Ewing's team in Cincinnati. He played left field for the Reds in 1891. Schriver will probably be secured by the Pittsburg club, as Manager Mack has been on a hunt for a backstop since Tom Kinslow was suspended.

The men who have been claiming Mike Dwyer's horses out of selling races in England have at last aroused the Brooklyn butcher's fighting blood. In the selling plate at Newmarket last Thursday, when Don Alonzo was claimed, running second to Primrose Knight, Mr. Dwyer claimed Primrose Knight and run him up to 500 guineas, securing him at that price. Dwyer, if he gets started, will lead the Englishmen a merry dance claiming horses out of selling races.

Drainage Canal Excursions.

The Chicago and Alton railroad parallels the canal the entire distance. The work of construction and the interesting geological features are seen to the best possible advantage via this line. Next special train excursion leaves West Side Union Depot 1:30 p. m., Saturday, July 27. Fare, 75 cents for the round trip.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., July 22.—Forecast for Tuesday:

For Illinois, fair, except showers in extreme southern portion, cooler in central and southern portion, northerly winds.

For Ohio, fair, northerly winds.

For Indiana, fair, slightly cooler in southern portion, northerly winds.

For Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin, fair, variable winds.

For Minnesota, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Iowa, fair, variable winds.

For North and South Dakota, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Nebraska, fair, variable winds.

For Montana, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Maxim'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours
Abilene	29 98	80	88	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Bismarck, N. D.	30.14	72	78	N.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.00	72	80	N. E.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	29.88	70	84	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Cairo, Ill.	30.02	82	88	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Charleston, S. C.	30.18	80	90	S. W.	Fair	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.10	64	66	S.	Fair	
Chicago	30.14	66	68	S. E.	Rain	Trace
Cincinnati, O.	30.04	78	90	N. E.	Fair	
Cleveland, O.	30.08	70	74	N.	Fair	
Davenport, Ia.	30.14	70	76	N.	Cl'udy	
Denver, Colo.	30.18	62	62	N. W.	Cl'udy	.52
Des Moines, Ia.	30 18	70	72	N. E.	Cl'udy	.01
Detroit, Mich.	30.08	68	78	E.	Cl'udy	
Dodge City, Kas.	30.08	74	78	E.	Cl'udy	
Duluth, Minn.	30.14	66	72	N. E.	Fair	
El Paso, Tex.	30.00	68	86	W.	Rain	.32
Erie, Pa.	30.02	72	76	N. W.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex.	30.00	82	88	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Grand Haven	30.10	68	74	N.	Cl'udy	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.16	70	76	S. E.	Fair	
Helena, Mont.	30.06	80	80	N. E.	Clear	
Huron, S. D.	30.10	78	84	S.	Cl'udy	
Indianapolis	30.04	82	90	N. W.	Hazy	
Jacksonville	30.18	80	90	E.	Fair	.26
Kansas City, Mo	30.12	76	80	N. E.	Fair	
Knoxville	30.14	80	88	S. W.	Fair	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.16	74	76	S.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark	29.98	82	86	E.	Cl'udy	.02
Louisville	30.04	82	90	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Marquette, Mich	30.16	62	66	N. E.	Clear	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.04	78	84	E.	Cl'udy	.06
Miles City	30.06	78	82	E.	Fair	
Milwaukee	30.18	64	70	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Minnedosa	30.14	70	76	N. W.	Clear	
Montreal	29.86	74	82	W.	Fair	
Moorhead	30.16	68	70	S.	Clear	.04
New Orleans, La	30.08	76	78	S.	Cl'udy	.46
New York City	29.90	82	88	W.	Clear	
Omaha	30.20	70	72	N. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Oswego, N. Y.	29.94	68	74	W.	Clear	
Palestine	29.98	76	90	E.	Cl'udy	.06
Pierre, S. D.	30.08	78	88	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Pittsburg	30.04	80	88	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Port Huron	30.12	62	68	N. E.	Clear	
Pueblo	30.14	60	66	N. W.	Rain	.62
Rapid City	30.10	74	78	S.	Cl'udy	
St. Louis	30.06	78	88	N. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
St. Paul	30.18	74	78	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Salt Lake City	30 00	82	86	S. E.	Clear	
Santa Fe	30.00	64	68	S. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Sioux City	30.78	72	78	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.	30.08	78	84	N.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo	30.02	72	84	E.	Cl'udy	.46
Toledo	[illegible]	72	78	E.	Cl'udy	
Washington	29 98	82	86	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 69°; 9 a. m., 70°; 10 a. m., 71°; 11 a. m., 71°; 12 m., 72°; 1 p. m., 72°; 3 p. m., 71°; 6 p. m., 70°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.62; 6 p. m., 29.62.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given.

	Age.
Claude Hiram Dille, Valparaiso, Ind., Sadie Sherman	21—22
Philip Gedansky, Sallie Reich	23—21
Daniel Streib, Nellie Meyer	27—26
Andrew Jackovich, Anne Maria Sauer	28—25
Henry Bellmore, Adeline Piette	26—19
Byron Mountford, Delia Dodge	30—24
Frank Hartney, Hulda Jacobs	22—18
Fred J. Rooney, Mary Leary	24—20
John G. Beatty, Flora A. Staunton	26—24
Emilie Protti, Sadie Schluke	22—19
Abraham Kaliska, Josephine Stein	24—22

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Charles Lapp, Augusta Sassa	21—18
Anton Koran, Mrs. Johanna Krinek	49—48
Thomas Mahoney, Mary Lynch	24—23
Christian Millias, Maudu Nan Mann	21—18
Jacob Reika, Mrs. Lena Dettlof	68—60
John O'Conner, Katie Farrell	26—24
Louis R. Palgace, Kate Conrad	30—30
Frederick Johnson, Ida Anderson	39—34
Rudolph Hess, Eva Powge	48—44
Fred Capping, Galesburg, Ill., Mrs. Emilie Bade	46—47
Harry Rouse, Fannie Upp	33—18
Uline Fortlee, Mary Hill	29—24
Fred Gesswit, Annie Hophamer	22—19
George Sheldon, Isabella Perry	55—33
Martin Pawlowski, Mary Ogrydziak	25—23
David Sharp, Mrs. Maggie L. Sharp	56—42
Wladyslaw Shutlilowska, Antonia Kilichowski	26—18
Charles F. See, Mary Clemmens	26—19
Josef Mootrzejewski, Rosa Gershiek	21—20
John Ellingson, Francesca Bond Smith	28—28
Harry W. Gardner, Carrie E. Stevens	24—24
James J. Murphy, Delia Jordan	29—28
Herman F. Stempel Jr., Fort Madison, Ia., Nellie Sparks	25—18
Ned B. Putnam, Katie Kaibfleisch	37—25
Carl H. Westman, Hilda Roziene	34—34
John F. Kovarek, Anastasia Dolezal	23—21
Michael Gallagher, Mrs. Bridget Donovan	26—
George D. Mills, Matilda Samuel	27—21
William Gleason, Katie Leahy	24—19
William A. Herbert, Ada E. Bennett	21—22
William Murphy, Mary Flaherty	22—22
Johan Kis, Elizabeth Stadecek	30—29
Taylor Sneed, Tillie McConnell	33—31
Christopher Matthews, Ellen Doyle	24—23
Elias W. Ward, Aurora, Ill., Nina A. Rogers	31—21
Anton Parchem, Augusta Block	24—24
James McMahon, Marie Pender	30—28
Charles Schultz, Hannah C. Grouirend	29—29
Samuel J. Penketh, Elizabeth Schmerker	21—20
Soren Neilson, Marie Pedersen	24—23
Jacob Brown, Lena Stein	24—24
William Stohrmann, Anna Leest	25—25
Peter Harris, Mary Feilen	24—19
John Everts, Helen Krissig	23—18
Henry Fleischman, Mary Enders	Legal age
Charles E. Lee, Jennie M. Dearborn	22—22
Peter Juergensen, Karoline W. E. Kress	26—26
Ulrik Nielsen, Marie Christiensen	43—28
Vojtech Cerny, Katarzyn Dvorak	45—43
Peter Weis, Mary Beny	25—23
John Clark, Maggie E. Weir	30—26

DEATHS.

FINAN—At his residence, 236 N. Market-st., Michael Finan, aged 66 years. Funeral Tuesday, July 23, at 9:30 a. m., to Cathedral of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary.

GREENHILL—Suddenly, on July 21, at her residence, 3757 Dearborn-st., Mary P. Watson, widow of the late William M. Greenhill, aged 71 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

HINCKLEY—Lewis E., son of Mrs. Charles Hinckley, 6507 Drexel-av., of consumption, at Las Vegas, N. M., on July 22, his 25th birthday. Funeral notice tomorrow.

HOWE—Sarah E. Osgood, passed away July 22 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. G. Sherer, 39 University-pl. Announcement of funeral later.

HENDERSON—Monday, July 22, at 4:30 p. m., Samuel R. Henderson, aged 45, at his residence, 118 68th-st. The remains will be taken to Richmond, Ind., for interment, leaving Chicago Wednesday night.

KAUFMAN—Mrs. Nannie Kaufman, wife of William Kaufman, at 2941 Prairie-av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KLINE—July 22, 1895, Lulu L. Kline, aged 17 years 9 months, beloved daughter of Mrs. Mary J. George. Funeral Wednesday at 1 p. m. from residence, 1271 W. Congress-st., thence by carriages to Waldheim Cemetery.

WALLACE—Monday, July 22, Harry Wallace, aged 23 years. Funeral Wednesday, July 25, at 10 a. m. from residence of his father, Matthew Wallace, 305 S. Sacramento-av., by carriages to Calvary.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 25, DESIRES to connect with office of collection agency or mercantile concern; has had five years' experience with law and collection firms; references. Address T 650, Tribune office.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A PERFECT family or business mare, young and sound; also a family surrey and harness; must be sold at once. Barn, 2725 Calumet-av.

HOPKINS.—State-st., near Congress.
HOPKINS
A Downpour of Vaudeville Stars, the Greatest of Melodramas, and a Theater Cool to Frigidity.
GEORGE THATCHER; Two American Macs; Bison City Quartette; Lizzie and Vinie Daly; Myer Cohen, &c., &c.
THE SILVER KING.
50 PEOPLE—GRAND PRODUCTION—50 PEOPLE.
WHY PAY MORE.... 10—20—30 cts.

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SEE the.... Wonderful 9 NELSONS... Greater than the Shafters.
THIS IS CHILDREN'S NIGHT
At PAIN'S Great Spectacle
VICKSBURG.
A hundred beautiful and comic fireworks devices for the little ones. Tonight every adult can bring one child under 12 free. Each additional child 25 cents. Seats at Lyon & Healy's. Take Illinois Central, Alley Elevated, or South Side Cable Cars. 8,000 people sat in the rain to see "Vicksburg" Saturday night.

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FASHIONABLE VAUDEVILLE
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Besides LILLIE LAUREL, ISADORA DUNCAN, ANNA CALDWELL, DE VEAUX, PALMER, AND WEST.
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GRAND SPECIAL ATTRACTION, COMMENCING
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Liesegang's Famous World's Fair Band.
40 ARTISTS 40. ADMISSION 25c.

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Every day from 11 to 2 o'clock.

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Easily the Best in the City.

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LAST WEEK THE NEW
Joseph Grismer. Phœbe Davies.
SOUTH
Last Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
LAST TIME SATURDAY, JULY 27.
Don't fail to witness at least one performance.

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Dramatized by PAUL M. POTTER.

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SEE THE 2d EDITION. Better Than Ever
Edwin Foy
See the Great Sensation, the EIDOLOSCOPE
IN LITTLE ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Matinee Tomorrow. Bring the Children.

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David Henderson, Mgr.
CHICAGO'S LEADING THEATER.
ALI BABA,
Or, MORGIANA and the 40 THIEVES.
Children's Day Tomorrow.
Popular 50c Mat. Tomorrow.
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Baseball Today!
Brooklyn vs. Chicago.
GAME CALLED AT 3:45 P. M.

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...CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS...
LEAVES NORTH END RUSH-ST. BRIDGE AT 9:30 A. M. SHARP EVERY MORNING.
FARE $1.00 FOR ROUND TRIP. Children under 12 years, 50c.
First-class Cafe and Restaurant. A fine Orchestra always on board.
Street cars for all parts of Milwaukee run within a half block of our landing.

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Leave CHICAGO at 9 a. m. SHARP on Week Days, and at 9:30 a. m. on Sundays. Returning, arrive in Chicago at 10 p. m. State rooms and meals at moderate rates. Baggage checked and wheels free.
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TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1895.

Russell Sage, now nearly 80 years of age, it is said, read his newspaper the other morning without his spectacles for the first time in twenty years. It is to be regretted that with the advent of his second sight he cannot see that he ought to do something for his clerk, of whom he made a shield against a crank's bomb.

The fact, if it be a fact, that a large number of hotel and railroad men have forwarded a petition to Springfield for pool-selling on racing tracks does not prove anything except that these men have signed such a petition for purely selfish reasons. All that they care for is to put money into their purses. They do not concern themselves with the corruption of the youth of the city, and it probably would not disturb them if a clerk should embezzle money to make good his race track losses, unless it was a clerk of their own, when they would realize their folly.

The New York stock market was decidedly strong. The local market was lifeless. Sterling rates were unchanged. There will be some gold exports tomorrow. New York exchange sold at 25 cents premium.—Leading speculative markets were fairly active and ruled strong. As compared with the latest prices of Saturday September wheat closed 1¼@1⅜ cents higher, corn 1⅛ cents higher, oats ⅛@¼ cent higher, cash rye ½ cent higher, barley steady, flaxseed steady, pork 22½ cents higher, lard steady, and ribs 2½ cents higher.

The question whether Corbett and Fitzsimmons shall fight at Dallas, Tex., seems to have settled down into a contention between that city and the State. Dallas wants a crowd for its fair, and hence it will make every possible effort to prevent interference with the fight, which will be sure to draw a large number of people, though it is questionable whether they will be of the class that cares much for fair-going. Meanwhile there is a law prohibiting prize-fighting, and the Governor declares his purpose to enforce it. As Texas is about the only State left to which prize-fighters can resort it is to be hoped the Governor will be successful.

The Buffalo Courier (Dem.) urges that the Constitution shall be amended by a provision to the effect that a President shall not be eligible for the next succeeding term. The New York Sun, which is never so happy as when engaged in making suggestions to Mr. Cleveland, urges him to recommend the amendment in his next message and thus redeem the promise implied in his first letter of acceptance. It cruelly adds: "If he has changed his views, he can say so and explain his reasons. Anyway the discussion of the subject will give him a fine opportunity to express himself with dignity on the question of third terms."

The stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 16,457,000 bushels of wheat, 2,292,000 bushels of corn, 1,687,000 bushels of oats, 39,000 bushels of rye, and 6,000 bushels of barley. Total, 20,481,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 18,296,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 40,483,000 bushels of wheat, 5,941,000 bushels of corn, 5,137,000 bushels of oats, 148,000 bushels of rye, and 58,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 754,000 in wheat and 941,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 617,000 bushels.

The latest marine horror is the sinking of the Italian steamer Maria P. in the harbor of Genoa, involving the loss of 148 lives. The present year is likely to have an unusual record of great marine disasters, as will be seen by the following list of wrecked steamers thus far: Port Nictheroy, Rio Janeiro harbor, 120; Nordsee, North Sea, 25; Initrahull, English coast, 26; Prescott, at sea, 23; Chicora, Lake Michigan, 26; Elbe, North Sea, 332; Terciera, Rio Janeiro harbor, 100; Kingdon, at sea, 40; Reina Regente, Algerian coast, 425; Marie, English coast, 20; Billiton, at sea, 20; Gravina, at sea, 168; Dom Pedro, Spanish coast, 103; Colima, Mexican coast, 188; Washtenaw, at sea, 30; Maria P., Gulf of Genoa, 148.

The Indian troubles in Wyoming have grown out of an attempt to arrest Bannocks and Shoshones who not only are off their reservations but have been violating the law by killing game in the region south of the Yellowstone National Park. In the attempt one of the Indians was killed, and this has naturally enraged the others. The Governor has summoned the militia and the United States Government has been notified. The uprising will be speedily quelled when the troops get into the field, as the Indians are but a few hundreds in number, but the danger of the situation is that settlers may be attacked before the troops can arrive upon the scene.

Next April the electors of Louisiana are to vote upon a remarkable constitutional amendment. It provides that the right to vote shall be confined to those who can either read the Constitution or are the owners of not less than $200 worth of property. In case the amendment is adopted it is further provided that the Legislature which meets in May, 1896, may modify, change, or amend the amendment, and when so amended it shall be incorporated in the Constitution. Of course the purpose is to disfranchise a large number of blacks, though it is not impossible that many white Democrats will be disfranchised also. But what idea of freedom can the people of Louisiana have if they give the Legislature unlimited power over a constitutional amendment?

Every one in Chicago who has any regard for the street proprieties will rejoice that there is a possibility the Common Council will refuse to grant any more permits for the overhead banner nuisance and will confine it hereafter to some of the outlying streets. There is scarcely one of the downtown streets which is not disfigured with these banners, and their number increases daily. They are ugly, vulgar, inartistic, dirty, and dangerous. They spoil the lines of the streets and interrupt vision. They are likely in a gale to pull down the supports to which they are attached or to break their ropes and scare horses and injure persons. They are the peculiar property of the country village and should not be allowed in a city, least of all in the business section. It is within the province of the Council to abate this nuisance and it should lose no time doing so.

THE SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Liberals have received as crushing a defeat as did the Democrats last fall and their representation in the next Parliament with the Irish home rulers added will probably not exceed one-third of the members. Thus far the Unionists show a net gain of 68, giving the government a majority of 108, with 160 districts yet to hear from almost entirely in the counties and shires where the Unionists will be likely to make further gains. It is not unlikely the Tories will have over 400 seats and the Liberals hardly 200 with the Irish phalanx, which may not act with them on most questions. The Tories will have full control by overwhelming majorities for their measures and policies for the next seven years, running into the new century. In this country another election would be held in two years, but in Great Britain the Liberals must wait six or seven years. Meanwhile the Tories will in all probability still further strengthen their hold upon power by reducing the Irish members in future Parliaments to 80 or 84 seats and adding 20 or more to the London representation to offset the decrease in the population of Ireland.

It is easy enough to account for this political tidal wave. The Liberals were confronted with obstacles on every hand, some of their own making and the rest placed in their way by their Tory enemies and dissatisfied allies. They were without a competent leader. Gladstone's retirement from public life left them without the powerful help of their old champion and that weakened and demoralized the whole line. The people had no confidence in the Liberal platform. They looked upon the party as incompetent and its principles as so impracticable they could not be carried out much before the millennium. They remembered that the Liberal party came into power promising all manner of reforms and after three or four years of control they observed that they were no nearer securing those reforms than when they began. The electors evidently have no faith in reforms by wholesale. The Pall Mall Gazette tersely summed up the situation when it said: "The choice between the electors is between government by evolution and government by revolution; between adaptation and special creation." The electors, in a word, threw the Liberal party, its leaders, and its platform overboard and elected a man whose entire career is one of active opposition to everything which Liberalism represents. Even their old allies arraigned them for their donothingism. The Labor party denounced the Liberals as stumbling blocks in the way of its progress. The Socialists classed them with the Conservatives as foes of the workingman. The Non-Conformists would not support a horse racing Premier. The brewers and saloonkeepers were solidly arrayed against Harcourt's prohibition policy. Each dramshop made several votes for the Tories. The Irish in Great Britain were discontented with the Liberal performances and many of them voted the Tory ticket out of spite.

Thus the Liberals will go into the next Parliament as a minority, and besides this they will have the decided disadvantage of the absence of some of their strongest leaders. They are precisely in the fix of the Democrats in the next Congress. All their issues, home rule among them, will be set aside for a long time to come. In the meantime the Unionists must outline their policy and make decided propositions as to all matters of common interest. It will not be enough to chuck the Liberal platform overboard. They must erect one in its place. Possibly Chamberlain, now that the home rule question is defeated, may get the Tories to adopt some of his reforms under threats or persuasion, though if the Conservative majorities keep on increasing as they have done Salisbury may have a majority all his own and thus be independent of every one. It will be of interest, therefore, to watch the trend of political events in Great Britain.

OVERDOING THE DOWIE BUSINESS.

Only a few people have any faith in the claims of the man Dowie that he can make the blind see and the lame walk. The majority put no faith in the stories of the miraculous cures alleged to be wrought by or through him. Some regard him as a humbug who is making a living out of the credulity of sick people, a credulity which, as the patent medicine men know, has no limits. Some may look on him as a fanatic who believes all he says about his power of divine healing is true, but who nevertheless works mischief, and ought to be suppressed if it can be done legally.

But in dealing with conscious or unconscious frauds of the Dowie stamp, it is wise to avoid anything which savors of needless severity, which, by creating an impression that prosecution is persecution, may excite sympathy for the fellows to whose religious quackery it is desired to put an end, and may simply add to the devotion of the disciples.

The authorities have been after Dowie on the charge of running a hospital without a license. For he has what he calls tabernacles, but which are hospitals. He does not work all his alleged cures offhand with a single prayer, as the healers of an earlier day did, but he has to pray for weeks or for months sometimes, so the sick people who believe in him take up their abode beneath his roof and pay him for bed and board. Several of the persons owning property near his tabernacles tried to have them shut up on the ground that he was maintaining a nuisance, but the Judge to whom they applied for an injunction did not see his way clear to give them the relief they asked for.

Day before yesterday morning, just as Dowie was beginning what he calls divine services, and which most of the seven or eight hundred persons present probably look on as such, a policeman served on him some warrants charging him with maintaining a hospital without a license. He managed to get in an imprecatory prayer calling on the Lord to take care of his persecutors, and then he was carried before a Justice and gave bail.

It was not necessary to make this arrest Sunday. It is not the custom to serve warrants on that day when it is known that the offender is not going to run away. Dowie will not because he has a profitable job. Therefore to arrest him midway between the hymn and the prayer, when surrounded by his dupes, simply excited and angered the latter, without accomplishing any real good. Such a course is simply calculated to make them believe that "the saints" are being persecuted, even as they were in the good old days, and many people who believe firmly that Dowie is an arrant humbug will begin asking why equal zeal cannot be shown in putting an end to other and perhaps greater nuisances.

If a lot of feeble-minded invalids and feeble-minded people who are physically in good health feel themselves spiritually refreshed Sundays by listening to this ranter, why tear up their feelings and make them all the more infatuated with him by sending officers to arrest him on that day? There are six secular days which can be devoted to arresting him for his violation of a city ordinance.

HARVEY'S BASELESS CLAIMS.

Harvey asserts and claims he will prove that—

> The decline in prices, covering a period of twenty-two years, has, as a rule, made all classes of productive, mercantile, and manufacturing business unprofitable

This is not true. Harvey has not shown it, and he cannot show it. The facts are squarely against him. There was a depression following the panic of 1873, which was caused by inflation and speculation in a depreciated currency, and two years of business constriction following March 4, 1893, which was caused by danger of a slump to silver monometallism and fears of Democratic legislation for free trade. But between those two shorter periods there was a much longer term of fifteen years of great prosperity for all kinds of productive, mercantile, and manufacturing business. Tens of thousands of fortunes were made during that period by manufacturers, merchants, and railroad men, and a great number of toilers built up relatively large deposits to their credit in the savings banks and purchased homes for themselves and families. There was a wondrous demand for labor, as shown by the readiness with which many millions of immigrants found employment at good wages after landing in this country in addition to all those previously residing here who sought work. This is the record, and there is no rubbing it out. It is astonishing that Harvey ventures to dispute the obvious fact. During that period of great prosperity from 1878 to the first part of 1893 all the business done in the United States was on the gold basis of values and the gold standard of money. Harvey asserted that the gold unit as the measure of values has—

> Worked a hardship and injury to debtors, who, unconscious of the causes that continually reduced the prices of their property, have contracted debts during those twenty-two years.

It is preposterous to suppose that it could work a hardship to debtors since 1878 to borrow gold value money and repay the indebtedness in the same kind of money; and not 1 per cent of existing commercial debts or mortgages on real estate now outstanding was contracted previous to the "crime of 1873" or resumption on the gold basis at the beginning of 1879. The indisputable prosperity of the country, including the debtor class, during the fifteen years ending in 1893 and the fact that more than 600 millions of silver money was added to the volume of the currency in that time and kept at par with gold convict "Coin" Harvey of uttering nonsense. The yelp by him and other free silver extremists that it would be an advantage to the debtor to pay in a depreciating currency, in cheaper money than he received, runs itself into the ground, for the principle ends nowhere except in the extinction of all value in the money medium. It begins with silver worth a little more than par in 1873, drops to silver dollars worth 89 cents in 1878, goes on down year by year to 76½ in 1891, to an average price of 62 cents for 1893, to less than 50 cents in 1894 and 1895, and so on down to zero. And if silver did not keep on declining to a value of nothing at all the "interests of the debtor class," as now preached by the free silverites, would demand the use of some cheaper metal than silver for money. There can be no acceptable halting place short of the zero point if "the interests of debtors" require a constantly debasing currency to enable them to pay their debts with money worth less than what they had borrowed.

What Harvey really means is this, and Horr ought to force him openly to avow it, that but for the act of 1873, which suspended the coinage of 371¼ grain dollars, this country would have resumed at the beginning of 1879 in depreciated silver and would have continued on a silver monometallic basis ever since. Our currency unit then would have been worth about 87 cents in 1879 and gradually depreciated year by year, as silver bullion declined in commercial value, until by this time the best money in circulation in the United States would be worth but about 52 cents in gold for each "dollar," and there would be not a single piece of gold in use as money among us.

Stripping off the disguises employed by him, that is the sum and substance of the contention made by Harvey in his fake pamphlet. His pert little puppet, "Coin," argues for silver monometallism, and that only, and advocates the cutting of the gold coins in two, calling less than 12 grains of gold a legal tender dollar. This plainly shows that he wants a 50 per cent silver dollar "for the benefit of the debtor classes," which, if granted, would prove almost their ruin, inasmuch as it would render them unable to obtain credit. The one great fact which disgruntles Harvey is that "the crime of 1873" prevented our currency from being debased to silver monometallism, where it would be today if that act or a similar one had not been passed. He is arguing for that debasement to be carried out now, that our currency may be Mexicanized for the benefit of a small coterie of fellows who are especially interested in silver mining, with no care for the ruin into which it would plunge all the rest of the American people. Such fellows as he are public enemies, and ought to be so characterized and regarded by every honest man.

THE SUNDAY SALOON IN NEW YORK.

Gov. Morton has been asked by a representative of the Wine, Beer, and Liquor Dealers' Association of New York City to call a special session of the Legislature to pass a law allowing the saloons in that city to keep open Sunday. The motive of that association is purely a selfish one. The brewers and the saloonkeepers are heavy losers by the present rigid enforcement of the excise law, and they want a special and expensive session of the Legislature of a great State to enable them to sell as much beer and whisky as usual.

It is not likely the Governor is grieving over the shrunken profits of those who are petitioning him now. Certainly the community has no profound sympathy for brewers and saloonkeepers. It is well known they have been making excessive profits and have managed to flourish when all other industries were depressed. Most people would be rather pleased to see their great gains reduced, especially if the money they lost remained in the pockets of the people.

Looking at the matter from a purely utilitarian standpoint, it is clear if the residents of New York City were deprived of an opportunity to spend two or three hundred thousand dollars every Sunday for drink and had that much more money on hand every Monday morning to expend for food, clothing, and other useful articles, they would be a great deal better off than they are now; and to a certain extent that is what is happening now. The men who cannot get liquor Sunday, the day when they are idle, and therefore somewhat more inclined to drink, have more money in their pockets Monday morning than usual, and are often in better shape to go to work.

But other issues are involved. Very many of the men who are prevented from spending money for beer and whisky Sunday do not like to have economy forced on them. They are not thankful because they are given a chance to spend more for bread and less for beer. They say they do not want either the Legislature or the Police Commissioners to try to regulate the expenditure of their wages for them. While they are in that mood some Tammany leader tells them to follow him and he will redress their wrongs, and they march off after him and vote for bad government.

Therefore it was criminal folly on the part of the Police Board to try to close the saloons. Not because it lessens the profits of the saloons, for nobody objects to that. Not because it keeps money otherwise expended for drink in the pockets of the workingmen to be spent more profitably, for nobody will grumble at that. But because those men object to this interference with their appetites and habits, no matter how much for their own good it may be, and will vote for men who will give the city a bad government, as was the case here in 1873, because those men offer themselves as their champions and liberators.

NEW YORK SCORES A POINT.

There will be weeping on the boulevards and wailing on the avenues when it becomes known that Gen. Torrence's coaches, drawn by fiery-footed steeds, personally conducted by their master, will dash along them no more. The chambermaids of other cities will gaze out of other windows at those inspiriting "hand-painted" chariots, and be esthetically cultured by the sight of them. The small boys of other cities will be thrilled by the melody of the horns which heralded the coming of those coaches and warned all meaner vehicles to get out of the way.

To have known the two resplendent vehicles now lost to Chicago was to enjoy a liberal education. The harnesses, trimmed in silver and gold, were as full of information about bimetallism as is the Horr-Harvey debate. Heraldry could be studied on the buttons of his livery, and the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense," which appeared on the harnesses wherever there was room for it, served as an introduction to the study of English history.

When visitors to Chicago showed no signs of interest in the Stock-Yards, or sniffed at the skyscrapers, or said that the parks did not amount to much, they were taken where they could gaze upon the splendors and glories of what Gen. Torrence calls "the finest coach ever seen in America"—the one he drove at the World's Fair, and which divided with the Court of Honor the admiration of the multitude. When these critical strangers saw it they were greatly abashed, and said no more.

But it is going, and so is its charioteer. As Mr. Lincoln said of the captured horse and Brigadier-General, it is easier to replace the latter than it is the former. And it is a melancholy thought that it is Chicago's own fault that the brightest ornaments of the Lake Shore drive and of Michigan avenue are to be seen here no more. Gen. Torrence is a coaching devotee. He has labored with the zeal of a missionary among the heathen to make coaching a success here. It is his deliberate opinion that that sport is not only healthy and invigorating—

> But the most artistic that we now have in America. The spectacle of a perfectly equipped coach and four elegant horses is in itself inspiring, and when the top of the coach is covered with beautiful women, clad in their gay costumes, it is perfectly grand.

But Chicagoans, instead of following the example of the Brigadier-General, have gone in for tennis, golf, and other low-down sports. They have chosen the bicycle instead of the coach, and instead of wearing "coats of arms made for them in London" wear the initials of some bicycle club.

Therefore Gen. Torrence has decided to shake off the Chicago dust from his feet, or rather from those of his horses, and go to New York. There he thinks he will find kindred souls. He is going to have a new coach built, and with the three he will then have he will take possession of the city. As he enters in procession the band will strike up that lively air, "General Torrence Came to Town."

No one can reproach Gen. Torrence for leaving Chicago. It is not quite worthy of him. But the loss of his coaches could be endured with more equanimity if instead of taking them to New York he were to take them to England and outshine the Prince of Wales and the other haughty aristocrats of that country. If he goes to New York the people of that city will begin crowing over Chicago and boasting of the superior attractions of that city. But if he goes to England he will go there as the coaching champion of America, and a good share of the glory of the triumphs he may achieve will be credited to this city.

THE FRUITS OF CARELESS LEGISLATION.

The General Assembly passed at its last session what is known as the indeterminate sentence or parole law, and it went into effect at the beginning of this month. Thereupon Judge Goggin felt called on to say that it was unconstitutional. The other Judges sitting in the Criminal Court in this county came to the conclusion that the law had no application to the cases of persons indicted prior to its passage, and that in the event of the conviction of any of them their sentences would have to be determinate ones.

Judge Glenn, at Monmouth, began on the 1st of July the trial of a woman who was convicted of manslaughter. While the case was in progress the Cook County Judges announced their opinion. Judge Glenn and the State's-Attorney of Knox County accepted it without much thought, and the jury was directed to fix the number of years for which the woman should be imprisoned.

But on reflection Judge Glenn has changed his mind, and has decided consequently to give her a new trial. He is of the opinion that the law is not an ex post facto one, even if made to apply to offenses committed prior to the time it went into force, because it does not change the time limits of the penalty, but only the manner in which it is determined. He contends that if the Legislature did not intend to have the law apply to pending cases it would have said so.

Probably the Legislature did not give the matter the least thought. It adopted this law as most Legislatures do most laws, without stopping to consider what disputed questions might arise when the time came to put the law into force. Doubtless it never occurred to any of those who voted for this bill that the first inquiry of the Judges would be whether it applied to pending cases. Not even Altgeld, who has been a Judge himself, seems to have thought of that. Nothing would have been easier than for the framer of the bill to make it explicit, but he failed to do so.

Judge Glenn is quite as likely to be right as the Chicago Judges in this particular case. The Tribune is inclined to think he has rather the best of the argument. But the only tribunal which can decide between them is the Supreme Court, and it may be some time before a case is brought before it involving this question. In the meanwhile some Judges and juries will be fixing the terms of imprisonment in these pending cases. Other Judges and juries will leave the time of imprisonment to be settled by the Prison Board. Whichever way the Supreme Court decides the matter, those who were tried the other way will probably insist on and get a second trial, which means additional expense.

If the General Assembly enacts any laws at the special session it ought to take a little more pains than usual with them, and not make it necessary for the courts to spend months or years in guessing what they mean.

MISSISSIPPI CIVILIZATION.

Tuesday last six or more members of the Terrell family, all farmers, with some of their sympathizers, went to court at Learned, Hinds County. About as many members of the McRee family, also farmers, with whom the Terrells are in feud, were at the court also. The Terrells were heavily armed and went with the intention of cleaning out the McRees. The latter, not anticipating attack, had only a pistol or two among them. After the adjournment of court the Terrells left and lay in ambush near a negro church on the road the McRees must take on their way home, as they lived on farms adjoining. As the McRees approached, the young men of the Terrells, urged on by their father and uncle, fired into the McRees, leaving five of them dead, the rest securing their safety by flight. The New Orleans Times-Democrat, describing the brutal, cowardly butchery, says:

> The ruthless savagery of the Terrells had a good illustration in the way in which they treated young Nevil McRee, a boy 16 years of age. The lad for some reason was an especial target for the Terrell bullets; and, after he had fallen dead, shot in a number of places, several of the dastardly Terrell crowd went up and poured a shower of balls into his corpse, and one of them, Eugene Terrell, whose name can never henceforth be named in his State but with execration, stamped on the brave lad's comely face with the hob-nailed heels of his boots, disfiguring him almost beyond recognition.

It has been urged upon previous occasions of this kind that these battles have been fought upon even terms, that they have grown out of considerations of self-defense or of chivalry, and that all parties have displayed courage and manliness in defending their rights. The contention, however, will not hold good in this case. The attack of the armed Terrells upon the unarmed McRees was fiendish, cold-blooded butchery, such as savages practice, and was the work of cowardly brutes, every man of whom should be hanged upon the shortest possible notice. The despair of the situation, however, is that they never will be brought to justice. Even if they were, there is not virility enough in Mississippi courts to punish one of them. There is not a witness who would dare to appear against them, a jury which would dare to convict them, or a Judge who would dare to sentence them. So they will go scot free and keep the peace until they meet some more McRees. So far as the administration of justice is concerned the court of Learned, Hinds County, Miss., might as well close its doors. But what shall be said of a people who countenance butchery of this sickening kind?

It appears from some statements made at a meeting of the Chicago barbers Sunday that it does not always cost much to get an ordinance through the Council. The Legislature passed a law to close barber shops Sunday. The Aldermen were asked to pass a superfluous ordinance to the same effect and did so. From the report submitted at Sunday's meeting it seems that it cost $2.50 to get it through. That amount of money was invested in cigars which were presented to the Aldermen, "thereby making the adoption of the ordinance possible." The law says that "whoever gives any money, or other bribe, present, or reward to any officer with intent to influence his act, vote, opinion, decision, or judgment on any matter shall be deemed guilty of bribery," as well as the person who accepts the bribe. Had the barbers been familiar with this law they might not have refrained from bribing the Aldermen with cigars, but they would not have taken the public into their confidence. While the barbers have doubtless told the truth in this case, people must not jump at the conclusion that $2.50 is the average price of an ordinance. The usual tariff is much higher. The price rises sometimes to tens of thousands of dollars.

HORR! HARVEY! WORDS!

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette: Messrs. Horr and Harvey are apparently beginning to imagine it all depends on them.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: The man who shall own the copyright to the book giving the Horr-Harvey debate will be made very rich.

New York Recorder: Harvey and Horr have too much to say about the fifteenth century. Arguments of that sort are four centuries behind the times.

Cleveland World: So far the Horr-Harvey debate has evolved more heat than light on the subject. It was not a very promising way of setting forth the merits of the case.

Lawrence Journal: The net result of the Horr-Harvey debate so far has been that Horr accused Harvey of lying, and Harvey acknowledged it, but said that wasn't the issue.

Minneapolis Journal: "Coin" Harvey evidently believes that no man can possibly be honest who ventures to dissent from his childish "little-boy-in-knee-breeches" views on finance.

Topeka Capital: In one particular the Horr-Harvey debate is a great thing for Harvey. It is advertising him regardless of expense as one of the foremost writers of fiction of the century.

Indianapolis News: It is distressing to think that there is a week more of the Horr-Harvey debate. Already both men seem to have run out, and their talk yesterday was of the silliest possible sort.

Detroit Journal: The manner of conducting the Horr-Harvey debate is a novel one, and, judging from the progress already made, we think it will prove to be much less satisfactory than the old way of holding joint discussions.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The Horr-Harvey debate is a reflection upon the intelligence of the American people, which has already settled the silver question, and made further discussion of it "stale, flat, and unprofitable."

Aurora News: Prof. "Coin" Harvey is something of a humorist himself. He declined to debate the silver question with Eli Perkins, because that gentleman is reputed to have an impediment in his veracity. This from Coin is good.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Rider Haggard did not get into Parliament, but he did get material for a new thrilling novel.

Georges Hugo, the great Hugo's grandson, has become subdirector of Mme. Adam's La Nouvelle Revue.

Five of the royal personages who were present at the Orleans wedding were obliged to use ear-trumpets to hear what was going on about them.

Louis Voisson, who has been French Consul in Philadelphia for the last ten years, has had conferred upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

When Gov. Richards of Wyoming leaves the Capitol his daughter, aged 19, who is his private secretary, becomes Governor in everything but the name.

People who have wondered how Richard Le Gallienne, the decadent poet, pronounces his name will be pleased to know that the London World rhymes it with "battalion."

Marquis de Maha Yotha, the Siamese Minister accredited to the United States, has been recalled. He has never been in Washington, having transacted his business with the State Department from London, to which he is also accredited, by mail.

In a recent speech in London Sir Henry Irving mentioned his son as a striking instance of the social ban against the actor in England. His son is a barrister, and as such was eligible to be presented at a levee held by the Prince of Wales, but now being an actor, though still a barrister, the honor is forbidden him.

S'g. di Prisco, an Italian country gentleman, recently dug up on his estate twenty-eight ancient silver vases of Greek workmanship. He tried to sell them in Paris for $100,000, but under the law forbidding the export of antiquities from Italy the Italian Minister of Education began proceedings against him.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY

MANDATES WHICH MUST BE OBEYED BY WOMEN.

Many of the Conceits Are Without Beauty or Excuse, but There Is a Wild Rush to Get Them—Blouses, Boned and Fitted, Are Things of Joy and Comfort—Gold Waistbands and Artificial Flowers Much in Favor—Trimmings for Hats and Bonnets of Infinite Variety.

Fashions of the day! How they come and go, and how wildly are they followed, whether they suit or not. Never perhaps was there a greater run on any item than there is on the blouse. It is to be had in any material—notably shot silk and flowered muslin, and at any price. It is worn with every kind and color of skirt, and has completely, for the time, sent the bodice proper to the wall. During the long stretch of delightful summer weather, at every sort of entertainment, Hurlingham and Ascot inclusive, the blouse could be counted by hundreds and the gown bodice by tens. The blouse, as we see it at its best—boned and fitted, and trimmed with its pretty lace, chiffon, and ribbon—is a thing of beauty, and will be, in its later summer and autumn career, a thing of ease and comfort. The blouse and the skirt do not claim close kindred; they are distinct, the former suiting every style of dress, the latter more especially the tailor-built suits. The pretty chiné silks, which are not only used for dress purposes, but for writing table sets, cushions, and lamp shades, are sometimes veiled with black chiffon or delicate creamy lace, leaving the large sleeves uncovered or forming the sleeves, while pale pink, white, or any plain colored silk or crépon compose the rest. Large sailor collars of muslin or lace and muslin are worn over many of the plain silk blouses; while a length of real lace, often brought from some old hoard, is gathered up in front, then tossed over each shoulder and fixed there by a bow, a couple of large fancy buttons, or two long jeweled guarded pins. The ends do not hang lower than half way down the back, unless on a tea gown or an evening gown, when fancy dictates the length. Crépons and the buff grass cloths vie in popularity with the alpaca for smart gowns. The uncrushable crépons are delightful wear, and in lovely colors, a shade of pale pink heliotrope being particularly popular, as well as a deep cornflower blue. Black, cream, and gray alpaca are quite à la mode for well worn costumes, even at large entertainments, the fall of the skirt and the general style telling to practised eyes the head and hands that turned it out. The full skirts are not much worn, as they are difficult to carry gracefully, but all of them measure four and a half yards round and most of them six yards. They are stiffly lined, sometimes wired round the edge, and put into large folds at the back. A few have fullness on the hips, but closely kept to the figure by three or four rows of gaging set about an inch apart. This looks well on a slight figure. Many of the short round sleeves in the ball gowns measure over one and a half yards in circumference. Other sleeves are not much less in size, and with the wire or stiff lining stand out so determinedly that a blow from them is not always to be laughed at. The early Victorian sleeve has been equalled if not eclipsed by that of its fin de siècle sister. The bishop sleeve is now superseding the gigot.

Among the many pretty accessories of dress are the black, gold, or silver spangled waist bands, shimmering like the scales of a fish, and set as closely together. Some are wide and pointed, others straight and narrow. They are much worn with the crépon skirts and blouses. Necklets of two colored ribbons run on an elastic, in the style of the old-fashioned garter, and edged with narrow lace, are worn by those who like a substantial something around their throats, especially if thin. The fullness causes the inner ribbon as well as the outer one to show. The full chiffon boas have had clusters of real flowers worn in them, and they are to be seen in white and black and gray. Some are voluminous. The black chiffon ones are often finished off with long, plaited cream ends, reaching to the waist and spreading out fanwise. The bows at the back of the waist are gradually growing, which is a pity, as they are not becoming, and often completely hide the curves of a good figure. Some of the new waistbands have two strips of ribbon with a bow or a rosette at the end of each, attached to the left side, one of which fastens at the waist, and the other, carried up slantingwise, higher up. These may be of flowers on evening gowns. Some of the ball gowns have flowers for sole trimming.

Artificial flowers, feathers, and lace are all in the zenith of their popularity, and it would appear as if they could not be too much made of. The celebrated Duchess of Devonshire hat was not much larger or more decorated than are many of the fashionable hats now. Black feathers come foremost on all. Colored ones are not in it this season, though white ones are coming in, nestling among white or pale tinted lisse on snowy chip hats. Black feathers rise up from a heliotrope straw hat of large dimensions, with a cluster of deep yellow roses tossed on to the brim. They range themselves in two parties on a large black hat, looking askance at a wide white or black and white bow, placed in front. They lift up crimped black chiffon on tan straw brim, allowing perhaps a motley crew of flowers to stray over the crown or other side; but they never allow themselves to be overlooked—they do that part of the business themselves. Then the flowers of many kinds and many colors, how they cover the hats and how lovely they look in spite of their negative taste. The large hats turned up with them, the sailor hats surrounded by them, with the addition of upright wings in front or at the side, and the bonnets entirely composed of them. And now fruit is feeling its way and coming in its season—cherries and currants among ribbon and lissé. Some bonnets have merely a crown with a broad ruche of plaited ribbon or black lace edging it, caught together at the back with a cluster of fruit and probably a few blades of grass or blades of grain rising up from among it. A large jetted butterfly in front and a smaller one at the back, connected by a few deep red roses and leaves, form a lovely bonnet. It is not difficult to arrange a hat or a bonnet for one's self now, if gifted with a small amount of taste, for fancy runs riot; everybody wears what they please and nobody is at all surprised.

Real flowers of different kinds and colors are arranged together on dinner tables with excellent effect. At a recent grand dinner pink sweet peas and mauve orchids nestling in moss formed a lovely combination. Red and tea roses are put together, also Iceland poppies in every shade of yellow, and marguerites, copper beech, and deep damask roses. The flowers in the window boxes frequently present four colors and kinds. Most of the buttonholes are white.—The London Queen.

French Follies.

We are quite glad to note a return to white collars and cuffs in the female toilet. Nothing looks so fresh and neat as the simplest of cambric or batiste parures. As a rule they are not simple, and the fashion began with very rich models in point lace or guipure d'art. But a less expensive style has been introduced with summer dresses of washing materials. Collars of white piqué, fine linen, or cambric merely stitched round or edged with scollops worked in buttonhole stitch are in great favor. We have not quite come back to the small starched linen collar, unless it is as a finish to a white chemisette; the modern white collar is very large, coming down in peaks or revers, but it is all the more elegant, and is a very nice finish to any toilet.

The new cambrics and muslins for summer dresses are much alike in style to the fancy woolen materials already described. Some are waved and some are frizzled; others are plaited by machine or finely ribbed. Light shades prevail in blue and rose color, pale gold and russet, Nile green and mauve, cream and fawn color. Fancy patterns are numerous and varied; dots are of all sizes, blue upon a beige ground, mordoré upon Nile green, silver gray upon blue, mauve upon gray, pale gold upon fawn color, and so on.

Skirts are always plain and sleeves puffed out, the bodice gathered in the middle of the front and back with some drapery or plaited trimming, but instead of covering the shoulder this trimming begins much lower down, leaving the rounded shape of the shoulder visible.

This is also to be observed in the new summer collets, of which we have noted some very elegant specimens.

One is composed of a double fluted border of white crépon, veiled over with black lace, put on to a yoke of black miroir velvet spangled with jet, peaked in front and at the back; a full ruche of white crépon and black lace goes round the neck.

Another is of black barege spangled with jet; the narrow yoke comes down into two bands in front, and a fluted border comes down to the waist; both are trimmed with patterns of white guipure d'art, worked in appliqué; ruche of guipure round the neck, with chou rosettes of white satin.

But the most novel of summer mantles is the "Gismonda" of black or colored crépon, inlaid with guipure d'art; it forms a sort of fichu over the bodice, and comes down in two long lapels nearly to the foot of the skirt; a satin sash fastens it round the waist with a double square buckle of cut steel or paste.

The blouse-bodice of lawn or cambric, striped with guipure insertion or embroidery, and fastened with a deep gros-grain belt and large square buckle, is very fashionable for the seaside. The beige skirt and short collet to match are very practical to wear with them; both should be perfectly plain. The bell-shaped hat of coarse colored straw, trimmed with large chou rosettes of chiffon and blade feathers, complete a very neat and sufficiently elegant costume for the beach.—Young Ladies' Journal.

Some Summer Fancies.

Summer fashions are now in all their freshness and beauty. Somewhat exaggerated as to size, they have not realized our secret fears. No sign of the hated crinoline is to be seen, and even the deep stiffened hem has disappeared from our skirts, which fall in full, soft folds, more ample than ever round the foot, but gradually tapering up to the waist, where they completely disappear, leaving the top of the skirt quite plain, and molding the hips. The great art of the couturière is to obtain this result. Nor is the bodice less difficult to cut and fit. The round of the shoulder must be perfectly molded, and the bodice be full over the chest, and clinging at the waist. The gigot sleeve is no longer the last cry of fashion, the most novel style is the sleeve forming one enormous round puff. For dressy toilets this puff composes the whole sleeve, which does not come down below the elbow; for less elegant or youthful dresses it is completed by a perfectly clinging under part, very often of another material and color, or covered with lace or embroidery. We have also seen some pretty modifications of the "hour-glass" sleeve, but they are rather the exception. The "hour-glass" sleeve is composed of a double puffing divided in the middle by a gauging, or by a strip of velvet, ribbon, or lace insertion.

In toilets for summer fêtes and garden parties, and for soirées at fashionable casinos, there is some attempt at a revival of the Marie Antoinette style, but at best it is but a compromise, and will remain so as long as balloon sleeves and funnel-shaped skirts reign supreme.

Among the prettiest toilets noted this week one is of mauve silk, the skirt of the usual shape but covered with four slightly gathered flounces of mauve chiffon. The bodice is of white guipure lined with mauve silk, made plain, with drapery of mauve chiffon arranged en bretelles and forming a plaited epaulette over the full balloon sleeve, also of chiffon, while the under-sleeve is of white guipure lined with mauve silk. Neckband and sash of mauve silk shot with white, the latter fastened in long loops and lapels in front. Trianon hat of amber straw trimmed with a wreath of Parmese violets and cluster of white ostrich tips.

Another toilet, of refined elegance, is of "sunrise" glacé silk. The skirt has and requires no trimming, being sufficiently beautiful in itself and falling in full, lustrous folds. The bodice is draped with point lace. A large bow of cream-colored satin with fringed ends fastens the neckband at the back. The sleeves are fitted by small plaits over the round of the shoulder, then fall into a full puff to the elbow, where they are finished by a bow to match that at the back of the neck. "Lucie" hat of cream lace trimmed with upstanding loops of cream ribbon and a wreath of poppies of every shade of rose color.

Very stylish, also, is a dress of Nile green silk, the skirt opening over an underskirt of white embroidered muslin over pale pink silk and the bodice over a chemisette of the same. The bodice is trimmed with a treble collarette of white lace. The fronts are rounded off and ornamented with large paste buttons. Balloon sleeves finished with white lace frillings.

Large bows composed of two loops and ends are now more fashionable than chou-rosettes for the belt and neckband.—Young Ladies' Journal.

For the Practical Woman.

A charming bodice was made by a young girl after a French model, which commends itself by its simplicity and the ease with which it was made up. Two and a half yards of striped lawn, pale green and white, were used for the corsage. On one side, all along its length, five rows of shirring were made, which, when drawn together, formed the yoke.

It will be seen that no seams are in this and that the stripes run horizontally. When the threads are drawn up the yoke is fitted and adjusted, and then a slit (horizontal) is cut, through which the arms are passed. This is cut out afterward when the material has been drawn down to the waist and the belt adjusted. A seam is sometimes necessary under the arms. The sleeves, large leg-o'-mutton shape, are also cut on the cross, so that the stripes are horizontal. The waist when made was trimmed with straps of pale green satin ribbon over the shoulders, ending in a rosette both back and front. A folded belt of the green ribbon, with large rosette on the side, and a collar of ribbon tied in a bow at the back, completed this unusually pretty waist.

The stripes, running horizontally, are very becoming to a slim figure. Several waists of white spotted Swiss and organdie have been made from this model, which is so simple that anyone who can sew at all can copy it. There are no seams in the corsage, except under the arms. To keep the shirring in place one or two rows of bobbin are tacked on the wrong side.

There are many uses to which the pretty Moorish and Egyptian fret-work may be put. The economical woman has used a bit of it to beautify an improvised corner closet in a country house. A three-cornered shelf was placed high up in the wall, and against it a length of the fret-work, with arched top, was nailed. A yellow silk curtain in a rod fell from the lower side, hiding the closet, which was furnished with a lower shelf, and a row of hooks for gowns and wraps. The fret-work was made in a simple geometrical pattern, with a row of beading at the bottom, and, as said before, was arched in the upper side. The cost of it was $1.25 the square foot. It gave to the corner closet a very finished and professional look.—Vogue.

Some of Princess Helene's Gowns.

In the trousseau of the Princess Hélène, now the Duchess of Aosta, are included some very pretty blouses or separate waists, not necessarily of the accepted blouse pattern. They are chiefly in black or white, in either striped, spotted, or figured silk, or of plain white silk, veiled with fine net or black chiffon. In one instance the veiling is of white lisse. The bodice is of white corded silk, striped with narrow bands of black satin. The vest is of black accordion-plaited chiffon, inclosed by square revers of black satin under the white lisse, a collar of the same coming at the back. The waist is encircled with a band of white satin ribbon, and pretty turned-back cuffs of black under white lisse are added. There is a fully draped sleeve of the black and white silk, and the fronts of the bodice below the vest are drawn down to the waist in small, firmly-set plaits.

Every variety of practical chaussure is found in the Princess' outfit, and the dainty boots and shoes are numbered by the dozens. There are black embroidered with white crystals and brilliants, white with jet and pearls, dove color with fine jet designs or with a passementerie corresponding with the kid or satin, and pale heliotrope with radiating lines of black. The evening shoes are exceptionally beautiful, being embroidered with precious stones.

Her riding habits include, besides the conventional dark ones, one of gray coating cloth. The coat to this is a smart one with lapped seams and double-breasted front. It is close-fitting, and the basque, which reaches to the saddle, is not cut away in front. It is to be worn over either a vest of black, studded with tiny white silk dots, or with one of tan, checked with blue-gray and brown. There is also a single-breasted coat of gray cloth to be worn with shirts and blouses.

It is worth mentioning that the sleeves of all gowns and coats in the trousseau are only slightly raised, the distinguished bride having a great aversion to the exaggerated poufs that have been in fashionable favor for some time.—New York Times.

An Appeal to the Fair Sex.

Mrs. Lemon, the honorary secretary of the Society for the Protection of Birds, asks me to publish a protest against the wearing of bird-of-paradise feathers in hats and bonnets. Mrs. Lemon urges that unless a check is placed upon the ruthless destruction of this beautiful tropical bird to pander to the caprices of fashion it will soon be exterminated. The society, therefore, entreats civilized women to do what they can to prevent this by refusing to purchase "anything purporting to have once belonged to a bird of paradise." I rather suspect that the bulk of the brilliant plumes so described by the milliners have never belonged to a bird of paradise. Still I sympathize with the society's efforts to stop the slaughter of birds for the adornment of feminine headgear, and so I commend Mrs. Lemon's appeal to my lady readers.—London Truth.

JOB FOR LIFE-SAVERS

CATBOAT DUMPS TWO AMATEUR MARINERS IN THE LAKE.

Charles Anderson and Alexander Brodie Have a Lively Struggle and Owe Their Rescue to the Life-Saving Crew and the Cutter Calumet—Capsized by a Stiff Northeast Gale Aided by the Lack of Skill of the Occupants—Miscellaneous Local News.

Two men, a catboat, and a northeast gale made a dashing combination out on the lake yesterday afternoon until awkwardness on the part of the sailors changed the combination. Then it consisted of two men in the water, a capsized catboat, a broken mast, and, as before, a northeast gale. The situation was finally simplified by the arrival of the life-saving crew and the revenue cutter Calumet.

Charles Anderson, No. 83 Lubeck street, and Alexander Brodie, No. 3811 Vernon avenue, at 1 o'clock took a catboat belonging to Brodie and started from the North Pier to Hyde Park. Anderson is nearly 60 years of age. He knows nothing about sailing, or at least did not until his experience of yesterday. Brodie, who is about 25 years of age, has had some little experience in sailing before, but nevertheless ventured to try the open lake with a spanking northeaster blowing that was sending big schooners back into the harbor after attempts had been made in vain to get away.

When the catboat was a half mile outside and opposite the harbor opening off Van Buren street Brodie, who was handling the tiller, told Anderson to let go the sail for a "jibe." The boat came about, but the sail-stays had not been loosened. The result was the wind caught the sail broadside and capsized the boat, the mast breaking off at the deck as the vessel went over.

H. Klinkenberg, the lookout at the life-saving station, saw the boat capsize and the crew manned the surfboat in quick order. The man at the wheel on board the revenue cutter Calumet, which was lying at the north pier, saw the boat capsize also, and that vessel immediately steamed away to the rescue.

In the meantime the situation at the upturned boat was getting serious. A small rowboat was being towed behind the catboat at the time of the accident, but the heavy sea had already filled it half full of water. But the shipwrecked sailors thought a rowboat half full of water, but right side up, a more sea-worthy craft than a catboat with its keel pointing skyward. So they swam to the rowboat. A few minutes sufficed for the heavy sea to finish filling up the small boat and it capsized also. The old man got at one end of the rowboat and the young man at the other, and driven by wind and wave they were soon pounding against the south breakwater. Apparently with no help near and every wave threatening to send them to the bottom.

Anderson's strength was about gone when the life-saving crew came on the scene through the harbor mouth off Van Buren street. The Calumet steamed up at the same time, and when the life-savers picked up the exhausted men they immediately transferred them to the engine-room of the Calumet. The men were wrapped in blankets and placed near the warm boilers, where, with warm drinks stowed away inside them, they soon picked up their drooping spirits.

The revenue cutter steamed back into the harbor, having the rescued men aboard and having in tow the surfboat, the catboat, and her companion the rowboat. A little careful attention on the part of the officers soon enabled the shipwrecked mariners to go on their way rejoicing in their fortunate escape.

DEBT CAUSES A DOUBLE TRADEGY.

Giganette Calineonia Shoots Mrs. Bigdoge and Kills Himself.

Giganette Calineonia shot Mrs. Rassaelle Bigdoge yesterday morning and then fired a bullet into his brain and expired almost instantly. The double tragedy was enacted in the home of Mrs. Bigdoge, No. 2394 One Hundred and Fifteenth street. She was the wife of Antonia Bigdoge, an Italian laborer in the Pullman foundry. Calineonia has been a friend of the family and was a foreman in the brick yards of the Pullman company. Last winter Bigdoge had little work and Calineonia loaned him money. For a month or more he has been urging Mr. and Mrs. Bigdoge for the repayment of the money. Yesterday morning he called at the house and found Mrs. Bigdoge there. Three Italians—Dietro Dirovono, Charles Calineonia, and Antonia Penezzo—were in the house at the time. Calineonia entered and demanded his money. She said she could not pay it then, as it had taken everything her husband had earned to buy food. Calineonia displayed a revolver and razor.

"How do you prefer to die—by the gun or the razor?" he cried.

The woman screamed and the three men hastened to interfere, but before any of them could take a step Calineonia began firing. The first shot struck the woman on the right side of the head and a second one went through her neck. He was about to fire a third time when Dirovono caught his arm. Then he placed the weapon to his own head and fired. He fell, expiring in a few minutes. Mrs. Bigdoge was removed to the County Hospital shortly after the shooting, and from the nature of her wounds she is not expected to recover. She is 18 pears of age. Calineonia was 30 years of age and unmarried.

RETURNS A VERDICT IN FIVE MINUTES

Mrs. Streeter Is Found Guilty of Assaulting Mrs. Keegan.

In the case of Mrs. Maria Streeter, who was tried on the charge of assault yesterday, the jury was out less than five minutes when it came in with a verdict finding her guilty of assault with intent to do bodily injury. Mrs. Streeter is the wife of Capt. Streeter. March 6 last she was arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct and taken to the Harrison Street Police Station, where, while she was a prisoner and in the charge of the matron, Mrs. Mary Keegan, she made an attack on the latter which caused her to be indicted by the grand jury. Mrs. Keegan said she has never recovered from the effects of the attack and has been informed by her physicians that she never will. Mrs. Streeter was remanded and will be sentenced later.

MURDERER JOHNSON IS VINDICTIVE.

Would Be Avenged on a Boy Witness Against Him.

William Johnson, alias "Mutton" Johnson, who was condemned to death last Saturday for the killing of Louis Klank had apparently recovered yesterday from the depressing effect of the verdict and seemed to be indifferent to his fate. He spoke with a good deal of bitterness of the boys who testified against him, particularly George Sharp. He said if he had an opportunity he would swear Sharp's life away. Barelli, the Italian who is under sentence to be hanged Oct. 11, is morose and cast down, and although he was visited yesterday by his wife and several friends spent most of the time in his cell.

WISH TO ENCOURAGE TRAP SHOOTING.

Cook County Trap Shooters' Association Is Organized.

The Cook County Trap Shooters' Association was organized last night at a meeting held at the Great Northern Hotel. Delegates from the Garfield, Eureka, Prairie, Prairie State, Evanston, Cicero, Garden City, Summer Gun, and Douglas clubs were present. C. W. Carson of Eureka was elected Temporary Chairman. A constitution and by-laws giving all clubs an equal standing in the association, whether charter members or not, and providing that no clubs but those of Cook County were eligible to membership, was adopted. An Executive committee was appointed and instructed to request all clubs to join the association.

The objects of the league are to promote good feeling among members and to encourage shooters. Members of the league will have the privilege of shooting on the grounds of any club in the league, and association shoots will be given every two weeks or a month according to the number of clubs in the league. Another meeting will be held in two weeks, at which the permanent officers of the association will be elected. All clubs joining before that time will have a voice in the election.

WHITE AND GRIFFIN TO TALK IT OVER

May Arrange to Meet in a Limited Round Contest Shortly.

Tommy White and Johnny Griffin, featherweight boxers, will meet this afternoon to talk over the possibility of arranging a limited round contest. Griffin is matched with Jerry Marshall, the colored Australian pugilist, but believes in making hay while the sun shines. A contest between these known good men would create considerable interest in local pugilism.

Kid Howard defeated Eddie Santry in four rounds in Indiana, just across the State line, Sunday night. The boys battled for a purse and a percentage of the gate receipts. It was anybody's fight for the first three rounds, but in the fourth Howard brought his left hard against Santry's jaw, knocking him out.

"Dutch" Neal and Danny Needham, both well-known pugilists, have been matched to box a limited number of rounds. The contest will be at catch weights and will take place within a month.

Lon Agnew and Bill Lambert will box fifteen rounds for a purse and the gate receipts in private tomorrow night.

TORONTO CRICKETERS ARE COMING.

Acceptance of the Chicago Association's Invitation.

At a meeting of the Chicago Cricket Association held last night in the Sherman House a letter from the Toronto Cricket club acknowledging the invitation of the Chicago association to play a game here next month and accepting it was read.

A protest from the Pullman club against counting the score against them in the game played June 29 in Washington Park was received and will be taken up at the next meeting of the association.

Another meeting will be held in three weeks, when arrangements for the game with Toronto will be made.

Anna Marries and May Remain.

The marriage of Anna Leest to William Stoehrmann, No. 945 Clybourn avenue, yesterday relieved Immigrant Inspector Bradsby of further responsibility for the young girl. Anna is the German girl who arrived Sunday morning under contract to marry young Stoehrman. Inspector Bradsby's instructions were that the young woman was not to be allowed to go at large until it was known that she and her lover were to be married. The pair were united by Justice Murphy in the latter's office in the County Court-House in the presence of a number of witnesses.

Mr. Russell Will Handle the Cash.

Collector of Customs Martin J. Russell has been made the disbursing agent of the temporary Postoffice. His commission and instructions were received yesterday. At the same time a deposit of $25,000 was placed to his credit by the Treasury Department in the Subtreasury. Mr. Russell was also advised of the appointment of William S. Keyser as superintendent of construction and directed to pay him $8 a day, beginning July 15. There is no compensation attached to the office of disbursing agent.

Poison in Their Canned Beef.

Ralph Hunter, his daughter Stella, Miss Annie Skinner, Stephen Barry, and Dr. Campbell, all of the Roxbury Flats, corner Van Buren and Sangamon streets, were taken sick Friday night from eating canned corned beef, but were brought around all right by hot soda water. Probably some of the muriatic acid used in canning got into the meat. The can was saved for the inspection of the Health Board.

St. James' Choir Boys Back.

The choir boys of St. James' Episcopal Church returned from their annual outing yesterday afternoon. They have been camping on the banks of Lake Beulah, Wis., where they have had a merry time boating, swimming, and fishing, and enjoying all kinds of outdoor pleasures. They were met at the Wisconsin Central depot by fond mothers and sisters, who welcomed the happy little fellows back in fervent fashion. The boys are tanned and healthy-looking and sorry their annual summer diversion is over.

Suit Over Alleged Death by Gas.

Mrs. Alice M. Fish was found dead in her bed at No. 3330 Armour avenue July 28, 1893. Yesterday her administrator, Abram E. Mabie, entered suit in the Criminal Court against the Chicago Economical Fuel Gas company for $5,000 damages, alleging Mrs. Fish was asphyxiated by escaping gas, the result of improper fixtures furnished by the company.

Picnic for the Welsh People.

Under the auspices of the Cambrian Benevolent society, one of the oldest of similar organizations in the city will hold its annual picnic Thursday at Schiller Park, on the Wisconsin Central railroad.

City Brevities.

The Yerkes electric fountain in Lincoln Park will play from 8 to 9 o'clock this evening.

Alonzo J. Parker, No. 28 Grant place, says he will prosecute Policeman Barret. Parker says he was insulted by the policeman in Lincoln Park, who afterwards threw him to the ground.

Samuel Goldberg was arrested yesterday and locked up at the Maxwell Street Station, charged with causing the death of John Donevan, aged 16 years. Donevan's skull was fractured.

Charles Martin told Justice Richardson yesterday that William Smith, who lives in the Congress Hotel, gave him a tub of butter Saturday and then ran away. He was held to the Criminal Court for larceny. Smith has not been caught.

William F. Stanford is locked up at the Maxwell Street Station, charged with stealing $200 worth of jewelry from his employer, Charles Kensman of Harvey, Ill. Stanford was arrested last Sunday, and most of the stolen goods were recovered in different pawnshops on South Halsted street.

An Italian boy, aged 14, name unknown, was run over and instantly killed by a Chicago and Eastern Illinois freight engine at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. He was crossing the West Indiana tracks just north of Fifteenth street when he was run over. The body was taken to Rolston's morgue on Adams street to await identification.

R. Munse, a laborer, committed suicide yesterday morning at the Sixty-ninth street crossing of the Panhandle road by throwing himself in front of a train. Death was instantaneous. In his pocket was a letter to his brother, E. Munse, who lives at No. 5141 Bishop street, in which the dead man said he could not get work and he was going to commit suicide.

Deputy Coroner O'Brien held an inquest on the body of Lawrence W. Kadlec yesterday who died Saturday afternoon from the effects of what was supposed to be morphine poisoning at his home, No. 179 West Twelfth street. The jury returned a verdict, finding that Kadlec died from apoplexy. The Grand Lodge of the order of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, of which Mr. Kadlec was Grand Protector, met last night and passed resolutions of regret at his death, besides making arrangements for the funeral.

NEW FORECASTER ASSIGNED TO CHICAGO

He Is Edward B. Garriott from the Headquarters at Washington.

Information from Washington has been received stating that Secretary Morton has appointed Edward B. Garriott of Missouri as local forecast official in charge of the Weather Bureau in Chicago to succeed Prof. Moore. During the last year Mr. Garriott has been one of the four national forecasters at Washington, and consequently has been right in line to be promoted to the next higher rank, that of a professorship. Although no official noticee of his appointment has reached the local Weather Bureau yet it is probable he comes here as professor in charge of the same territory Prof. Moore had. This territory includes fifteen States and the Chicago bureau is the only one outside of Washington with definite territory thus assigned.

[Mr. Garriott was born in Ohio in 1854. He entered the weather service at St. Louis in 1874, and during the following twelve years was observer at different times at Portland, Me., Milwaukee, Buffalo, Rochester, Pittsburg, and Louisville, Ky., and also at one time had charge of the New York office. Since 1886 he has been at the Weather Bureau at Washington and a year ago was appointed as a forecast official. His training in Washington has been under Maj. Dunwoody, who has for years been Assistant Chief of the Weather Bureau and in charge of the forecast department. It was under Maj. Dunwoody that Prof. Moore received his training in forecasting, and Mr. Garriott, with three others, Alexander McAdie, Park Morrill, and Prof. Henry A. Hazen, has been in training under this same man until he has had long experience in forecasting and has become familiar with all the detail of the work of a forecast official.]

Washington, D. C., July 22.—Alexander G. McAdie of New York, one of the corps of forecasters, has been detailed to the San Francisco forecast office to assist Forecast Official W. H. Hammon. Observer Dunn, in charge of the New York office, has been advanced to the grade of forecast official at $2,000 per annum. A number of other changes in the personnel of the Weather Bureau have been ordered.

CURLED TO HIS HEART

ABE KALISHER WINS A BRIDE WITH A HAIR-CURLER.

He Invents Many Improvements in That Useful Implement and Tries Them on Miss Josie Stern's Locks—They Live Far Apart and He Suggests Continuous Propinquity Would Assist His Inventive Talent—She Agrees—They Elope—What the Old Folks Have to Say.

The elopement at noon yesterday of Abe Kalisher and Miss Josie Stern was the culmination of a delightful romance, in which a patent curling iron played a star engagement.

Louis Kalisher, father of Abe, is a leader in Hebrew society. He lives at No. 862 North Washtenaw avenue. He heartily enjoys a good joke and was much amused last evening by well meaning but, in his opinion, misguided people, who kept dropping in with postal cards which read:

> Two well-known West Side people elope. Mr. Abe Kalisher of No. 862 North Washtenaw avenue marries Miss Josie Stern of No. 87 Palmer avenue. Will honeymoon in Antioch.

Mr. Kalisher thought it a splendid joke. After awhile his son-in-law, A. L. Frick, a clerk at the Postoffice, came over with his wife. Mr. Kalisher was still laughing and stopped a moment to explain the joke to his son-in-law.

Mr. Frick did not laugh. "Ye-es," he said, "it was a beautiful ceremony."

And then the cat jumped out of the bag and raced around the room. Mr. Kalisher, after the most approved style, said, "Curse them, they shall never darken my door again."

Meantime Abe was sitting on a hotel balcony at Antioch experimenting on Josie's hair with a curling iron.

The curling iron is to blame for the whole affair. That's what the Kalishers said as they turned over six or seven new models of well-used curling irons. And that's what the Sterns said when they looked sadly at the elaborately curled hair in Josie's latest pictures.

Abe Kalisher is 22 years old and has resided with his parents on Washtenaw avenue. Miss Josie Stern has been a school teacher in the Scammon School and resided with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Stern, at No. 87 Palmer avenue. Abe met Josie three years ago, when he was a clerk at the "Leader" store.

Abe was of an inventive turn of mind, and was working on a new model for a patent hair curler that was to make him fame and fortune.

A hair curler is to curl hair with. The only way to tell whether it will curl hair or not is to experiment. Abe had sisters, but they do not wear their hair curled. When Abe saw Josie he was entranced with her beautiful tresses. He made her a present of a brand new curler. It worked beautifully. Then Abe invented another model. That also was duly tried on Josie's head.

Then there were others. And they were also tried.

The curling irons kept improving. Abe kept experimenting. And while Abe was twisting Josie's fair hair around the curling iron Josie was twining Abe's heart around her finger. But Abe was rapidly reaching the climax of utility in curling irons. The improvements followed rapidly and he was hampered by the many weary blocks that intervened between No. 862 Washtenaw avenue and No. 87 Palmer avenue.

So at a ball in Jackson Park two weeks ago Abe asked Josie if it wasn't possible for him to keep on inventing without walking so far.

Josie thought it could be arranged.

It was.

All unknown to Mrs. Stern a neat little flat was furnished in the upper story of the Stern house. Yesterday Mr. Frick and his wife and Miss May Stern were mysteriously summoned to the house of Dr. Felsenthal, formerly rabbi of Zion Synagogue. There they witnessed the marriage of Abe and Josie and the complete triumph of love and the curling iron.

At 9 o'clock last night Papa Stern said: "O, these young folks!" And Papa Kalisher said, "Confound that boy!" Which means that "God bless you, my children. Come home and be forgiven," will soon be sent over the wires to Antioch.

HIS BRIDE OF A DAY IS STOLEN AWAY.

Groom Afraid to Seek Her for Fear Her Mother Will Prosecute Him.

Constable Gorham of Turner, Ill., takes his orders from Mayor Wayne of Elgin, Ill. The Constable says so himself. The forcible abduction Saturday night of the bride of Ray Boynton of Turner by her mother, Mrs. Thompson of Elgin, while the husband stood meekly by has given Du Page County something to talk about, and has produced as pretty a legal standoff as one might wish to see. Boynton, the husband, who enjoyed his wife's society for twenty-four hours, is a bit afraid to make a legal fight to get her back for fear of prosecution on the charge of perjury and coercing into marriage. The mother who has the bride, her daughter Gladys, now well in hand, is beginning to think doubtless that the abduction of a legally married woman may have consequences. So each party has a handicap if resort is made to the law, but in the meantime the mother has her child.

Ray Boynton courted Gladys Thompson. Her mother said "No." An elopement followed. The marriage took place in Wisconsin. The bridal tour was to Turner, Ill. There twenty-four hours were passed when the mother, with the Marshal of Turner, and Constable Gorham drove up to the house, called the bride out, thrust her into a carriage, and drove off for Wayne, where a train was taken for Elgin. The husband looked on supinely.

Ray Boynton went to Wayne two years ago to open a hardware store. He left Turner after one of the belles of the town had refused to marry him. Boynton then had a spell during which it is said he wanted to shoot himself and others. Then Boynton went to Wayne and in the presence of Gladys Thompson forgot his heart ache. She consented to marry him. Boynton says she proposed that they run away. Her mother says Boynton threatened to shoot Gladys if she would not marry him. This is another point of disagreement between mother-in-law and son-in-law. Be this as it may, Boynton went to the County Clerk and secured a marriage license. He says he told the Clerk Gladys was in her 18th year. The license made it appear Gladys was 18 years old. Boynton took the document, but was afraid it might appear he had made false statements, so he went to Justice Neltnor for advice. The Justice admits he is no lawyer and told the boy to go see the town lawyer, but he was away, and Boynton and Gladys went straightway to Wisconsin and were made one.

They returned to Turner after the marriage and Saturday night the bride was seized by her mother and taken back to the family circle. Mrs. Thompson went to see Justice Neltnor and wanted him to give her a warrant which would enable her to get Gladys back. The Justice refused. Then Mrs. Thompson went to Constable Gorham. He demurred a bit about abducting anybody, but the mother asked him to call up the Mayor of Elgin. The Mayor of Elgin, Constable Gorham said yesterday, declared the seizure would be all right provided the seizers did not go inside the Boynton fence. So Constable Gorham of Turner, taking orders, as he said yesterday, from Mayor Wayne of Elgin, secured the aid of Marshal Woodworth, and, with the mother and one of her daughters, set off in a closed carriage for the Boynton home. Gladys was called out, seized by the mother, and thrust into the carriage. The officers accompanied the party to Wayne.

WERE ONLY COMMON ROSARIES.

Student Frank O'Brien's "Necklaces" Prove to Be Prayer Beads.

It developed when the silver and pearl necklaces which F. E. O'Brien, the clerical student, was accused of smuggling were examined before Collector of Customs Russell yesterday that the trinkets were common rosaries of small value. What was thought to have been pearls were merely frosted glass beads resembling pearls. The rosaries were appraised at $2. Miss O'Brien, to whom the supposed jewels were addressed, explained that her brother had used such care in packing them as some he had previously sent to her had become injured in passing through the mails and there was no intention of escaping the payment of duties. Miss O'Brien will be given her property upon claiming it and paying the small duty levied.

PRIZES FOR NORWEGIAN ATHLETES.

Awards Made to the Winners in the Gymnastic Union Contests.

The Norwegian-American Gymnastic Union convention terminated last evening with a banquet of farewell to the visiting delegates from Minneapolis and St. Paul in the Normania Hall, No. 235 Milwaukee avenue. The hall was decorated with national flags and bunting. N. Hall acted as Chairman and introduced Dr. A. Doe of this city, who spoke on the "Principles of Turning." Attorney J. Elvig spoke on "America." He said that, although of Norwegian descent, the members of the union living in America must not forget that to the country in which they earned their bread they must give allegiance above all others. Dr. B. Meyer and Hilman Behrentz also spoke briefly. The Chairman presented the prizes to the winners in the Sunday contests, after which dancing followed.

During the morning the delegates met and elected the following officers who will serve for the next two years:

President—Hilman Behrentz, Chicago.
Vice-President—H. Hermanson, Minneapolis.
Secretary—J. P. Jacobson, Minneapolis.
Financial Secretary—Alfred Amundson, Minneapolis.
Treasurer—L. Andresen, Chicago.

It was decided to hold the next convention in Minneapolis in July, 1897. The report of the treasurer showed a good cash balance on hand. A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers, and the convention adjourned. Today the delegates will be shown the sights of the city, and this evening will leave for their homes.

The following are the names of the prize-winners:

First prize, gold medal, for best work on flying rings, parallel bars, horizontal bars, buck, and pyramids, H. Hermanson, Minneapolis.

Second prize, silver medal, for the same work, E. Ericson, Minneapolis. The contestants for this prize were three in number, and each got seventy-four points. J. Johnson and F. Anderson, both of Chicago, withdrew in favor of the Minneapolis man, and the prize went to Ericson by default.

In the competition between the Minneapolis Union and the Chicago Union, ten men each, on the flying rings, horizontal bars, parallel bars, buck, and pyramids, Minneapolis won. The prize is a horn cup bound with silver, and the winner only retains possession of it by winning it three times.

FIGHTING WABASH AVENUE ELECTRIC

Residents Laying Plans to Defeat the Proposed Underground Trolley.

Wabash avenue property-owners who are opposing the proposed electric line of the General Electric railway company in Wabash avenue met at De La Salle Institute last night. The meeting was originally intended to be merely a committee meeting, but so interested are the residents in the fight against the road that a number attended. The Secretary reported the committee was rapidly perfecting a united opposition to the road along the entire proposed right of way. Since the last meeting an exhaustive list of Wabash avenue property-owners between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth streets was prepared, and from this two residents in each block were last night selected to circulate the petition against the railroad company. Only men who could be depended upon to take an active part in the opposition were selected, and wherever possible residents in Wabash avenue were chosen. The district between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-ninth streets had not been so thoroughly canvassed, and the selection of the committeemen was postponed until Aug. 30. That date a mass-meeting of protesting property-owners will be held in Skeeles' Hall, No. 5127 State street, at which the residents along the southern part of Wabash avenue will be organized to oppose the road. The committee last night decided to issue a circular giving the reasons on which the proposed road is objected to and to ask a contribution of five cents a foot from all signers of the petition against it. The petition which will be presented to the Mayor and the City Council was drawn up and adopted.

MAYOR MATTHEWS ACTS STRANGELY

Strives to Have Arrested Thieves Set at Liberty.

For several months past the freight cars of the Grand Trunk railroad stationed at Harvey have been repeatedly broken open and their contents carried away. Constable Harrington of Thornton Township was employed by the Grand Trunk to look up the case, the thieves having long eluded the vigilance of the city police. Yesterday morning Harrington arrested two men and lodged them in the city jail.

When Mayor Matthews of Thornton heard that the men were in the city jail he waxed wroth, it is said, and straightway set out to give the men their liberty, alleging they were township prisoners and should be taken to Thornton Jail. Constables Harrington and Hasselman heard of the intention of the Mayor, and went immediately to the jail, and, as the two men were let out, took possession of them to prevent their escape. Ed Ott seized Harrington and dealt him a severe blow on the arm with which he held his prisoner, fracturing his wrist. The Mayor is said to have stood by and used every endeavor to set the men free. They were finally taken to Thornton Jail.

Yesterday afternoon the attorney for the Grand Trunk came to Thornton and had the prisoners bound over to the grand jury. He said he had sufficient evidence to prove that not only the Mayor but the police of Harvey were in sympathy with the thieves, and that they would soon be arrested.

The action of the Mayor and police has caused great excitement in the town.

HER HORSE WAS TOO SLOW.

Mrs. Watson Hurt While Trying to Cross a Funeral Cortege.

While Mrs. John Watson was driving along the Midway Plaisance in a buggy yesterday afternoon it was overturned by a cab, one thill of which struck Mrs. Watson in the face, inflicting severe bruises. She was taken to her home at No. 258 Oakwood boulevard, in a carriage. The cab horse was driven by John Parker, and was the leading carriage of a funeral procession, which was on its way to Oakwoods Cemetery. The cortége was that of Capt. Charles Johnson of No. 7209 Emerald avenue, who was drowned in the lake off Fifty-first street last week. It was going west on the plaisance while Mrs. Watson was driving north on Madison avenue. She urged her horse to increased speed, thinking she could cross the plaisance before the first carriage of the funeral train approached the crossing. Her horse was not quick enough, however, and, when the cabman pulled in his horse in an effort to stop, the pole of the cab was raised up and struck the top of the buggy, wounding Mrs. Watson in the face and overturning the vehicle. Mrs. Watson's injuries are not serious, and she will be out in a few days.

THE
POLICEMEN
In Boston
Are walking with more comfort than they ever thought possible.
The reason is simple. Before starting out in the morning they dust their stockings with
Comfort Powder
Send 2c stamp for sample.
The Comfort Powder Co., Hartford, Ct. 25c and 50c a box.
For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

Gunther's
FINE CONFECTIONS. Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a superb box of candy by express, prepaid, east of Denver or west of New York. Suitable for presents. Sample orders solicited. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE
Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN PARIS AND THE REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAVE PLACED APOLLINARIS WATER AT THE HEAD OF ALL THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR PURITY AND FREEDOM FROM DISEASE GERMS.

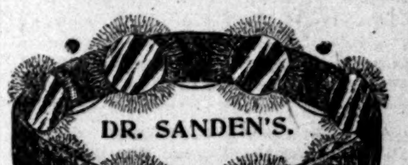
Another Low Cut!
HANAN'S $5.00 Quality, now $3.75

Hanan's Low Cut Fine Shoes
Reduced to
$3.75
Patent Leather, Imported Russian, Australian Kangaroo, and French Calf.
These are cash prices—no goods charged.
De Muth & Co.
TWO STORES { 217-219 STATE-ST. and 150 STATE-ST.

The Big Drug Store
Gives its customers a "square deal" in its model prescription department. A child can buy as cheaply as an adult.
With the average druggist a customer delves into the deep and unfathomable mystery of the unknowable.
We have refilled many a prescription for 25 cents, for which some conscienceless rascal had charged $1.00 to $1.50!
All we ask is "a fair show and no favor."
The Economical Drug Co
84 State-st., opp. Field's.

Today—
Bargains in
Diamonds.
Kasper & Barnes
McVicker's Theater Bldg.
Open Evenings.

ELECTRICITY.



DR. SANDEN'S.
This Brings Strength!
For men who suffer from extreme nervous prostration, for men who have lived too fast, for those whose sufferings from weakness have drained every atom of vitality from their systems, for men who need a never failing aid, Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is like the dawn of a new life.
Just give the matter a moment's thought, and you can immediately see the reasons are sound and true.
Electricity is a nerve tonic, an invigorant, and the mild but constant current generated by these belts supplies to the shattered and weakened system just that force which is lacking. The tide is soon turned, and nature, reinforced so ably, soon does the rest.
Thousands of men are wearing these belts, and our office contains testimonials from every State in the Union.
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PALL MALL MAGAZINE
Summer (August) Number.
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MRS. CONNER IS DEAD.

HOLMES HIMSELF TELLS OF THE WOMAN'S FATE.

He Says She Died in Chicago After Being Butchered by a Doctor—Exciting Scene in the District-Attorney's Office in Philadelphia—Mrs. Holmes Repudiates Her Husband and Refuses to Speak to Him—Blood-Stained Garment Found in the Building on Sixty-third Street.

[Continued from first page.]

enough of this cement was missing to make the four or five "ribs" which have been in the possession of the police for several days. Pieces of the remaining part were easily pried out with a nail, and were exact duplicates of the fragments found in the ashes. When Detectives Fitzpatrick and Norton were shown the new-found "ribs" they recognized them at once as being of the same shape and material as the ones first found.

HAD MANY SECRET ROOMS.

Queer Construction of the Building in Which Holmes Lived.

Sensationalism and mystery attended the investigation which was resumed yesterday morning in the Holmes building at Sixty-third and Wallace streets, but the results were unsatisfactory so far as furnishing any evidence of actual crime. As the search advanced, however, more marvelous became the structural intricacies of the building, and this occupied the attention of the crowd of morbid people who swarmed through and about the building. At a late hour, just before work ceased for the night, workmen digging in the cellar unearthed about two feet below the surface near the foundation walls some bones and the sole of a woman's shoe, long and narrow, and which had evidently fitted a No. 4 foot. There were two large joints which resembled soup bones sawn to the customary length, and a number of smaller joints suggesting the upper part of a chicken's frame. This was the only genuine find of the day. They were wrapped up carefully and turned over to Inspector Fitzpatrick for examination.

Owing to the presence of heavy gases and the uncertainty regarding a starting point, the workmen furnished by the city construction department to delve in the muddy and damp recesses of the dark cellar, under the direction of Detectives Fitzpatrick and Norton, did not begin operations until late. Progress was made slow by the uncertain program, which kept the men moving from one cellar to another and giving no continuity in the search. A big hole would be dug, the men would gradually sink to a level with their shoulders, and then suddenly that entire part of the cellar would be abandoned and a distant point worked upon. At almost every turn the dim flickering rays of lamp, lantern, or candle would reveal some strange architectural arrangement of walls or subterranean passageways, and in several instances rooms were found that could not have been located by following the general outlines of the building. It was in one of these hidden rooms that the pick and shovel brought up the bones and shoe sole, and at that point work will be resumed this morning.

Seated on the upturned end of a small box, her eyes glistening in the darkness with eager curiosity, a young woman in bloomers watched the operation of the workmen as they shoveled away the débris and dirt in a corner in which had rested the coal bin for the furnace in the north part of the building. As something would be picked up by the detective for inspection her bicycle lamp furnished the necessary light, and she fairly trembled with the excitement of the novel situation. She was accompanied by a clerical-looking companion, and they said curiosity only had prompted them to crawl through the débris and network of pipes which surrounded the passageway to that part of the cellar. It looked for a time as though the efforts of the searchers at this point was to be successful. Beneath the boards which formed the floor of the coal bin was a layer of brick, on removal of which the earth showed plainly that it had been disturbed at some recent time. Detective Norton pulled off his coat and worked with pick and shovel like a trusty section hand, while Detective Fitzpatrick and two reporters sat on the edge of the bin holding lanterns and carefully watching every turn of the shovel. This soon grew monotonous, and the workmen were called. By the use of a long rod the foreman located something several feet beneath the surface, but it proved to be only a hidden plank which probably has some connection with the peculiar construction of the building.

The interior arrangement of the Holmes building is wonderful and bewildering. Rooms within rooms, blind stairways, and trap doors abound with a profusion that would delight a writer of thrilling and impossible yarns, while hidden passageways and panels were found on each floor. Leading from an ingeniously concealed bathroom on the second floor is a narrow staircase terminating beneath the floor of the room formerly occupied by Holmes as his private office, and reached by trap doors. The bath-room had no window nor means of lighting and the trap door opening to the staircase could not be found without a strong light.

During a search of the rooms on the second floor Sunday afternoon Detective Norton found several pieces of small rope in an old tool chest. He placed these among the other articles found during the search, and this gave grounds for the sensational story that a long noose covered with blood had been found. Three hidden rooms on the first floor were opened, out of one of which a narrow passageway led to the foot of the dummy elevator which ran from Holmes' office to the cellar. Piles of rubbish were in these rooms, and these will be searched by the workmen.

E. C. Lewis, a school teacher from Midlothian, Tex., at present a student at the University of Chicago, called at Holmes' building yesterday morning. He told Officers Fitzpatrick and Norton he was well acquainted with Nannie Williams, that she came to Chicago to attend the marriage of her sister to "Gordon," and through that visit she became acquainted with Holmes or "Gordon." Her money, Lewis said, was inherited from an uncle.

SEARCH FOR HOWARD PITZEL.

Detective Geyer Makes Another Visit to the House in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., July 22.—[Special.]—Detective Geyer is still in the city and may remain here all the week. He was seen this evening and said that while there was nothing new in the Holmes case today some new developments may come up in a few days. Search for the missing Howard Pitzel, who is supposed to have been murdered in Detroit by H. H. Holmes, is the principal object of Detective Geyer's visit. Geyer called at police headquarters early this morning and consulted with Capt. Baker and Detective Tuttle, who assisted him on the occasion of his previous visit to Detroit. A talk with Chief Starkweather followed, but the plans of the officers were carefully guarded. Geyer said he would return over the ground covered during the recent visit, and effort would be made to find the expressman who was engaged by Holmes to move the trunks to and from the boarding-house on Park street, where he and his wife stopped during the days of their visit in Detroit. As yet there seems to be no positive information that the little boy came to Detroit. A belief exists that the lad was killed before arriving here, that the body was brought to Detroit and destroyed, or that after digging the hole in the rear of the Forest avenue house Holmes became frightened and replaced the body in a trunk, taking it with him to Canada. Geyer declares the story that Holmes has admitted having killed Howard Pitzel in Detroit is false and silly.

AND EVEN MILWAUKEE IS IN IT.

Queer Story About a Stranger and Two Little Children.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 22.—[Special.]—H. H. Holmes seems, in his wanderings about the country with the Pitzel children, to have brought those little unfortunates to this city. Some time in October, last year, a heavy-set man, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, with a large blonde mustache, came into the city ticket office of the Chicago, and Northwestern railroad. He was accompanied by a bright, well-dressed girl about 10 years of age and a boy who seemed to be 7 or 8. The man called for Mr. Hall, the city passenger agent of the company, to whom he told a curious story to the effect that he had found the boy and girl the night previous at the Davidson Theater, where they had been abandoned by their father. The stranger said he became interested in them, and when he found they were alone volunteered to escort them to the Plankinton House, where they told him they were stopping.

The girl had, she told him, about $30 which her father gave her, but during the morning she had her pocketbook stolen or had lost it. The stranger, who gave his name as Mr. Knapp, residing at No. 2555 Calumet avenue, Chicago, said the children gave their father's name as Dickson, and that Mr. Dickson knew Mr. Hall, a railroad man, in Milwaukee, and upon the strength of this he had accompanied them to the office to find Mr. Hall. Knapp then requested Mr. Hall to look after the children until after the return of the father, as Knapp would have to take a train for Chicago. Mr. Hall took the boy and girl to the Windsor Hotel, and instructed the clerk to have them cared for until the parents called. The strangest part of this strange case is that during the same evening while the children were playing on the sidewalk in front of the hotel a woman put in an appearance and both children ran to her, calling her "Mamma." They seemed delighted, and the children ran into the hotel, secured their small possessions and left with the woman. Since then neither the children, Knapp, nor the woman has been seen here, although "Knapp" informed Mr. Hall that he would call on him in a few days. The employés of the Northwestern ticket office think the children were Pitzels.

[There is no such house as No. 2555 Calumet avenue. No one named Knapp ever lived in that neighborhood.]

MRS. HOLMES' MOTHER TALKS.

Says Her Daughter Has Not Disclosed Her Plan of Action.

Franklin, Ind., July 22.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Yoke, mother of Georgiana Holmes Howard, the reputed wife, No. 3 of the celebrated Harry Howard Holmes, was seen at her home this afternoon and asked as to the truth of the story that Mrs. Howard had gone East in response to a telegram from District-Attorney Graham in order to testify against her husband. Mrs. Yoke said emphatically:

"My daughter said nothing to any one in Indianapolis either in condemnation or approval of her husband's acts, and she has never talked about the unfortunate affair while visiting here, not even to her uncle and aunt."

When asked how long Mrs. Howard expected to remain in Philadelphia Mrs. Yoke said: "I do not know. I do not even know that she is in Philadelphia. I have tried to believe this is not a murder case. I have even said I would not believe it until I saw the jury's verdict, but it has all come out so clear I can't think but it is true."

Mrs. Yoke spoke highly of Howard's conduct during his visits to this city, and added: "I think he must be insane in this one respect, for he had such natural ability he would have succeeded wonderfully in his profession.

Canadians Want to Try Holmes.

Toronto, Ont., July 22.—If the Coroner's jury finds Holmes guilty of the murder of the two Pitzel children, which is almost a foregone conclusion, papers will at once be issued demanding his immediate extradition.

EDITORS ADDRESS THE PAN-AMERICANS.

Yesterday Set Apart for Papers on Topics of a Journalistic Nature.

Toronto, Ont., July 22.—[Special.]—Today was editors' day at the Pan-American Congress and, as was appropriate, the Rev. Prof. Clark, at one time editor of the Toronto Globe, presided over the meeting at the Pavilion. The Rev. Arthur Edwards, editor of the Northwestern Advocate of Chicago, spoke on the "Reform of Printers' Ink." He pointed out the harm done by bad publications, especially to the young. He denounced in scathing terms those who pandered in their publications to the evil instincts of the world, and then proceeded to pronounce a panegyric upon those who wrote healthy, exciting books for the young. He dwelt upon the responsibility of the press, denounced those editors who did not or would not recognize this fact, and said that "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God and thy neighbor with all thy heart and mind" should be the guidance of every editor.

After Mrs. Peterson had rendered "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon," the Rev. A. C. Courtice of the Christian Guardian, Toronto, dwelt with objective and subjective methods of reform. He first enumerated the methods of reformers. These included immigration, land reform, utilization of waste lands, single tax, complete nationalization of land and capital. There were also educational reformers who wanted abolition of ignorance and temperance reformers who wanted the abolition of whisky. The Rev. Mr. Courtice proceeded to point out the dangers of the theories of those who wanted to nationalize land capital. Their plan is based on the principle that the individual cannot be trusted and that the State should administer all things. Referring to the value of education as a power of reform he quoted figures to show what has been done in England since elementary education was given the people.

Next arose a venerable looking old gentleman, who spoke on "The mission and duty of the press as an educational factor." He was Maj. B. Merwin of St. Louis, editor of the American Journal of Education. He paid a tribute to Queen Victoria, whose reign of fifty years he contrasted with the Government of the United States during that time, and filled Americans with an humbling sense of inferiority. He took up the educational value of the press, and showed its power for good. Who was it that made reforms possible? The press, which was the conductor of public opinion from the masses to the legislators. Without it no reforms could be carried out, and education would be almost powerless. Education and the press march abreast, twin-born. The press propagates and preserves identity of language, similarity of ideas. It draws together those who have similar aspirations and enterprises. By its means the men of Halifax talk to the men of Vancouver, and the inhabitants of San Francisco commune with those of Boston.

The religious extension section, which met in St. James' Square Church, had an interesting session this afternoon. The Rev. Dean Harris of St. Catharines presided. The Rev. Dr. Norcross, President of the Pittsburg female college, read a paper on "University Extension." He sketched the work that has been done in this field for popularizing the higher branches of education and what may yet be done by the universities in this direction. In his paper upon "Religious Teaching in the Public Schools" Dr. Sharpless, President of Haverford (Pa.) College, gave in brief form a survey of this phase of the educational problem both in Europe and on the American Continent. "Clean Newspapers" was the subject of a paper by the editor of the Berlin Daily News. Mr. Moyer defined a clean newspaper as one which would not publish long reports of hangings and murders, and which a "good man might take home and read to his wife and daughters." He concluded by admitting if such paper were started it would probably die for want of support.

At another sectional meeting held in the Metropolitan Church the principal paper was contributed by Dr. Paul Carus of Chicago on "The New Orthodoxy." It was an attempt to reconcile the difficulty between religion and science. Capt. Cornelius Gardiner of Detroit read a paper on "Relief by Work." He is closely connected with the widely-known potato-patch scheme for relieving the needs of the poor, and he gave a detailed plan of its operation in his own city.

At the evening meeting the convention listened to two of the best addresses which have been given. The President, the Rev. Samuel G. Smith, was in the chair, and on the platform with him were the Rev. Father Ryan, the Rev. Prof. Clark, the Rev. Mr. Courtice, and a number of ministers of various denominations. The Rev. Chancellor Burwash of Victoria Methodist University, Toronto, read a paper on "Corelation of Intelligence, Religion, and Morality." Bishop Gilbert of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Minnesota gave an eloquent address on "The Outlook for Church Unity."

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DEATH IN THE CAMP.

PRIVATE DANIEL MADDEN IS ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

He Is Seized with Cramps in Deep Water in the Swimming Pool—His Comrades Unable to Give Any Assistance—Military Honors Rendered—Charles Chappell of Delavan Shoots and Kills His Mother for a Burglar—General Northwest News.

Springfield, Ill., July 22.—[Special.]—The pleasure of a bright day in Camp Lincoln was marred by a distressing accident this afternoon which resulted in the death of Private Daniel Madden of Company I, Seventh Regiment, Chicago. In company with a number of other members of his company Madden was at the swimming pool on the camp ground for a bath.

After playing for a time in the water he went to a part of the pool where the water was fourteen feet deep and was seized with cramps. Three or four privates saw the struggling man go down and rise again to the surface with his mouth open. Being poor swimmers they were afraid to go to the rescue, lest the drowning man should drag them down with him.

Private John Doyle tried to reach a gun to Madden, but was too late to render assistance. The firing of a gun brought the guards and the hospital corps, but Madden had then gone down for the last time. Corporal John F. O'Brien, an expert diver, went down fo the body and brought it up. The body had been in the water for more than ten minutes and the efforts of the hospital corps at resuscitation were unavailing. At the Coroner's inquest a verdict of accidental death by drowning was rendered.

Madden was 22 years old and single. He roomed at No. 126 South Desplaines street, Chicago, and was employed in a stone yard. His only relative, so far as known by his friends in camp, is a sister living in Chicago. She was notified of her brother's death.

This is the first fatality at Camp Lincoln for a number of years. The usual military honors on the death of a private were extended. The body was sent to Chicago, accompanied by a detail of ten men.

In giving an idea of the kind of drill he proposed to put his men through during the week, Col. Colby said:

"I am convinced the men should be drilled in those matters here to which attention cannot well be given in Chicago. Most of the members of the regiment have had considerable practice on the rifle range in Chicago and have reached a creditable proficiency in that respect. For that reason not a great deal of time will be spent in target practice here, and yet that feature of the work will not be disregarded.

"There will be rigid company and battalion drills. In these drills I expect to have one battalion on the level parade ground, another on the broken ground between regimental and general headquarters, and still another on the diversified ground on and about the rifle range. The battalions will be alternated in these three places in order to give every man the benefit of drill on broken as well as level fields."

Guard mount in dress uniform was conducted this morning by Capt. Hartigan, acting Adjutant. The work was very creditably done. At 11:30 the school for officers was held, when Col. Colby gave them some valuable suggestions and Lieut. David J. Baker of the regular army made a short talk.

The detail today consisted of Capt. P. J. Barry, Company M, officer of the day; Lieut. Thomas P. Ryan, officer of the guard; Lieut. John T. Collinan, supernumerary officer of the guard.

SHOOTS HIS MOTHER BY MISTAKE.

Charles Chappell of Delavan, Wis., Thought She Was a Burglar.

Delavan, Wis., July 22.—[Special.]—Charles Chappell shot and instantly killed his mother, Mrs. Mary Chappell, at midnight last night. Mrs. Chappell was aroused by some noise about the premises and awakened her son, telling him she thought burglars were in the house. He seized a revolver and telling his mother to remain upstairs went below to find the burglar. Mrs. Chappell waited a little and hearing no sound downstairs went in search of her son. Just as she entered one of the lower rooms her son came in through another door and seeing the figure in the darkness fired. The mother threw up her arms and the son, thinking the burglar was about to attack him, fired again and shot her through the heart. He has been frenzied since the tragedy and it is thought he will have to be restrained to prevent his doing himself injury. The Coroner's jury exonerated him.

FIND HIM DEAD ON THE FLOOR.

Apoplexy Carries Off Harry Barnard of Chicago at Massillon, O.

Massillon, O., July 22.—[Special.]—No answer followed repeated attempts to awaken Harry Barnard of Chicago at the Hotel Conrod this morning. He had been ill the day before, so the door was forced and the fully-dressed body was found face down on the floor. The Coroner decided that death resulted from natural causes, probably apoplexy. The face was drawn as though he suffered intense pain. Barnard traveled for the Zehner company, dealers in soaps and perfumeries, late of Chicago, but now of Dayton, O. They were unable to furnish any directions concerning the body and knew only that he had a friend in E. T. Richards of Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY TO NEW YORK.

Chicago Syndicate Inspects Connecting Lines in Ohio.

Youngstown, O., July 22.—[Special.]—Parties representing the syndicate of Chicago which is to construct an electric railway from Chicago to New York were here today inspecting the Youngstown, Niles, and Warren lines, and it is understood will recommend their purchase, making them part of the proposed electric system across the country.

MAYOR AND CHIEF CLASH.

Sioux City, Too, Has a Police Blackmail War on Its Hands.

Sioux City, Ia., July 22.—[Special.]—The sensational war between Mayor Fletcher and his police force reached a crisis today. The Mayor demanded the resignations of George W. Young, Chief of Police; Henry Morrison, Chief Detective; Charles W. Petty, Captain of Police, and Matt Franciscus, First Sergeant. Charges of boodling have been rife for weeks. Stories were carried to the Mayor that the police were filching an enormous revenue from the social outcasts, gamblers, and saloon-keepers. The Police Board sustains the Chief.

INDIANA KIDNAPERS BUSY.

Ida Gebhard's Disappearance Has Aroused Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 22.—[Special.]—The mysterious disappearance of little Ida Gebhard, the 3-year-old daughter of George Gebhard of Dowagiac, Mich., has become a greater enigma than ever. For three days now the search has been prosecuted and no clew has been found. The story that gypsies had carried off the child is refuted. The cellars and basements in the neighborhood of the Gebhard home in West Indianapolis have been searched and tomorrow a force of men will start dragging the river near the Gebhard residence. The family's affliction was mentioned in all the West Indianapolis churches yesterday and many from the different congregations joined in the search.

Minnie Gennet Is Missing.

English, Ind., July 22.—[Special.]—Minnie Gennet, aged 8 years, missing from home since yesterday morning, cannot be located. She started to her aunt's, one mile distant, at 9 o'clock. Runners have traversed the roads and scoured woods and fields within a radius of five miles to no purpose. Tramps are more numerous than ever known, and kidnaping is feared. The child is remarkably intelligent.

Trustees for Juvenile Offenders.

Springfield, Ill., July 22.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld today appointed the following Board of Trustees for the State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders at Chicago: William Prentis of Chicago, for three years; Frank M. Annis of Aurora, for three years; Mrs. Granville M. Holt of Chicago, three years; Mrs. J. S. Harvey of Geneva, for two years; and M. J. Carroll of Chicago, editor of the Eight Hour Herald, for one year.

Governors Not at War.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 22.—[Special.]—Gov. Matthews today denied there was any ill-feeling between Gov. Altgeld and himself over the latter's refusal to honor the requisition for John Williams for alleged assault. He says Gov. Altgeld is entirely correct from the standpoint of Illinois law, and scouts the notion that the Illinois Executive is retaliating for the Bryan case.

Kills His Uncle by Accident.

Peru, Ind., July 22.—[Special.]—David Troyer was sitting on the porch at his home south of the city last night and his nephew Hiram was trying a revolver in a shed. The weapon was fired and the ball passed through the boards and entered Mr. Troyer's head. He died immediately.

Informer McFadden Dead.

St. Louis, Mo., July 22.—[Special.]—George H. McFadden, who put the St. Louis police department on the track of Hedgepeth and Slye, the Glendale train robbers, died at St. Mary's Infirmary at 4 o'clock this morning. He shot himself accidentally Sunday.

TWO DEAD IN AN OHIO CLOUDBURST.

Storms Carry Heavy Destruction of Property with Loss of Life.

Cincinnati, O., July 22.—Reports of severe storms come from parts of Ohio and Kentucky. These storms seem to visit certain sections, while adjacent districts are as dry as ever. Other points report cone-shaped bursts, like the one near Zanesville, which killed Mrs. Clem Wilson and George Deselm in the camp-meeting.

The Dead.

BRIGHAM, ELISHA, killed near Salem, O
GARRETT, GREEN, struck by a cloudburst at Mount Sterling, Ky.

The Injured.

BLYTH, CHARLES, injured by lightning near Salem, O.
WISHART, JACOB, injured by lightning near Salem, O.

At Howard's Mill near Mount Sterling, Ky., Green Garrett was struck by a cloudburst while riding along the highways. He and his horse were killed.

Near Plattsburg, O., Edward Baird's barn and other buildings were blown down and the corn crop ruined. Near Franklin, Ind., Shiloh Church was wrecked. Corn was leveled to the ground.

Near Lison, O., the barn and other buildings of Dr. T. B. Marquis were destroyed. Near Salem, O., Elisha Brigham was killed and Charles Blyth and Jacob Wishart were badly injured by their houses being struck by lightning.

BUSINESS PART OF A CITY DESTROYED.

Heavy Damage by a Flood at Silver City, N. M.

Pueblo, Colo., July 22.—[Special.]—Reports from Whitewater, N. M., fifteen miles from Silver City, N. M., are that a greater portion of the business section of the latter place was destroyed by a flood last night, but, so far as can be learned, at the headquarters of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad in this city, where the information is obtained, no lives were lost. All telegraph wires into Silver City are down and all the news is obtained from couriers arriving at Whitewater. The Timmer House, the largest hotel at Silver City, and a number of business blocks have collapsed. The railroad authorities report the storm the worst ever known in this section. The Santa Fé has lost several bridges on its Silver City branch and is badly washed out. First reports were that several lives, even as high as twenty-five, had been lost, but later couriers, while confirming the reports of heavy damage throughout the section, say there has been, so far as learned, no loss of life.

STORM CULMINATES IN A CLOUD BURST.

Does Immense Damage to Property and Lives Are in Jeopardy.

Connellsville, Pa., July 22.—[Special.]—The heaviest rain-storm in this vicinity for years culminated this evening in a cloud burst that resulted in an immense amount of property loss. So far as known no lives were lost, but hundreds were placed in jeopardy, and all the people in the path of the storm have not been heard from.

At Broad Ford, two miles west of here on the Baltimore and Ohio road, half a dozen houses were swept away, but the occupants reached places of safety. Two bridges on the Mount Pleasant branch of the Baltimore and Ohio were washed away, and the track was washed out at several points. Traffic is blockaded.

Dunbar, Pa., July 22.—[Special.]—The heaviest rain-storm and flood that have visited this place for many years occurred here this evening. It is estimated that the loss of property here will amount to over $25,000.

EX-GOV. RICE OF MASSACHUSETTS DEAD.

Passes Away at Melrose from an Attack of Paralysis.

Melrose, Mass., July 22.—Alexander H. Rice, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died at the Langwood Hotel here this afternoon of paralysis. The ex-Governor had been at the hotel since June 1. A week ago he had a second shock of paralysis, and steadily grew weaker until today, when he passed away. At his deathbed were his wife, his son, Col. John Rice, and his daughter, Mrs. Davies.

[Alexander Hamilton Rice was born in Newton Lower Falls, Mass., Aug. 30, 1818, and received a business training in his father's paper mill at Newton and in a mercantile house in Boston. In 1844 he went to Union College, was graduated, and afterward started in the paper business in Boston. His first public office was on the School committee. Then he became a member of the Common Council, of which he was elected President, and in 1855 and 1857 he was elected Mayor of the city. During his administration the Back Bay improvements were begun. For several years he served as President of the Board of Trade, and he was at the head of many financial and educational institutions. In 1857 he was elected to Congress by the Republicans and served for four consecutive terms. As Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs during the war he introduced many important measures. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention at Philadelphia, and in 1868 to the Republican National convention. In 1876 he became Governor of the State, and was reëlected to the same position in 1877 and 1878.]

Prof. Rudolph Gneist.

Berlin, July 22.—Prof. Rudolph Gneist, Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Berlin and formerly instructor to Prince William of Germany, now Emperor William, is dead.

[Rudolph Gneist was born in Berlin Aug. 13, 1816, and in 1846 was Assistant Judge in the Supreme Tribunal, but resigned in 1850. His political career began in 1848 with a seat in the Municipal Council, and from 1858 he was a member of the Russian Lower House and of the Reichstag, where he was prominent among the National Liberals. In 1885 he was again called to the bench as a senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Prussia and a member of the Privy Council. By order of Emperor William I. Prof. Gneist was nominated instructor to the present Emperor in matters of political science. He was Doctor of Laws and Philosophy and Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Berlin, and published many works on historical, constitutional, and social subjects.]

Mrs. David Bradley's Funeral.

The funeral services of Mrs. David Bradley were held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the family residence, No. 389 West Adams street. The Rev. Mr. Post of the Monroe Street Presbyterian Church officiated. After a short service at the house the remains were taken to the church. The sons and grandsons acted as pallbearers. The interment took place at Rosehill Cemetery. Mrs. Bradley had been a resident of Chicago since 1843. She was the wife of David Bradley of the firm of Bradley & Co., agricultural supply dealers. She was 78 years of age at the time of her death.

Obituary Notes.

At a special meeting of the Chicago Underwriters' Association yesterday resolutions were adopted relative to the death of Eugene S. Morse.

George W. Greene, formerly Vice-President of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Commission, but more recently President of the New York and New Jersey Construction company, is dead.

Think It Was H. T. McDerwind.

Aurora, Ill., July 22.—[Special.]—It is now thought in police circles here that the man found dead at Niles Center, in whose pocket was a pawn check bearing date May 20, bearing the name McCormick, was Henry T. McDerwind, employed as draftsman by the Western Scraper company.

DO YOU WANT A TONIC?

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. E. W. Robertson, Cleveland, O., says: "I can cordially recommend it as a brain and nerve tonic, especially in nervous debility, nervous dyspepsia, etc., etc."

WHO FIRED THE SHOT

M'AFEE MURDER MYSTERY AT LINCOLN, ILL., STILL UNSOLVED.

Tramp Who Asked for Breakfast Saturday Morning Is Under Arrest—Suspicion Points Strongly to Him as the Murderer, but the Fact of His Arrest Is Suppressed for Fear of a Lynching by the Infuriated Townspeople—How the Tramp Was Captured.

Lincoln, Ill., July 22.—[Special.]—Deep mystery surounds the murder of Lewis McAfee, the wealthy farmer who was shot and killed by an unknown assassin while standing in the doorway of his residence three miles north of this city Sunday morning. The whole country is aroused to a pitch of great excitement and large searching parties are still at work scouring the country in all directions for the murderer.

Late tonight a tramp was arrested four miles from the scene of the tragedy and is now held by the city authorities, who believe he is the guilty man. They have endeavored to suppress the facts for fear the enraged population would take the law into their own hands and lynch him. No attempt was made tonight to identify him on that account.

The man tells a rambling story of his doings for the last two days. It is established he is the man who begged his breakfast at the McAfee residence the day before the murder. All day yesterday and today armed men have patrolled the whole section of the north and west of the city. Tonight a searching party found the man hiding under some willows two miles west of the city. He gives his name as Charles King and says his home is in Kingston, in Eastern Tennessee. He admits having been in the vicinity of the murder for several days, and several minor facts which seem to establish his connection with the crime. Added to this is the fact that the supposed murderer was tracked through the fields from the spot where the fatal shot was fired to the vicinity where he was captured.

Is in Danger of Being Lynched.

He confessed tonight to several newspaper men that he was the man who was seen near the McAfee farm Saturday, and gave a good account of his subsequent doings on that day. He says he slept Saturday night in a barn near by, and pretends that he cannot remember exactly what he did yesterday. The sons of the murdered man are certain that the unknown tramp did the shooting. They do not know he is under arrest. The authorities are waiting for the excitement to subside before the facts are made public. Even if King is not the guilty party it is doubtful if he could be saved from lynching if the evidence against him was generally known.

Saturday morning King appeared at the McAfee farm and asked for breakfast. It was given him. He wanted coffee, but there was none prepared. This seemed to make him angry. Mr. McAfee remarked when he left the house that he had a "bad look" and asked his wife if she noticed it. After eating what was given him King went to the Brown farm, a quarter of a mile away, and asked for coffee, saying he was sick and would pay for it. It was given him and the nine cents he offered in payment was declined. This much of the story he admits. He was seen in the neighborhood several times that day and he says he slept near there that night.

Sunday morning Mr. McAfee was alone at the house. His son Fletcher was at the barn, eighty yards away, and Mrs. McAfee was near by in the garden. Fletcher saw his father standing on the porch by the kitchen door.

How the Assassin Escaped.

A moment later he heard a shot and saw his father stagger towards the door. Mrs. McAfee called to him to run to his father. When he reached the house the old man was dying where he had fallen just inside the door. No one was in sight, and in the confusion of the next few minutes the unknown assassin escaped.

Dozens of neighbors arrived in response to the alarm and within an hour the tracks which led to the capture of King were found. The trail was fresh and unmistakable. Rain had fallen a few hours before and every footprint was plain in the soft earth. The trail showed that the man had walked in his bare feet 500 yards through a cornfield and a patch of woods. Then he put on his shoes and kept on through the fields south toward town.

King admits he hid in the willows all day today and part of yesterday. The question which puzzles every one is to establish some motive for the deed. King had been fed and well treated by the McAfee household. The old man had not an enemy in the world as far as can be discovered.

Many theories of the murder are advanced. Some profess to believe a stray bullet from a hunter's gun did the work. Another story implicates a near neighbor. The McAfee family believe in the tramp theory, and say the neighbors are above suspicion. King, on whom the burden of circumstantial evidence rests, has a wild look. It is possible that he is demented.

MR. CAMPBELL SAYS IT IS A MISTAKE.

New Examination of His Association Will Prove It in Good Condition.

Springfield, Ill., July 22.—[Special.]—State Auditor Gore has reported to the Attorney-General the Dime National Building and Loan Association of Chicago as being in a bad condition and to be proceeded against by him as required by law. An examination into the affairs of this association some time ago showed it to be in a bad way and the usual sixty days' notice to make good delinquencies and comply with the law was given. The sixty days expired last Saturday. Its officers are: President, James L. Campbell; Secretary, Duncan Milloy.

[President Campbell said last night there was some mistake about the report made by Mr. Gore. He admitted an examination had been made, but said the officers of the association were not satisfied with the examiner, and another man had been sent here to make a second investigation. This will be completed by Friday, Mr. Campbell said. He declared that the new examination would find the association in good condition and the officers ready and willing to stand by their obligations and make good any deficiency which may but is not believed by him to exist.]

FATAL FEUD OF INDIANA FARMERS.

Cousin of Attorney-General Harmon's Wife Killed at Rockdale.

Cincinnati, O., July 22.—[Special.]—David Huston today shot and killed Frederick Hollowell at Rockdale, Ind. The participants, well-to-do farmers about 60 years old, had quarreled frequently for several years. According to Huston's story he saluted Hollowell on the road this morning and Hollowell answered: "I don't want to have anything to do with you," at the same time picking up a bowlder which he threw at Huston. The latter claims he fired in self-defense. Huston has surrendered to the police and is in jail at Brookville.

Hollowell is a cousin of the wife of Attorney-General Judson Harmon. Another story of the killing is that the men met in a road, renewed an old quarrel, and that Huston drew a revolver. Hollowell ran and Huston fired two shots, but missed. Hollowell turned to look back and received a third bullet in the forehead, dying an hour later.

Signs Two Requisitions.

Springfield, Ill., July 22.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld today issued the requisition of warrants on the Governor of Wisconsin for Frank Shimek, under arrest at Chicago and wanted at Madison for wife abandonment, and for Sidney Lufsky, alias W. T. Roberts, under arrest at Chicago, and wanted at Watertown for forgery.

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...REMEMBER...

This offer holds good only until Aug. 1, 1895. You have no time to lose.

BULLISH NEWS LEADS

WHEAT ADVANCES OVER A CENT, WHILE BEARS ARE QUIESCENT.

Reports of Smut on Spring Wheat Followed by Exceedingly Bullish Statistics Relative to Movement of New Wheat and World's Shipments Cause an Advance—Temporary Reaction on Visible Supply Decrease—September Corn Shorts Worried—Provisions Active and Strong.

With the exception of the visible supply statement nearly all the news in wheat yesterday was pronounced bullish. The feeling, however, was nervous, many in the trade being long, with professional shorts well covered. At times there was evidence of speculative interest from the outside. Values gained higher ground with some halts, but in a fairly healthful way. The fear that shorts were in a position to use depressing tactics in the absence of vigorous outside business caused the trade to respond to the news less forcefully than might have been expected. By closing time a good, strong market had developed, with prices 1⅛@1¼c higher.

News of damage to the spring crop in the Northwest by smut was at hand at the opening. It came from quite reliable sources and was pronounced. September started in from 67½c to 67¾c, an advance of ¼@½c, and advanced quickly to 68¼c. Minneapolis and Duluth had only 178 cars, compared with 512 cars a year ago, a very light movement if indeed the Northwest is looking for an enormous crop. Local receipts were 63 cars, against 406 cars a year ago, and even that small figure has to be cut down to 48 cars, as 15 came out of local private houses. Only the insignificant total of 3 cars of the new wheat in graded contract, whereas last year 285 cars graded No. 2. The seven primary points West received 378,568 bu, compared with 1,099,013 bu a year ago. Kansas City had one-seventh of its last year's receipts, Toledo less than one-fifth, and Detroit less than one-fourth.

Statistics of this sort made a strong showing for the bear side, but when 68¼c was reached the market looked toppy and began to fail in receiving of concentrated support. It fluttered down to 67¾c. A decrease on passage of 2,000,000 bu, world's shipments estimated at 7,000,000 bu, carried the price up to 68⅛c again. The nervousness of holders, however, was shown when a decrease of 754,000 bu in the visible caused the unloading of large quantities. Last year there was an increase for the same week of 617,000 bu, but the crowd had been figuring on a decrease all the way from 1,500,000 bu to 2,000,000 bu, and the result was a break to 67⅝c. Such holders soon forgot their fears in the general tenor of bullish news, and finding that no particular onslaught was to be made began to buy back.

Enthusiastic Buying Toward the Close.

Closing cables were encouraging, quoting Liverpool ¾d higher than the opening. During the closing half hour there was a steady buying enthusiasm among the crowd, and September advanced to 68¾c, with a slight setback to 68½c, and a close at 68⅜c. December rested at 70⅞c, the top for the day, a net advance of 1⅛@1¼c.

The cash demand for winter wheat was fair, and the market firm with an advance of ½@1c. Some of the buying was of a speculative nature, but most of the wheat taken was by millers. About 60,000 bu No. 2 red sold at 1c under September. Fresh arrivals ranged at 66⅛@68¼c. No. 2 spring was quotable at 66½@70½c.

The strength of wheat rendered the September corn shorts nervous, as did also the demand for cash corn, and there were times when this talent made vigorous attempts to cover. The price touched 43⅞c early, but kept well above 44c the rest of the day, and closed firm at 45c, an advance of 1⅛c. Local stocks are now down to 2,292,000 bu. The visible supply decreased 941,000 bu, and is now 5,941,000 bu, compared with 3,648,000 bu a year ago. The principal decreases were at St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago, and on the lakes and canal. May was helped a trifle by the strength of September, but ruled comparatively weak on the favorable weather. Offerings were heavy. The range was 35¼@35¾c, closing at 35⅝@35¾c, or firm as compared with Saturday's close. Receipts were 173 cars, with today's arrivals for forty-eight hours placed at 300 cars. Withdrawals were 35,635 bu. Receipts at primary points were 196,392 bu. New York reported 25 boatloads taken for export. Clearances were moderate, at 70,617 bu. The quantity on ocean passage increased 320,000 bu. Sales of cash corn in the aggregate were liberal. Prices ruled ½@1c higher. No. 2 was held in some instances ¼c over September, and do yellow 1¼@1⅜c over. Samples were steady early, and ¼@½c higher at the close. Sales on track and free on board included No. 4 at 42@43c, No. 2 at 44½c, No. 2 yellow at 45½c, No. 3 white at 44@44½c, No. 2 white at 44½@45c, and ears at 44c.

Good Cash Demand for Oats.

Oats were slow and easier early, but later reacted and prices closed with a net gain of ⅛@¼c. Offerings were not large. The visible supply decreased 495,000 bu. Withdrawals from store were 7,293 bu. Cash oats advanced ¼@½c under a good demand, with 118,000 bu No. 2 white sold and charters made for a like amount. No. 3 to go to store sold at 26c for white, No. 3 white at 26¼c, and No. 2 at 26c for white. By sample the market ruled steady, advancing ¼@½c at the end under a good demand. Sales on track and free on board included No. 3 at 21½c and white at 24½@25c, No. 3 white at 25@27½c, No. 2 at 24¼@25½c, and light mixed at 26c, No. 2 white at 26½@27¼c; billed through, No. 3 at 20@21c for new, No. 3 white at 24½@26c, No. 2 at 23¼@23¾c, No. 2 white at 23¾@26½c. The September future opened at 22¾c, sold at 22⅞@22½c, and closed at 22¾@22⅞c. May opened at 25⅝c, sold at 26c, and closed at 25⅞@26c. October was ⅛@¼c over September. July closed at 23⅞c.

Rye ruled firmer, chiefly in sympathy with leading grains and owing to the small offerings. Five cars of the 6 inspected in were new rye, of which four graded No. 3. On the regular market 47½c was bid for No. 2. Sales were made by sample at 49c for new No. 2 and 50c for choice old. October sold at 50½c and for September 49c was bid without offerings.

Barley was quiet, although there was a larger attendance of operators. Cash was quoted nominally at a range of 32@42c for common to choice.

Timothy was weaker, the close showing 2½c decline for August and 7½c for October. August sold at $5.17½@5.20, closing at $5.17½. October sold at $4.75. September sold at $4.90. Cash was inactive and quoted nominally $5.85 for contract grade, making fair to good country lots $5.25@5.60 and low to common $4.00@5.00.

Flax was quiet. New flax transactions made by sample were reported at $1.20@1.24. Old Northwestern flax was entirely nominal. Speculative business was quiet. August sold on track at $1.22. In a regular way the market was $1.21. September was 1c higher, being about $1.20¼ bid. October sold at $1.20, an advance of ¾c.

Clover was dull and nominal. October was quoted at $9.25. Cash seed was on the basis of $9.50 for the contract grade. Fair to good country lots were nominally $8.75@9.25.

Provisions ruled active and strong. Cudahy's brokers bought September pork, and Armour was credited with some buying. Beside the demand from shorts there was a good all-around trade. The market showed temporary weakness at the opening on larger arrivals of hogs than expected, with a lowering of prices. September pork closed at $11.20, an advance of 22½c, after selling up to $11.35. September lard touched $6.37½, but closed at the top, $6.45, as on Saturday. September ribs sold up to $6.40, and rested at $6.37½, or 2½c higher.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Steadily the visible supply of wheat is being pared down at a time of the year when increases usually begin to appear. The decrease last week was 754,000 bu, making the total 40,483,000 bu. The principal points at which decreases are noted are: Chicago, 414,000 bu; Duluth, 695,000 bu; Minneapolis, 808,000 bu; New York, 105,000 bu; and Montreal, 72,000 bu. Increases were: Baltimore, 204,000 bu; Boston, 84,000 bu; Indianapolis, 51,000 bu; Milwaukee, 50,000 bu; St. Louis, 116,000 bu; Toledo, 205,000 bu; the lakes, 562,000 bu; and the canal, 208,000 bu.

If the estimated falling off of over 2,000,000 bu in world's shipments is confirmed today it will be a strong factor. With heavy purchases made by importing countries in April and May being gradualy reduced export business from this side would appear to be destined to materialize.

The foreman of J. Q. Adams' big farm at Wahpeton, N. D., wired that rains had greatly improved prospects and that harvesting will begin by July 29. He sent samples of wheat that looked as if it would go twenty-five bushels to the acre. A week ago this same authority said he didn't believe the crop on that farm would average ten bushels to the acre.

Six cars of new flaxseed were inspected in, 4 grading No. 1 and 2 rejected. The first car of the season was received Saturday and graded rejected. The rains during harvest Southwest will probably render much of the new seed rejected.

A special agent sent out by a prominent house wrote the following from Indianapolis, Ind., after having carefully covered Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana: "I am afraid to put the situation on winter wheat as blue as it appears, but it is certainly very bad and it will not do to bank on any movement in excess of the present. It may lessen soon instead of increase. The disposition to hold is stronger than I ever knew it before."

Puts on September wheat good for the balance of the week were 64c sellers and calls 72½c bid.

Privileges on May corn sold at ½c spread and on September at 5¼c spread.

One bearish item among the many bullish ones was a reported increase of 877,000 bu in the English visible supply of wheat.

Board of Trade memberships are not wanted at such high figures as they were in the boom of business a few weeks ago. The last sale was at $850.00 net to the buyer.

On the curb wheat was quoted at 68¼c for September. Calls on September sold from 69⅛c down to 69⅝@69⅝c. Puts sold from 67⅞c down to 67½@67⅜c. Calls on September corn sold at 45⅝@45⅞c and puts were 44¾@44½c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 75 cars; corn, 300 cars; oats, 160 cars; hogs, 18,000.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Satu-day.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yester-day.	Closed July 22, 1894.
WHEAT.				
July	66¼	66¼@ 67⅛	67⅛	51⅞
Sept	67½	67½@ 68⅜	68⅜	53⅜
Dec	69⅜	69⅜@ 70⅞	70⅞	56⅜
CORN.				
July	43⅞	43⅞@ 45⅛	45	44
Sept	43⅞	43⅞@ 45⅛	45	43⅜
May	35⅜	35¼@ 35¾	35⅝	39⅜
OATS.				
July	23⅛	23⅛@ 23⅞	23⅞	33
Sept	22⅜	22⅜@ 22⅞	22⅞	27¼
May	25⅝	25⅝@ 26	25⅞	31⅛
MESS PORK.				
July	$10.90	$.......@.......	$11.10	$12.27½
Sept	10.97½	10.87½@11.35	11.20	12.42½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
July	$ 6.35	$.......@.......	$ 6.35	$ 6.82½
Sept	6.45	6.37½@ 6.45	6.45	6.82½
RIBS—BOXED 25c MORE THAN LOOSE.				
July	$ 6.25	$.......@.......	$ 6.27½	$ 6.60
Sept	6.35	6.30 @ 6.40	6.37½	6.52½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Saturday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l
Winter wheat	21	39	2	62
Spring wheat	1	....	....	1
Corn	144	19	10	173
Oats	94	33	2	129
Rye	2	4	....	6
Barley	1	1	....	2
Total	263	96	14	373

Inspected out—Wheat, 94,285 bu; corn, 35,638 bu; oats, 5,046 bu.

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city at the close of the datees named [bu]:

	July 20, 1895.	July 13, 1895.	July 6, 1895.	July 21, 1894.
Wheat	16,457,000	16,871,000	17,127,000	16,530,000
Corn	2,292,000	2,370,000	3,476,000	1,633,000
Oats	1,687,000	1,735,000	1,856,000	23,000
Rye	39,000	35,000	34,000	99,000
Barley	6,000	3,000	....	11,000
Total	20,481,000	20,014,000	22,493,000	18,296,000

These figures show a decrease of 414,000 bu wheat, 78,000 bu corn, and 48,000 bu oats, and an increase of 4,000 bu rye and 3,000 bu barley.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	July 20, 1895.	July 13, 1895.	July 6, 1895.	July 21, 1894.
Wheat	40,483,000	41,237,000	43,359,000	53,771,000
Corn	5,941,000	6,882,000	7,823,000	3,648,000
Oats	5,137,000	5,632,000	6,296,000	1,372,000
Rye	148,000	132,000	143,000	206,000
Barley	58,000	51,000	70,000	92,000

These figures show a decrease of 754,000 bu wheat, 941,000 bu corn, and 495,000 bu oats, and an increase of 16,000 bu rye and 7,000 bu barley. For the corresponding week last year wheat increased 617,000 bu and corn decreased 284,000 bu.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the last 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
Flour, brls	6,597	11,128	2,111	16,278
Wheat, bu	30,800	69,550	91,115	105,600
Corn, bu	98,600	136,600	150,710	322,961
Oats, bu	167,200	76,285	138,247	68,886
Rye, bu	1,950	5,200	1,801	1,794
Barley, bu	3,750	700	1,534	1,417
T. Seed, lbs	10,000	....	14,468	....
C. Seed, lbs	10,905	....	28,333	1,870
Oth S'd, lbs	4,790	....	31,903	46,325
F. Seed, bu	650	650	638	1,471
B. Corn, lbs	....	....	26,920	1,845
Cheese, lbs	173,555	250,295	145,145	371,690
Butter, lbs	812,628	778,884	752,499	892,842
Eggs, cases	6,816	6,279	3,326	2,664
Hides, lbs	526,365	383,820	438,630	779,470
Wool, lbs	512,445	425,362	719,679	122,623

ALONG SOUTH WATER STREET.

Fruits in Good Supply—Dairy Products Firm—Business Fair.

Peaches arrived in larger quantities, the receipts of Illinois and Texas kinds showing an increase. Prices were lower. Berries are in lighter supply. Receipts of melons are increasing. Dairy products were firmer. Cheese was higher in Liverpool and firm in New York and the tone was reflected here. Butter showed considerable steadiness. The volume of business on South Water street was fair.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

Berries—Blackberries, $1.50@1.75 per 24-qt case; red raspberries, $1.00@1.75 per 24-qt case; gooseberries, 75c per 16-qt case; blueberries, $2.00 per case; black raspberries, $1.25@1.75 per 16-qt case.

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 17c; firsts, 15½@16½c; seconds, 12@14c; thirds, 10c; Dairies: fancy [Cooley's], 15c; firsts, 12½@13c; seconds, 10c; packing stock, 8½@9c.

California Fruits—Oranges, seedlings, $2.00@2.50 per box; navels, $2.50@3.00; peaches, 60@90c per 20-lb box; plums, $1.00@1.50 per 4-basket crate.

Cheese—Western: Young Americas, 7@7¾c; twins, 6½@7½c; cheddars, 6½@7c; New York fancy makes, 8@8½c; Swiss, 7@7½c; limburger, 7½@8c; brick, 7½@8c.

Eggs—Choice recandled, new cases included, 11@11½c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 11@11¼c; Southern, 10@10½c.

Green fruits—New apples, good to choice, 75c@$1.50 per brl; bananas, good to choice, 75c@$1.50; lemons, Messinas, $4.00@5.00 per box; cherries, 75c@$1.50 per 16-qt case; currants, $1.40@1.50 per 16-qt case; peaches, 75c@$1.50 per 4-basket crate; plums, 50@75c; per 24-qt case; watermelons, $60.00@125.00 per car.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 9@9¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 8@8¼c; No. 1 calfskin, 13c; No. 2 do, 11½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾c.

Hay—Receipts, 1,014 tons; shipments, 141 tons. Demand only fair and supply liberal. Market quiet. Choice timothy quotable at $12.50@15.00 on track, outside for old; No. 1 at $12.00@14.00, No. 2 at $12.00@13.00, mixed nominal at $9.00@12.00, upland prairie at $9.00@12.00 for good to choice and $5.50@8.00 for poor to fair.

Potatoes—New early Ohios, $1.40@1.60 per brl; triumphs, $1.60@1.75; less than carlots from store 10c more than the above quotations.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 7@9c; hens, 9c; chickens, 11@13c; roosters, 5c; ducks, 9c; geese, full feathered, $3.00@7.00 per doz.

Vegetables—Cabbages, Illinois, $1.25@1.50 per crate; cauliflower, 40@65c per crate; cucumbers, home grown, 25@30c per doz; celery, home grown, 15@30c per doz; green peas, home grown, per sack, 75c; lettuce, home grown, 2-doz cases, 50@60c; beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; carrots, $1.00 per brl; onions, $1.75@2.00 per brl; parsley, 15@20c per doz; pie-plant, home grown, 20c per doz; radishes, 15c per doz; spinach, 50c per brl; string beans, Illinois, $1.00 per sack; wax beans, $1.25 per sack; tomatoes, Illinois, cases, 45@60c; Mississippi, 45@60c; turnips, 50c per bu; sweet corn, 25@30c per doz.

Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.23 for highwines; high-proof spirits, $1.26½.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Prices in Breadstuffs and Provisions in New York.

NEW YORK, July 22.—[Special.]—Grain—Wheat—Futures were decidedly firmer, with small offerings and fairly spirited buying, prompted at first by strong cables, especially from Liverpool and Berlin, and by renewed reports of damage to spring wheat. If only half the reports received from the Northwest recently are true, it seems evident that the next Washington report will show a material fall in conditions. In the afternoon the buoyancy was ascribed largely to the reduction of 775,000 bu in the visible supply, against an increase of 1,138,400 bu this time last year, embracing the rail movements. Then the quantity on passage showed a reduction of 2,080,000 bu, which was partly due to the liberal imports into the United Kingdom last week—viz: 3,608,000 bu wheat and 209,000 brls of flour. Hence the total receipts from all sources, including native wheat, gave a total of 626,900 above the regular weekly requirements. Local stocks lost 105,300 bu, including 59,564 bu No. 2 red. Exports, 48,912 bu; receipts, 64,500 bu. Spot quiet, but held with increased firmness, exporters taking 16,000 bu No. 1 hard f. o. b. afloat at 4c over September. No. 2 red quoted 1½c over f. o. b. afloat, and No. 1 Northern 3½c over. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 80,912 bu, against 225,361 bu a year ago. Corn—Exports, 49,161 bu; receipts, 71,925 bu. Spot held higher, with a good demand, exporters taking 25 loads, part for prompt and early loading, at 1¼@1⅜c over September f. o. b. afloat; do early August 1½c over and for January at 43¾c; 5,000 bu No. 2 afloat at 50¼c; 5,000 bu yellow at 50½c in store. Futures stronger. Oats—Exports, 30,280 bu; receipts, 110,300 bu. Spot dull and unchanged. Sales: 6,000 bu No. 2 white at 31@31¼c, July do at 31¼c; 5,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 28¾@29c; 36,000 bu ungraded at 31@39½c for white and 29@30c for mixed. Futures quiet but firm. Official sales:

Months	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Sat'd'y night.
WHEAT.					
August	71⅛	71⅛	72⅜	72⅛	70⅞
September	71⅝	71⅝	72⅝	72⅜	71
December	74	73 11-16	74⅝	74⅜	73⅜
May	77	76⅞	77⅞	77⅜	76⅜
CORN.					
July	....	....	....	49½	48⅞
September	49⅜	49	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜
October	....	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	....
May	....	41⅞	42	41⅞	....
OATS.					
August	....	....	....	27⅛	27
September	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜

Butter—Fancy creamery in good demand and firm at 17½c.

Cheese—Large, colored, fancy, 7⅝@7¾c.

Eggs—Fine fresh goods, well selected and showing light lots, are quite firm at 13½c.

Sugars—Raws more firm with trading moderate on the basis of 3½c for 96 test muscovado and 2 9-16c for 89 test molasses sugar. Refined firm, with a fair demand on the basis of 4 7-16@4¾c for granulated.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened at an advance of 4@5 points, later all the improvement was lost, and the market closed steady at 2@4 points decline from Saturday's final figures. Liverpool reported spot cotton steady. Middling uplands, 3 11-16d. Futures opened dull and unchanged; closed steady at 1@2 points net advance. Manchester yarns steady; cloths, some business at low prices. Receipts at the ports today estimated at 670 bales. On the spot the market was steady but quiet. Middling uplands quoted at 7c and do gulf at 7½c. Sales: 500 bales for export, 142 bales for consumption. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
July	900	6.81	6.80	6.78@6.80
August	32,100	6.80	6.76	6.78@6.79
September	3,100	6.86	6.82	6.84@6.85
October	31,000	6.91	6.87	6.89@6.90
November	1,800	6.95	6.93	6.93@6.94
December	11,300	7.00	6.97	6.99@7.00
January	9,200	7.05	7.03	7.04@7.05
February	....	....	....	7.09@7.10
March	900	7.15	7.15	7.14@7.15

Coffee—At the start March advanced 15 points, while other months were steady to 5 points higher. Trading was small, but the early strength was well sustained throughout the session and the market closed firm. Spot prices were advanced to 15¾c for No. 7 Rio. Havre opened ¼f higher, closing steady at the advance. Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfg higher. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 15,000 bags. The Rio market was firm at an advance of 200 reis and Santos firm and 200 reis higher. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 11d. American warehouse deliveries Saturday were 4,619 bags. American visible supply 486,051 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
March	1,500	14.70	14.70	14.70@14.75
September	750	14.90	14.80	14.90@15.00
October	2,750	15.00	14.95	15.00@15.10
December	250	14.90	14.90	14.85@14.90

Many buyers developed late in the day whose inquiries were extended to staple, colored, and fancy cottons and also for spring woolens, and though no activity was apparent a very fair volume of new sales resulted for a holiday. In and around the market there were many visiting buyers that are working slowly but surely in the gathering of autumn stocks. The tone of the market gathers strength every day. Printing cloths were quiet but firm at 2 15-16c.

Ocean freights firm. Engagements: 40,000 bu to London at 1¾d, 15,000 bu to Amsterdam at 3¼c, Liverpool quoted at 1¼d, Antwerp at 2d, Hull at 2½d, Brsitol at 2½d, Newcastle at 2½d, Leith at 3d, Glasgow at 2¼d, Hamburg at 25 pfgs.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 22.—Grain—Wheat strong; spot, month, and August, 68⅝@68¾c; September, 69⅝@69¾c; October, 72@72¼c; steamer No. 2 red, 65¼@65½c. Receipts, 79,243 bu; shipments, 32,000 bu; stock, 389,718 bu; sales, 136,000 bu. Southern wheat by sample, 69@70c; do on grade, 66@69½c. Corn firmer; spot and month, 49½c bid; August, 48⅝@48¾c; September, 48⅝@48¾c. Receipts, 23,437 bu; stock, 253,390 bu. Southern white corn, 51@52c; do yellow, 52@53c. Oats easy; No. 2 white Western, 32c asked; No. 2 mixed, 30@30½c. Receipts, 11,824 bu; stock, 100,052 bu. Rye—Some inquiry. Receipts, 1,081 bu; stock, 6,818 bu. Hay very firm; choice timothy, $16.00@16.50. Grain freights quiet. Steam to Liverpool, per bu, 2@2¼d August; Cork, for orders, per quarter, 2s 6d August. Sugar firm; granulated, $4.75 per 100 lbs. Butter steady; fancy creamery, 17@18c; do imitation, 15@16c; do ladle, 13@14c; good ladle, 11@12c; store packed, 10@12c. Eggs steady; fresh, 12½c. Cheese firm; fancy New York, 60 pounds, 9c; do 35 lbs, 9¼c; do 22 lbs, 9½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 22.—Wheat—Made some price progress today on the renewal of the smut damage reports from the Upper Red River Valley, where this crop enemy appears to have obtained a foothold. The damage is claimed not to be serious as yet, speaking for the general area, but the smut is being found in fields that are looking promising and the question with traders is as to the extent of this growth. The market opened about ⅝c higher and closed over 1c higher than Saturday. September opened at 64c and closed at 64⅞c, with the range 63⅝c to 64⅞@65c. December opened at 66c and closed at 66⅞c. The trading was moderate and outside of the firmness there was no particular feature to the market. Cash wheat was in small supply and demand. Reports to Pillsbury from elevator agents in the northern counties showed considerable smut in localities. Flour—Steady; first patents, $3.50@3.90; second patents, $3.30@3.70; first clears, $2.90@3.00; second clears, $2.45; export bakers, $2.45@3.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—Grain—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red, cash, 66¼c; July, 67¼c bid; August, 67¼c bid; September, 67⅝c bid; December, 70⅛c bid. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, cash and July, 40c bid. Oats firmer; No. 2 cash, 25c bid; July, 24c; August, 22⅞c asked; October, 22⅝c bid. Rye steady; 45c for No. 2. Flax lower; spot, $1.24. Pork higher; $11.50. Lard nominally lower; prime steam, $6.12½; choice, $6.25. Lead strong and higher with an excited demand; 25 cars and 200 tons sold at $3.20; spelter higher; one car at $3.60.

TOLEDO, O., July 22.—Grain—Wheat—Active, higher; No. 2 cash, July, 71½c; August, 70⅝c; September, 71c; December, 73c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 45½c; No. 3 mixed, 45c; No. 2 yellow, 47c; No. 3 yellow, 46½c. Oats—Nominal; No. 2 mixed, 24c. Rye—No sales; cash, 50c, nominal. Cloverseed—Active, steady; prime, October, $5.75; December, $5.85; January, $5.90; March, $6.00. Receipts—Wheat, 57,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 2,500 bu; oats, 1,400 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., July 22.—Grain—Corn a shade firmer; No. 2, 43⅝c; No. 3, 43¼c. Oats slow, steady; No. 2 white, 35¼@35⅜c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25c. Rye dull, nominal. Whisky firm; finished goods on the basis of $1.23 for highwines. Receipts—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 58,600 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, none. Shipments—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 12,750 bu; oats, 46,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,400 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., July 22.—Wheat—Strong; No. 1 hard, cash, 69½c; July, 69⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 69c; July, 69¼c; September, 67¼c; December, 68⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 66c; No. 3, 61c; rejected, 59c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 70⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 70⅛c. Rye—46c. Oats—No. 2, 25¼c; No. 3, 25c. Receipts—Wheat, 65,100 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 290,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22.—Grain—Wheat—Spring wheat dull; No. 1 hard, 53¼c; No. 2 red, 70½@75c. Corn—Quiet, steady; No. 2 yellow, 50½c; No. 2 corn, 49½@50c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30@30½c; No. 2 mixed, 28c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22.—Grain—Wheat, ¼@1c higher; No. 2 hard, 62½@63c; No. 2 red, 65@71c; rejected, 51@56c. Corn slow, ¼@½c lower; No. 2 mixed, 38¼@38⅜c; No. 2 white, 38⅜c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 22½@23c; No. 2 white, 28c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 22.—Resin firm; strained, $1.20; good, $1.25. Spirits firm, 25¼@25⅝c. Tar firm, $1.30. Turpentine quiet; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.70; virgin, $2.20.

ELGIN, Ill., July 22.—[Special.]—Butter ruled firm on the Board of Trade today, 16,200 lbs selling for 18c a pound.

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS QUIET.

Gold Shipments Feared, but Not by the Best Informed.

LONDON, July 22.—The stock markets were quiet today. Consols and investment and foreign stocks were dull on the Macedonian incidents. Americans were quiet all day but strong at the close. Louisville and St. Paul were bid. Gold shipments from America are generally feared, but not by the best informed people. For instance, the belief is general that all the new bonds will return to America next month when they become negotiable. But there are the best reasons for believing that about a quarter will go. The Lehigh Valley bonds were largely applied for today and are quoted at about 1½ premium. The prospect of a strong government induces sanguine views of future trade and finance here, and they are checked only by the uncertain outlook of foreign politics.

PARIS, July 22.—3 per cent rentes, 102f 25c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 22.—Exchange on London, eight days sight, 20 marks 48½ pfgs.

Liverpool.—Bacon firm, fair demand; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 37s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 35s 6d; long clear, light, 38 to 45 lbs, 33s 6d; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 32s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 33s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 32s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 34s; shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 31s; hams, short cut, 14 to 18 lbs, 42s. Tallow—Fine North American, nominal. Beef—Extra India mess, 77s 6d; prime mess, 61s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 57s 6d; do medium, 5s. Lard—Steady; prime Western, 32s 9d; refined in pails, 33s. Cheese—Steady, demand moderate; finest American white, new, 38s 6d; finest American, colored, new, 38s 6d. Butter—Finest United States and good, nominal. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 17s. Linseed oil—21s. Petroleum—Refined, 8s. Refrigerator beef—Forequarters, 38½d; hindquarters, 6¼d. Hops—At London, Pacific coast, £2.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices for Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts for the Day.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, July 22	14,000	500	30,000	17,000
Total last week	57,231	5,404	76,270	59,360
Shipments—				
Monday, July 22	3,000	....	10,000	100
Total last week	15,419	181	36,650	1,234

Estimated receipts today: 7,500 head cattle, 15,000 head hogs, 10,000 head sheep.

Cattle—Native grassers, $3.50@4.25; medium to good, 1,300@1,550-lb steers, $4.75@5.70; distillery cattle, 1,290@1,360 lbs, $5.40@5.60; Western range steers, 1,179@1,376 lbs, $3.75@4.70; Montana Texans, 1,307 lbs, $4.40; meal-fed Texans, $4.20@4.50; grass Texans, $2.85@3.75; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.00; cows, $1.50@3.65; bulls, $1.80@3.35; calves, $2.75@5.25.

Hogs—Prices averaged 10@15c lower. Mixed hogs sold at $4.90@5.35, with butchers' at $5.30@5.40; heavy packing hogs at $4.75@5.15, with good to fancy shipping hogs at $5.25@5.40, bulk at $5.30; light 10@15c lower at $5.05@5.55, with assorted bacon grades at $5.40@5.50.

Sheep—Values showed a decline of 10@25c. Lambs ruled about steady with the best grades firm and culls weak. Sales included some good lightweight sheep at $4.30; yearlings, 106 lbs, at $4.60; medium to good sheep, $3.00@4.00; 1,739 Texas, 83 lbs, $3.60; lambs sold at $3.00@5.40, chiefly $4.75@5.15.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Beeves—Receipts, 2 days, 3,235; on sale, 44 cars. Steers active, 10c lower; native steers, grass and corn fed, poor to prime, $4.15@5.55; fair, $5.00; stags and oxen, $3.00@4.70; bulls, $2.00@3.00; dry cows, $1.65@3.00. European cables quote American steers at 10@11c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7⅝@9c; no exports today. Calves—Receipts, 2 days, 2,994 head; on sale, 2,937; slow, ¼c lower. Pens not clear. Veals, poor to choice, $4.00@6.25; buttermilk calves, $2.25@3.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2 days, 16,625; on sale, 14,100; slow; good sheep steady; others ¼c easier. Lambs, ¼@½c lower; six cars unsold. Sheep, poor to prime, $1.50@4.25; lambs, common to choice, $3.00@5.75. Hogs—Receipts, 2 days, 6,325; higher at $5.60@6.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 100; market steady; choice shipping and export steers, $5.30@5.75; light shipping and dressed beef grades, $3.75@5.20; common, $3.00@3.50; cows and mixed, $2.00@3.50; Texas and Indian steers, $2.75@4.25, mostly at $3.25@3.75; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 4,400; shipments, 1,500; market 5@10c lower, $5.00@5.40; packers, $4.90@5.40; light, $5.20@5.50. Sheep—Receipts, 800; shipments, none; market very quiet on light receipts; natives range $2.75@3.75; lambs, $3.50@5.00; Texas sheep, $2.50@3.50.

OMAHA, Neb., July 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market active, shade lower on all but the best; native beef steers, $3.60@5.40; Western steers, $3.25@4.80; Texas steers, $2.50@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.50; canners, $1.25@2.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.90; calves, $2.50@4.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.50@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 500; quality common; market weak to 10c lower; heavy, $4.75@4.85; mixed, $4.75@4.80; light, $4.80@4.90; bulk of sales, $4.80@4.85. Sheep—Receipts, 400; market stronger; fair to choice natives, $2.75@3.75; fair to choice Westerns, $2.50@3.25; common and stockers sheep, $1.75@2.25; lambs, $3.00@5.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,500; shipments, 1,100; market weak to 10c lower; Texas steers, $2.40@3.65; Texas cows, $1.75@3.00; beef steers, $4.25@5.50; native cows, $1.50@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.40; bulls, $2.00@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 1,000; market 5@15c lower; bulk of sales, $4.90@5.05; heavies, $4.80@5.00; packers, $4.85@5.10; mixed, $4.85@5.05; lights, $4.95@5.10; Yorkers, $5.00@5.10; pigs, $4.40@5.10. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 2,500; market steady.

Rushing Hennepin Canal Work.

Princeton, Ill., July 22.—[Special.]—Locks Nos. 3 and 4 on the Hennepin Canal were finished today and continuous night and day work will now be transferred to Lock No. 2. During the last two months the men have been obliged to work Sunday, but the Government Engineering Department has now devised methods in the manufacturing of concrete for the locks whereby the men may be given rest Sundays. The subcontractors will tomorrow commence work on the excavations for the sixth and seventh miles of the channel.

Yielding to Time.

It is said that the famous Alhambra at Granada is in danger of collapsing.

TO OBEY THE LAW.

GAS OFFICIALS WISH TO REORGANIZE IN LEGAL FASHION.

Gold Exports Will Be Made Tomorrow—The Supply of Local Bills Is Not Equal to the Demand for Exchange—Excessively Dull Local Stock Market—Members of the Stock Exchange Discouraged Over the Outlook—Bond Market for July Has Been Satisfactory.

There is good reason to believe that an earnest effort is being made by the Chicago Gas officials to devise some plan of reorganization which will be acceptable to the Attorney-General and which will permanently relieve the property from the liability to legal attacks under which it has long suffered. There have been some conferences between legal representatives of the companies and the Attorney-General. These have not yet led to the bringing out of any plan which is satisfactory, but the temper on both sides of the question seems to be such as to promise more in the way of reorganization than has ever been the case before. There was some gossip yesterday to the effect that reorganization plans will provide for an issue of preferred stock and the retirement of outstanding bonds. That gossip was not accepted as a reasonable solution of the situation by some of the local people who are closely identified with Gas interests. The retirement of the bonds is not a thing to be accomplished unless the security offered in place of them should be made of such an exceedingly attractive character that it will be plainly to the interests of the bondholders to make the exchange.

Director J. W. Doane of the Chicago Gas is willing as an individual to place himself on record by saying: "The aggregate net earnings of the companies since Jan. 1, 1895, have been at a rate equivalent to 5 per cent for the year upon all of the certificates of the various companies whose stocks are now on deposit with the Fidelity Trust company. The officials are enjoined from paying any dividend, and no director of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company would encourage an illegal payment."

Some gold exports will probably be made Wednesday, but the amount is not yet determined. The exports will be made by importing houses who are forced to obtain foreign credit and decline to pay the syndicate's asking price for exchange. In the local market the supply of bills is exceedingly small and is hardly equal to the local demand for foreign exchange. Exchange dealers are watching the money market with a good deal of interest for the reason that an advance in money rates would prove an important factor in bringing lower exchange rates. Money is now worth little or nothing in London. Discounts for three months have been as low as ⅝ per cent. Treasury bills were recently sold by the government for one year at ¾ per cent. The tendency therefore is for money to flow toward New York, even with the New York rates as low as they are. But if the demands for moving the big crops materially stiffen rates here that tendency will be more pronounced. The syndicate bases its exchange rate upon what it thinks is about the exporting point for gold. It has no desire to force people to pay rates far in excess of the figure at which exchange could be sold at a profit against gold exports. The rate of 490 for demand sterling is considered to about represent the specie point at present. There is not much danger of a general gold exporting movement as it is believed that when the returns of the shipments made come to hand it will be found that the profit has been overestimated. The whole matter is one more of academic than practical importance, the Boston News Bureau says, for nobody believes there is the least danger of the Treasury being depleted of its gold now, when the gold shipping season is almost over.

An interesting English view is given by the London Financial Times, which says: "A point which is worth consideration is raised by the question as to how far the United States will be affected in the near future by the Chinese loans and the consequent drainage of gold for the purpose. It is a fact that gold is flowing from England to Paris in view of the issue, and it is worthy of consideration whether the movements caused by these loans may not in a measure aid in the creation of difficulties which, in spite of the efforts of the syndicate, will have to be faced. The syndicate operations are to be continued in the exchange market, although the operations in agreement with the Treasury Department have been concluded. We merely express a polite incredulity as to whether, when these efforts are suspended, there will be a sufficient increase in the volume of trade to warrant a belief that the results will more than compensate for the demands of Europe, aided by circumstances such as these."

New York stocks were exceedingly strong yesterday. The grangers particularly made some great gains. The local stock market, however, continues lifeless. The extereme depression in the local stock market, which continues even when New York is showing much snap, is the cause of profound discouragement among the members of the exchange. Some of them declare they believe the Chicago Stock Exchange is going down hill rather than advancing and that the business is getting to be of less and less importance. They find men who formerly speculated heavily in the local market are now active in Wall street and turn their backs on local stocks. Chicago has been a heavy trader in Wall street all the season, and it is no lack of the speculative spirit that is causing dullness in the local market. The stocks are so cliqued, however, that the public seems to have concluded it is playing a losing game. It certainly is a long time since there has been such a complete absence of public interest in the local market as is the case now. With the Wall street situation so strong and the general conditions surrounding many of the local properties so favorable there are most of the elements in the situation for an active and strong market. It is true there is no pressure of stock and that in the face of the dullness prices are holding decidedly well, but that fact does not make business. The total trade is insignificant and the absence of commissions is worrying the members, while the small importance the exchange is playing in financial affairs is regarded with regret by financial people generally.

It is reported on official authority that the earnings of the Diamond Match company for the last three months have been the largest of any quarter in its history.

Local bond dealers report an excellent July trade. In some cases the July business is materially larger than the trade in any former July. The market is growing dull, however, and the outlook for the next thirty days is not promising.

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 Am S Bd Co act. 51
10 do.... 51
100 do act.... 51⅛
50 do act.... 51⅜
50 do.... 51⅜

50 Am Straw Bd Co 51⅜
100 do act.... 51⅜
150 Dia Match Co ac. 127
50 do act.... 127¼
4 Chi City Ry.... 303

BONDS.

$5000 C G L & C Co 5s. 90¼ | $2000 M F T As 5s.....98

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

25 Am Straw Bd Co 51⅛
3 do.... 51
25 do.... 51⅛
100 do act.... 51⅛
57 do.... 51
50 do act.... 51
50 do act.... 50⅞
100 do act.... 50⅞
100 do act.... 50⅞
100 do act.... 50⅞
50 do act.... 50⅞
50 do act.... 50⅞
84 Dia Match Co.... 127
50 do act.... 127½
12 do.... 128
50 do act.... 128
31 do.... 128

50 Dia Match Co ac. 128⅛
31 do.... 128⅛
150 Lake St E R R ac 21⅛
50 do act.... 21⅛
5 do.... 21⅛
10 do.... 21⅛
400 do act.... 21⅛
50 do act.... 21⅛
50 do act.... 21⅛
50 N C St R R Co ac. 290⅞
50 do act.... 290⅞
20 do.... 290⅞
50 do act.... 290⅞
100 do act.... 290⅞
50 Chi & S S R T Co 12⅛
50 W Chi St R R ac. 127⅞
10 do.... 127⅞

BONDS.

$1000 Chi & S S R T Co 5s.... 80

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

250 Lake St L R R.. 21⅛
50 W C S R R act.. 127⅛
50 Am S B Co act.. 50⅞

40 N C St R R Co.. 290⅞
50 L & C Con't Co. 24
10 M W S El R R Co. 20⅞

BONDS.

$1000 C&SSRTCo 5s. 67 | $700 LakeStEldebt 5s. 67

SALES AFTER CALLS.

10 Am S B Co.... 50⅞
50 do act.... 50⅞
50 do.... 50⅞
50 do act.... 51
50 NCSRRCo act.. 291
50 do act.... 291¼
50 do act.... 291

21 D Match Co.... 128⅛
50 do act.... 128⅛
200 L S El R R act.. 21⅛
30 C & C C & D Co. 68
10 C & S S R T Co. 12⅛
6 Chi City Ry.... 303
50 W C S R Co act. 127⅞

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	July 22.	July 15.
New York	$ 67,063,851	$69,733,764
Chicago	14,158,000	14,973,000
Boston	13,292,913	13,168,557
Philadelphia	8,269,390	8,024,403
St. Louis	4,123,652	4,434,834
Baltimore	1,758,470	2,107,299

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 25c premium; St. Louis, 25c discount.

STOCKS AT NEW YORK MORE ACTIVE.

Lake Shore Reaches the Highest Point of the Year—Grangers Strong.

New York, July 22.—[Special.]—Business in stocks was a shade more active than Saturday, but speculation was still confined within narrow limits. Opening prices were in some cases at fractional concessions from Saturday's final figures, the insignificant decline having been chiefly in sympathy with a moderate reaction at London. Lake Shore rose 2¼ points from Saturday, marking the highest price of the year. The buying movement in this stock inaugurated in the early part of last week was continued with unabated vigor, but offerings were of a limited character, hence the further considerable advance in price. The confident feeling in regard to this property has, apparently, no other foundation than the belief that the company, like all the railroads of the country, is on the verge of a more prosperous season than it has enjoyed for some few years past, and that the evident intention on the part of railroad officials generally to maintain rates on a paying basis must of necessity result in largely increased benefits to this and all other lines.

Next in importance to the movement in Lake Shore was the quiet strength displayed by the granger stocks, all of which advanced somewhat under renewed buying for the short account. Rock Island and Burlington and Quincy led this group in point of improvement, and the feeling in regard to these two properties was more bullish than for some time, chiefly because of the encouraging outlook for corn, which is destined to play an important part in the revenues of these as well as other lines which are more or less dependent upon the crops for their maintenance. Reading declined under reports of a continued lack of harmony between New York and Philadelphia interests. The decline was followed by a report that a proposition to reorganize the property had been rejected by interests that have been requested to undertake the reorganization, and that a joint plan proposed might call for an assessment of about 15 per cent on the stock. Chicago Gas advanced early on covering of shorts. Later realizing sales by traders caused a reaction. The advance in Rock Island was chiefly on the purchase of about 12,000 shares by the commission house usually most active in the stock.

There were buying orders from several sources in sugar certificates at the opening and during the forenoon, E. C. Potter & Co. taking a large amount of the stock, and other brokers often used by insiders were also buying. It was current report that H. O. Havemeyer had cabled buying orders. Bear traders were the principal sellers. The advance in Burlington was attributed to the purchase of about 10,000 shares by a lately organized syndicate concern, which makes a feature of receiving deposits with the privilege of speculating for the depositors' account. Whisky stock advanced on buying by friends of the interests in charge of the reorganization. Sterling exchange brokers had information of an intended shipment of $100,000 in gold, probably for coffee importers.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan 1, closed 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent; sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489¾@490 for demand and at 488¾@489 for 60 days; posted rates, 489½@490 and 490½ and 491. Commercial bills 488@488¼. Silver certificates 67¾@67⅞.

Government bonds firm. State bonds inactive. Railway bonds strong. Petroleum steady. Pennsylvania oil sales none. August option sales none; closed $1.54 bid. Lima oil sales none.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Jly 22	Closing— Jly 20
Amn. Sugar	37,600	113¾	111⅝	113⅜	111⅛
Amn. Tobacco	8,100	110¼	109⅛	110	109
Do pfd	50	113¼	113¼	113¼	....
Amn. Cot. Oil	300	26	26	26	26⅛
Amn. Express	19	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	....
Atlantic & Pac	100	1	1	1	....
Atchison	2,100	13⅛	13	13⅛	13
Balto. & Ohio	500	62⅜	62¼	62⅜	....
C., B. & Q	40,700	88⅜	86⅜	88⅜	86⅞
C. & N. W	4,500	100⅛	99⅛	100⅛	98⅞
C., M. & St. P	21,900	69⅜	68⅜	69⅜	68⅜
Do pfd	100	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	....
C., R. I. & P	22,300	74⅛	72⅝	74⅛	72⅛
C., St. P. M. & O	800	40⅞	40	40⅞	....
Can. Southern	160	54	53⅞	54	53⅞
Ches. & Ohio	400	21⅛	21	21⅛	....
C., C., C. & St. L	1,900	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	....
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	600	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞
C. & E. Ill. pfd	100	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,100	140⅛	138⅛	140⅛	138
Chicago Gas	23,400	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	53⅞
C., H. V. & Tol	200	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	....
C. & H.V. Coal & I	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	....
Colo. Fuel & I	300	38⅛	38	38	37⅛
Del. & Hud	500	130	130	130	130⅛
Dist. & C. F. Co	7,300	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞
D. & Ft. D	200	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	....
Edison	17	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	....
Gen. Electric	1,000	36⅛	35⅞	36	36⅛
Great North. pfd	22	127½	127½	127½	....
Ill. Steel	200	74	73	74	74⅞
Ill. Cent	10	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	99
Iowa Cent	100	11	11	11	....
Do pfd	100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	36
Lake Shore	3,300	153⅛	151⅛	153	151⅛
Louis. & Nash	2,300	59⅞	59⅛	59⅞	59⅛
L. E. & W	1,600	27⅛	27	27⅛	26⅞
Do pfd	600	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	....
L., N. A. & C. pfd	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	....
M., K. & T	400	18	17⅞	18	....
Do pfd	2,500	37⅞	37	37⅞	36⅞
Manhattan	1,500	113⅛	111⅛	113⅛	111⅛
Mis. Pacific	6,500	33⅞	33	33⅞	33
Morris & Essex	10	162	162	162	....
Minn. & St. L	400	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	....
Do 1st pfd	25	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	....
Do 2d pfd	100	47	47	47	....
N. Y. & N. Eng	100	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50
Nor. Pac	400	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
Do pfd	400	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
N. Y. Cent	100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101
N. Y., Sus. & W. pfd	200	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
N. Y., Ont. & W	200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	....
Nat. Linseed	400	27⅛	27	27	28
Nat. Lead	100	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
Do pfd	100	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	....
Phil. & Read	16,800	17⅛	17	17⅛	17⅛
Pac. Mail	200	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Pullman	127	174	173⅛	173⅛	173
Pitts. & W. pfd	100	31	31	31	....
Quicksilver	200	3	3	3	....
Southern Ry	400	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Do pfd	1,200	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	41⅞
Southern Pac	300	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
St. L. & S. W	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Do pfd	800	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞
Texas Pacific	400	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Tenn. Coal	3,700	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	35⅛
Union Pacific	1,000	13⅛	13	13⅛	13
U. S. Rubber	900	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	41⅛
U. S. Cordage	50	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
U. S. Leather	800	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Do pfd	3,600	83⅛	81⅞	83⅛	83
W. & L. E.	3,400	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Do pfd	600	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	....
Wabash pfd	900	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
West. Union	1,300	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	147	United States	41
American	113	Fargo	107

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s, reg	115⅞	U. S. 4s, coup	112⅞
U. S. 5s, coup	116⅞	U. S. 2s, reg	97
U. S. 4s, reg	112⅞		

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

20000 Atch 4s tr ctfs.... 76⅜@½
42000 do 2d inc tr 1st assmt paid.... 28¼@29⅜
7000 A-NW 1st.... 93
2000 BCR-N 1st col tr 5s.... 97⅞
1000 BW-W 5s.... 107⅞
6000 BR-P gm 5s. 98
5000 CB-Q db 5s.. 103
13000 CGL-CCo 5s.... 90¼@91⅜
4000 CGas Chi 5s. 91½
12000 C-O gen 4½s. 83
8000 do R-A 1st cn 4s.... 96
6000 C-EI gn 5s.. 100
17000 C-NP 1st tr. 46@¾
5000 C-NW 25 year db 5s.... 106⅞
29000 CRI-P ex 5s. 105¼
2000 CNJ gen 5s.. 116
2000 CP 6s 1897.. 104½
1000 do 1898.... 105
1000 CB-Q Neb ex 4s.... 91⅞
1000 CCC-I con.... 133⅞
18000 Col Mid 4s tr rcts.... 26@⅞
3000 CHV-T 5s.... 93⅞
10000 C-9th av 1st. 111⅞
8000 CD-I 1st.... 110
16000 EL-BS 5s.... 101⅜@102
20000 Ed 5s.... 109¼@½
2000 do 1st con.... 103¼
2000 F-PM 6s.... 116½
5000 FlaC-P con5s. 95½
16000 IaCen 1st 5s.... 92¼@93
5000 KP con tr.... 72½
10000 LacGas 5s... 96@¼
5000 LAve-P 1st.. 111
1000 L-N 5s.... 101
1000 do EH-N 1st. 113
2000 LE-W 2d.... 104
1000 MP 3d cp.... 112
1000 MetL 1st.... 120
2000 M-StP 1st C-LS div.... 106½
2000 MK-T 1st 4s.... 86⅞@⅞
75000 do 2d.... 60@61⅜
2000 M-O gm 4s... 67⅞
5000 MK-T 5s of Tex.... 87
1000 NC-StL con.. 102½
2000 do 4s.... 105⅛
3000 NYC ex 4s... 104
2000 NYC-StL 4s.. 105

3000 NYEl 1st.... 107⅛
5000 NYO-W ref 4s.... 94
2000 NYLE-W new 2d con.... 66
1000 NYNH-H 6s con db ctfs... 144
200 do sml bnds.. 144
5000 NP 1st cp.... 116½
40000 do con 5s.... 42½
10000 do col tr nts.. 86
5000 do 3d cp.... 72½
12000 NR of Cal 5s 94
1000 Ohio-M con.. 105¼
11000 OImp con 5s.... 50@¼
7000 OR-N 1st.... 111
11000 OSL-U con tr 5s.... 47
10000 OR-N coll tr 5s.... 65
1000 OSL 6s.... 99½
5000 OR-N tr 5s.... 95
2000 P-PU 2d.... 70
23000 P-W 1st. 83⅞@84
3000 PeoGasC Chi 1st con 5s.... 108
2000 P-E 1st.... 82
1000 P-R 1st in.. 33⅞
3000 do 2d in.... 19½
7000 RGW 1st.... 77@¼
11000 StJ-GI 1st tr.... 63⅞@⅞
11000 StL-SW 2d in.... 38@⅛
4000 SA-AP 4s.... 65
15000 SRy 1st 5s.... 97⅞
11000 S-W tr.... 62@½
1000 SV-NE 4s.... 84½
4000 StLA-TH 1st. 105¼
5000 StPM-M 4s.. 94½
10000 SoP NM 1st.. 106⅞
27000 do of Ari.... 98⅜@99
62000 TP 2d inc.... 28⅞@29½
8000 T-No con 5s.. 94½
5000 TP 1st 5s.... 92⅞
4000 TAA-C 6s tr. 69
1000 T-OC 1st.... 110¼
5000 TStL-KC 1st. 72
8000 UP 6s of 96.. 106½
28000 do of 98.... 107@⅛
3000 do of 99.... 107⅞
1000 UP 6s.... 98
8000 Wab 1st 5s.... 106⅞@107
10000 do 2d.... 77@¼
5000 WNY-P inc.. 18⅞
9000 W-LE Imp.. 91½
11000 WS gtd 4s.. 105@¼

MONEY MARKET IN BOSTON, MASS.

Closing Sales and Quotations in the Leading Stocks on 'Change.

BOSTON, Mass., July 22.—[Special.]—In the money market call loans 2@3 per cent; time loans 3@4 per cent; clearing house rates 1½@2 per cent. Closing sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	700	13	13⅛	13	13⅛
Amn. Sugar	5,000	111⅞	113⅞	111⅞	113
Do pfd	75	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
Bay State Gas	100	10	10	10	10
Bell Telephone	35	195½	195½	195	195
C., B. & Q	5,500	86⅞	88⅛	86⅞	88⅛
Chi. Junct. Ry	150	102	102	102	102
Erie Telephone	100	59	59	59	59
Mexican Central	200	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
New England	25	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
Pullman	110	174	175	174	174⅞
West'house Elec	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
Do pfd	25	54	54	54	54
Wolverine	900	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛

BONDS.

$ 2000 Atch 4s.... 76⅛
4000 KCFtS&M 6s 98⅞
1000 L R & Ft S 7s 95

$ 5000 Ill S 5s.... 91⅞
10000 Wis C inc.... 10
20000 Atch 2d inc.. 29⅞

CLOSING PRICES FOR MINING STOCKS.

Quotations in the Leading Shares on the New York Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Bulwer, 3c; Chollar, 60c; Crown Point, 35c; Con. Cal. and Va., $2.70; Deadwood, 40c; Gould and Curry, 40c; Hale and Norcross, $1.35; Homestake, $19.50; Iron Silver, 37c; Mexican, 60c; Ontario, $7.00; Ophir, $1.30; Plymouth, 20c; Quicksilver, $3.00; Quicksilver preferred, $19.00 offered; Sierra Nevada, 50c; Standard, $2.00; Union Con., 30c; Yellow Jacket, 35c.

BOSTON, Mass., July 22.—Allouez Mining company, $75.00; Atlantic, $19.25; Boston and Montana, $82.00; Butte and Boston, $18.50; Calumet and Hecla, $304.00; Centennial, $1.25; Franklin, $19.50; Osceola, $35.87½; Quincy, $123.50; Tamarack, $145.00; Wolverine, $8.25.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 22.—Alta, 15c; Alpha Con., 7c; Andes, 29c; Belcher, 22c; Best and Belcher, 93c; Bodie Con., 19c; Bullion, 18c; Caledonia, 11c; Challenge Con., 32c; Chollar, 61c; Confidence, 90c; Con. Cal. and Va., $2.75; Con. Imp., 1c; Crown Point, 40c; Gould and Currie, 42c; Hale and Norcross, $1.40; Julia, 2c; Justice, 10c; Kentuck Con., 2c; Lady Washington Con., 1c; Mexican, 68c; Mono, 3c; Mt. Diablo, 15c; Occidental Con., 33c; Ophir, $1.40; Overman, 18c; Potosi, 30c; Savage, 43c; Scorpion, 4c; Sierra Nevada, 54c; Silver Hill, 2c; Silver King, 14c; Union Con., 50c; Utah Con., 1c; Yellow Jacket, 41c.

Louisville Dentist Commits Suicide.

Louisville, Ky., July 22.—Dr. Samuel L. Butler, a dentist of this city, committed suicide at the Louisville House today by taking morphine. Butler had been on a spree for several days. Butler was prominently connected in Virginia and was closely related to Senator Butler of that State. He came to Louisville fifteen years ago under the assumed name of Dr. Wayt and established the Wayt Dental company at Third and Jefferson streets. Several years ago he paid off an old debt of $11,000 that he owed in Virginia and then assumed his right name.

WILL FIX THEM AGAIN

RAILROAD OFFICIALS TO MAKE A NEW AGREEMENT ON RATES.

Committee of Presidents and General Managers Appointed by the Board of Trunk Lines to Meet Today to Adjust Tariffs—"Gentlemen's Agreement" Is Violated—Cleveland and Wheeling Through Route—Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Loses a Point in Court.

The committee of railroad Presidents and managers appointed at the last meeting of the Board of Trunk Line Presidents will meet at Coney Island today to discuss measures whereby east and west bound freight rates in Central Traffic and trunk line territory can be surely maintained. The agreement adopted in June on board of J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht in New York Harbor has not secured that absolute maintenance of rates that was contemplated. Several of the roads, it is understood, have made secret contracts which extend beyond the date originally contemplated. To stop this sort of "nonsense" it is deemed necessary to frame an agreement which will leave no loophole for dishonest agents to take advantage of. J. Pierpont Morgan and other prominent Eastern capitalists interested in railroads are determined to stop managers from slaughtering rates on the slightest pretext. The crop prospects throughout the country are better than they have been for several years, and these capitalists are determined to get full rates in order to repair their losses incurred during the last two years.

The main point to be considered by the Presidents' committee at Coney Island is the apppointment of a permanent commission in which shall be absolutely vested the rate-making power. If this can be done the abolition of the outside freight collecting agents will follow as a natural sequence. The railroads will thus not only get more remunerative prices for the business they do but a large sum will also be saved in salaries and commissions.

At a preliminary meeting held in the rooms of the Trunk Line Association in New York last Thursday it was decided to cancel all contracts made at cut rates by the various lines prior to and since the adoption of the "gentleman's agreement," which was entered into June 27 last. The ground on which the contracts will be annulled is that they are a violation of the inter-State commerce law, as they favor special shippers, and it is understood these contracts involve large amounts, especially on the part of the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and New York, Lake Erie and Western railroads. The last named road being in the hands of receivers, made its contracts openly, but the other two and most of the other lines made secret contracts.

By the terms of the resolution, which is the basis for the Presidents' agreement, all the roads pledged themselves that no new contracts should be made by their lines that would interfere with the restoration of rates July 8 last, and they agreed further that any contracts below the authorized tariff should be, on or before July 1, filed with the Commissioners of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations. These cut rate contracts were filed and have been under consideration ever since. Shippers with whom these contracts were made, it is said, will not be able to secure an enforcement of it on the ground that they are in violation of the inter-State law, and no court is likely to decide under the circumstances that the railroads must carry them out.

CLEVELAND-WHEELING LINE.

Baltimore and Ohio and Wheeling and Lake Erie Will Control the Valley Road.

Arrangements have just been perfected whereby the Baltimore and Ohio and Wheeling and Lake Erie roads will jointly operate the Valley railway of Ohio. A contract has just been signed to run for 99 years. The contract is of an ironclad character and even if the roads which are parties to it should pass into other hands the arrangement cannot be disturbed. The result will be the formation of a new through line from Cleveland to Wheeling over the Baltimore and Ohio and Wheeling and Lake Erie roads. The new line, it is claimed, will be the shortest in existence from the Wheeling district to the lakes, and will undoubtedly be of great benefit to the business interests of Cleveland, as well as of Wheeling. The Valley railway contributes that portion of the new line between the cities of Cleveland and Valley Junction, and the Wheeling and Lake Erie that portion of the line which is between Valley Junction and the City of Wheeling. Large expenditures, it is said, will be made in enlarging and improving the terminals in the City of Cleveland. A double track will be built to accommodate the increase of business which will result from the new arrangement.

A new line is established for freight and passenger traffic between Wheeling, Steubenville, and other Ohio River points on the line of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, and the Cities of Cleveland, Akron, and Canton and other points on the Valley road over which the freight and passenger traffic of each of the roads is to pass. The Wheeling and Lake Erie company is given full access to the important terminals at Cleveland and to the wharves which form so important an element in the traffic in coal and iron ore. It thus obtains full access to the city of Cleveland, for which it has long been striving, and facilities which are expected to result in a very great increase of both its freight and passenger traffic.

The fight for the control of this property has been long and bitter. The committee representing the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio was composed of Louis Fitzgerald, Edward R. Bacon, Giles E. Taintor, James Sloan Jr., Alexander Shaw, William H. Blackford, Thomas M. King, and William A. Reed. The committee representing the Wheeling and Lake Erie was composed of Myron T. Herrick, John F. Whitelaw, William Bingham, H. R. Newcomb, J. J. Sullivan, J. J. Shipherd, W. E. Connor, and Henry N. Paul Jr.

SHIPMENTS DECREASED SERIOUSLY.

East-Bound Railroads Can Easily Handle All the Freight Offered.

East-bound through shipments from Chicago last week suffered a serious decrease, although much of the freight forwarded was secured at the cut rates quoted prior to July 8, when the advanced rates became effective. Under the terms of the agreement freight secured at cut rates was permitted to be taken from connecting lines up to last Thursday, although no new contracts were allowed to be made at less than tariff rates after July 8. It is therefore fair to presume that with an absolute maintenance of rates the next statement will show a still larger decrease in east-bound shipments. The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads last week amounted to 36,521 tons, against 54,769 tons for the week previous and 22,973 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 2,514 tons, against 926 tons last year; grains, 24,382 tons, against 6,787 tons; provisions, 9,625 tons, against 15,260 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 10; Big Four, 4.8; Chicago and Erie, 4.6; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 5.6; Lake Shore, 8; Michigan Central, 21.4; Nickel Plate, 10.2; Pan-Handle, 8.7; Fort Wayne, 11; Wabash, 15.7. The total shipments of all kinds of freight, except live stock, coal, and iron, from Chicago to through and local points in the East by the various east-bound roads during last week amounted to 56,400 tons, against 63,873 tons for the week previous and 29,146 tons for the corresponding week last year. The tonnage carried by the various roads was as follows: Michigan Central, 6,814; Wabash, 6,443; Fort Wayne, 7,800; Pan-Handle, 7,543; Lake Shore, 6,384; Baltimore and Ohio, 4,960; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 3,346; Nickel Plate, 6,682; Chicago and Erie, 4,874; Big Four, 1,554. Lake lines from Chicago carried 44,957 tons of freight to Eastern points last week.

REFUSED TO MAKE PROPER REPORTS.

Contention Between the Milwaukee and St. Paul and the United States.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 22.—[Special.]—Judge Seaman rendered a decision today sustaining the demurrer in the case of the United States against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company. The case is of interest to railroad men. The government brought suit against the company to compel the payment of a forfeiture of $5,000 provided by the inter-State commerce act for failure to make an annual report to the United States Railroad Commissioner. It was contended that the statute applied only to such companies or their successors as had received a grant or subsidy from the government. The government took the ground that the St. Paul company was the successor of four companies, the Minnesota Central, Hastings and Dakota, Southern Minnesota, and McGregor and Missouri River, each of which had secured a grant of land from the government. In each case the grant was secured from the government through the State and it was contended by the company that the gift was to the State and not to the companies. The St. Paul people asserted that the company did not succeed the four companies named, but purchased their respective roads from them. They made a general denial on those grounds. Judge Seaman sustained the demurrer, but has not yet handed down his opinion.

Hill's Interest in Northern Pacific.

New York, July 22.—Last week Chairman E. D. Adams of the Northern Pacific Reorganization committee and Jacob J. Schiff, representing the Great Northern railroad company, held several conferences with J. P. Morgan & Co. at which a plan for a settlement between the Northern Pacific and Great Northern interests was about reached. President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railroad company left Chicago for New York today in order to put the final touches to the agreement. It is expected the plan will be completed by the end of this week.

Railway News Notes.

S. S. Morris, Assistant Superintendent of the Oregon Short Line, has resigned, to take effect Aug. 1.

General Passenger Agents of the lines west of the Missouri River will meet at Chairman Caldwell's office tomorrow to complete the proposed trans-Missouri passenger agreement.

Boston terminal lines have notified the Western roads that none but the prescribed forms of tickets will be honored for the Knights Templar business and no others will be certified by the joint agent for return transportation.

Freight representatives of the Western roads were in session at Chairman Midgley's office yesterday considering the proposition to change the amount of freight to be loaded on cars or in other words to reduce the minimum carload weight.

Chairman Caldwell has made a ruling fixing the commissions to be paid by Western lines on Christian Endeavor business from the Eastern gateways to the Missouri River at $1, and from the Missouri River to Colorado points at $1. Where diverse routes were used only half the above rates shall apply.

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Buy Wheat Now.

Wheat closed yesterday with a net gain of 1⅛@1¼c over the last price of Saturday. All the foreign markets were firm and higher, while the news from the Northwest confirmed reports of crop damage during the last fifteen days, and as these reports were accompanied by buying orders the market responded promptly and advanced steadily, closing at 68⅜c. The government report issued July 10 would indicate a yield of about 390 million bu., but as these figures were on the condition July 1, and as considerable damage has been done to spring wheat since that date, we believe the crop will fall at least 25 million bu. short of this estimate. With the present supply of wheat almost exhausted and only a small crop about to be harvested, prices seem certain to advance. We believe September wheat will sell above 75c before Aug. 1.

Telegraph us your orders, stating amount of margin sent and get some wheat before it goes any higher. Send for our daily Market Letter and our booklet explaining Margin Trading. Both free.

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HYDE HAS THE FORT.

HE MAY STILL RETAIN THAT POST-OFFICE CONTRACT.

Matters Rather Muddled, but His Letter Came Just in Time to Save His Chances—He Is Willing to Go Ahead and Trust the Government to Square Him—Chairman Iles Talks of the Belknap-McGann Contest—The Coming Marriage of Miss Gerry.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—[Special.]—A Board of Award consisting of Assistant Secretary Hamlin, Supervising Architect Aiken, and Chief Executive Kemper of the Architect's Office of the Treasury Department will determine tomorrow whether Benjamin Hyde shall construct the temporary public building at Chicago or the next lowest bidder. In the mail received at the Treasury Department today was a communication from Mr. Hyde stating he had no intention of backing out from his contract, but he thought additional compensation should be allowed him for the increase in the price of labor and the cost of material. However, even if the contract entailed a loss upon him he would go ahead and trust to the fairness of the Treasury officials to see that the equities were preserved in his case. Furthermore, he stated that he was going ahead with his preparations for beginning work in accordance with his agreement. But, unfortunately for Mr. Hyde's prospects, before his letter reached the Treasury Department another proposition had been received from McArthur Bros. of Chicago in which they offered to put up the building at figures lower than Mr. Hyde's modified bid of $124,930.

In the original bidding McArthur Bros. stipulated that they would do this work with piling for $176,000, without piling $162,000, in seventy-eight working days. As soon as it was known there was a hitch in the negotiations between Mr. Hyde and the Treasury Department nearly all the original bidders telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury that they would stand by their figures regardless of the price of labor or material. When it was suggested that certain modifications had been made over the first plans and specifications contractors at once submitted bids accordingly, and McArthur Bros. have cut under the lowest figures of Benjamin Hyde. This is the condition of affairs at present, and the problem which the Board of Award will consider relates to the lowest responsible bidder regardless of the award of the contract to Mr. Hyde.

"There is a matter of about $1,600 involved in Mr. Hyde's controversy with the government," said Law Clerk Fleming of the Supervising Architect's office, "and it is not so sure that the Secretary of the Treasury will accept his offer under existing circumstances. In his communication received here today he does not recede from the position that he is entitled to additional compensation as a result of a misunderstanding between the government and himself regarding the provisions of the plans and specifications, and here the matter rests. It was lucky for Mr. Hyde, however, that he wrote the letter he did relative to carrying out the terms of his contract, and it may redound to his advantage."

⁂

Chairman Iles of the Republican committee of Cook County stopped over in Washington with his family en route to Boston and Northern watering places for a vacation, and incidentally discussed the Belknap-McGann contested election case now being investigated at Chicago. "We have already found that Belknap was elected by more than 200 majority," said Mr. Iles, "but I understand there may be difficulty in obtaining his seat in the Fifty-fourth Congress because of delay about instituting the contest. We had a peculiar condition of affairs in three or four wards of this district. The First Ward is in the business section and has few residents except porters, janitors, and helpers. We found as many as fifty voters registered from some of the houses of ill repute in this section, although when visited none of the voters could be located. The same thing was done in saloons, and at the last Mayoralty election we struck off as many as 3,000 voters from this ward alone. In the Eighteenth Ward, which contains many sailors, there were proofs of enormous frauds. In two other wards, inhabited chiefly by Poles, Greeks, and Italians, we found that the election judges were appointed from those ignorant people, who were steered by smart fellows to pass upon the qualifications of voters as directed. When these judges were arrested it was discovered that they had made no effort to determine the correctness of the ballot by comparing the number of voters with the tally sheet."

⁂

Diplomatic and social circles in Washington and Baltimore are interested in the announcement of the marriage of Miss Laura Gerry of the Monumental City to Constantine Pangeris Bey of Constantinople, the latter being a cousin of Mme. Norighian, wife of the Secretary of the Turkish Legation here. Pangeris Bey has been in the service of the Turkish Government for many years, occupying positions of trust and importance, one of which was Chief of the Foreign Press. In this position he handled all dispatches sent to the Sultan and kept from that dignitary messages which would in any manner affect him. He was also aide-de-camp to the Sultan and wears the Friday uniform, the regalia of which is an indication of high social rank. At present he is Chancellor of the Ottoman Embassy at Rome. Miss Gerry, who is a daughter of Judge Gerry of Baltimore, met her future husband at Constantinople while visiting there several years ago.

⁂

The Navy Department has been having bad luck lately in securing heavy armor plate for the big battleships, and owing to the rejection of about a dozen great plates the completion of the armor plating of these ships may be delayed for some months. Most of the plates were intended for the battleships Massachusetts and Iowa. When they were submitted to the Naval Inspector his report to the department showed that the plates were badly burned in places on the surface. In some cases there were depressions in the face of a fifteen-inch plate four feet long and two feet broad where the face had been burnt out to a depth of seven eighths of an inch. Not only was the plate weakened by the loss of metal at such points, but the metal below was decarbonized and reduced to the condition of wrought iron, so it could not be hardened by the Harvey process.

⁂

Negotiations with the French Government respecting the case of ex-United States Consul Waller, who is now under confinement in a French jail at Marseilles, are in a most unsatisfactory shape. Ambassador Eustis is not allowed to see the prisoner personally or to inspect the records in his case.

Within the last year or more the work of going over all the early swamp land lists has been taken up with a view to ascertaining why the sections that were set aside from them at the time of the original patent were so set aside, and, if possible, in the hope of finally closing up these open records. The work is progressing rapidly, and it is hoped that it will be closed so far as these tracks are concerned, although the later lists will probably not be fully adjusted before the end of the next century. Illinois still claims over 2,000,000 acres.

⁂

At the last session of Congress a national committee was authorized on the proposed ship canal between the great lakes and the Atlantic ocean. Although five months have elapsed since the passage of the act creating the commission it has thus far been impossible to secure two civilian members to serve with the third member who may be chosen by the President of the United States from either the army or the navy. No provision was made for compensating members of the commission beyond their actual traveling and other necessary expenses, for which an appropriation was made of $10,000. Possibly this fact has deterred patriots from being anxious to perspire in their country's cause merely for glory. Then, too, the magnitude of the work is a source of embarrassment, for it calls for the best engineering talent in the country, and entails considerable time and trouble. Canada is investigating this subject independently with a view to opening a deep waterway through the country, but will cooperate with the United States in considering the subject.

Monsoon tea cannot be excelled at any price—it is perfection. Price, 60 cts. per pound packet.

SOCIETY—AMUSEMENTS.

The annual reunion of Ogle County people residing in Chicago and vicinity will be held Saturday afternoon at Old Pavilion, north of East Lake at Garfield Park, at 2 o'clock.

⁂

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give an elaborate dinner dance Saturday at Newport. What is filling the minds of the gay set a great deal more than dancing and dining are the amateur golf contests that are soon to take place. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchon are expert golf players and stand a good chance of winning some of the numerous cups offered by Mr. Havemeyer and others. Mrs. John Astor, after her long practice at Ferncliff, will probably be one of the star players, and as she carries with her to golf grounds and tennis courts all the grace and distinction that belong to her in drawing and ball room it will be a new interest to spectators to watch her as she plays.

⁂

Newport is to have her share of pretty women this season, and as they have provided themselves with the most fetching of gowns there is a constant beauty show. Mrs. Clement C. Moore, who it was said was to spend the summer abroad, has changed her plans and will be at Newport. Mrs. George De Forest is also to be here. Both Mrs. De Forest and her sister, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, are looking uncommonly well this season. Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll has arrived. Mrs. Burke Roche is to be here next month. Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, who is handsomer as a married woman than she was as a girl, can also be added to the galaxy of married belles, while among the young girls there are three or four who are splendid types of American beauties.

⁂

A rumor prevails that an amateur circus performance is to take place in Newport in August on the plan of the famous one which was given by James Waterbury in his barn at West Chester a few years ago, but on a larger scale. Oliver H. P. Belmont's menagerie of wild animals and their native keeper, who looks much more alarming than the animals themselves, will form a part of the attractions. A handsome sum probably will be secured for one of the numerous charities which Newport women have always at heart.

⁂

Mayor Swift and family and party of ten friends, consisting of Misses Brown, Robinson, and Mr. Dickinson, A. M. Torbet, and Alfred Sherman, and others have engaged rooms for the month of August at the Traverse Beach Hotel, Traverse Beach, Mich.

Society Notes.

Miss Rose Corn of McKeesport, Pa., is the guest of Miss Bertha Frohman, No. 3530 Forest avenue.

Mrs. C. P. Kimball and sons, Carroll and C. P. Kimball, are at the Maison du Lac, No. 235 Michigan avenue.

The engagement has been recently announced in New York of Miss Kate Tiffany, daughter of Dr. Lewis Tiffany of Baltimore, and Gordon Abbott of Boston. Miss Tiffany is a niece of the late John Borland, who married Miss Constance Rives.

Rumors of an unparalleled gay season in Lenox continue to fill the air, and it is said most of the travelers will come back to this country in time for the gayety here late in September. Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler and the Misses Butler, who sailed for Europe some weeks since, have left the usual beaten track and are making a tour of Norway and Sweden by quite a new route.

AMUSEMENTS.

Both "Little Robinson Crusoe" and "Ali Baba," in the Schiller Theater and Chicago Opera-House respectively, are now in what the managers call a second edition. In each case most of the errata apparent in the first edition have been corrected and in the case of "Crusoe" a number of additions have been made. Some of the additions are improvements and others may not be so described. One of them is a "Trilby dance," in which three girls with bare feet and limbs (to the knees) kick awkwardly under a Japanese umbrella. It is a dismal failure. So is the "eidoloscope" representation of a very interesting boxing-match. This is produced by magnifying and projecting upon a screen the representations made by Edison's kinetoscope. Sunday night the contrivance worked imperfectly. One of the additions is a spirited dance by Mlle. Vercellesi and Signor de Filippi. Another is an amusing burlesque of grand opera by Adele Farrington, Henry Carter, and W. H. Hamilton. Some new scenery has been made for the first and third acts. Marie Dressler and Sadie Macdonald seem to be losing interest in their work.

⁂

The second edition of "Ali Baba" contains many elements calculated to prolong the popularity of that bright and merry show well toward the 1,000th performance. There is plenty that is new and taking in the show, plenty of good fresh fun of the sort that neither wearies nor offends, and much more of good music which is usually heard in entertainments of this type. The two principal comedians, Kendall and Burke, keep things very much alive in their efforts to amuse, and all the songs and dances go with a spirit and dash that are most agreeable. Bianciflori, the new male dancer, is a marked feature of the brilliant ballet in the third act.

⁂

Saratoga's Shakspearean Carnival will take place Aug. 1, 2, and 3. The following will be the order of performances, planned and to be executed by William Seymour and managed by James W. Morrissey: Thursday evening, Aug. 1, a grand operatic concert, at which will be performed the most important selections of Verdi's latest opera, "Falstaff," interpreted by Camille D'Arville, prima donna soprano; Sig. Campanari, primo barytone, and other eminent vocalists, together with a chorus of seventy and a grand orchestra of forty, directed by John Lund.

Friday evening, Aug. 2, first time in the open air, Shakspeare's "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will be presented with a cast embracing the names of many of the most distinguished stars in the profession. De Wolf Hopper will appear for the first time as Falstaff, a character to which he has given much earnest study and attention. Those who know Mr. Hopper best predict for him the greatest success of his career in this part. Rose Coghlan will be Mistress Ford, Blanch Walsh will be Mistress Page, Mrs. John Drew Dame Quickley, and Adele Ritchie Anne Page. Other characters will be enacted by Charles Barron, George De Vere, Eugene Ormonde, Theodore Hamilton, Albert Lang, J. B. Everham, and C. W. Butler.

The lawn on which the comedy will be played will be handsomely decorated with thousands of vari-colored lights, gracefully festooned high up among the foliage of the magnificent cathedral elms with which the place abounds, while the moon, which so often lighted Shakspeare's heroes and heroines on their way to love, will shed her soft, calm rays on the assembled multitude.

Saturday afternoon, Aug. 3, the usual children's lawn carnival will take place. Music, sweets, and flowers for the hundreds of little ones will be there in abundance, and those who wish to dance may do so.

Saturday night, Aug. 3, the festivities will be brought to a close with a grand Shakspearean spectacular ball, which will this season be given on the lawn, a large dancing platform being erected for the purpose. The arena in the open air used during the performance of the comedy the night previous will be left intact and will surround the dancing platform. So that there will be ample seating accommodation for all who desire to witness the dancing, particularly the opening "Gavotte," in which the most elegant costumes of the civilized world will be worn by the ladies and gentlemen who are to portray the various characters of Shakspeare in the dance. This will be arranged in the following unique manner: Beatrice and Hamlet, Cleopatra and Romeo, Rosalind and Benedick, Katharine and Orlando, Juliet and Jacques, Ophelia and Richard III., Miranda and Malvolio, Cordelia and Macbeth, Titania and Falstaff, Jessica and Cardinal Wolsey, Anne Bullen and Shylock, Queen Gertrude and Henry VIII., Viola and Othello, Hermia and Marc Antony, Portia and Iago.

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Mme. Melba, who has achieved this year her most eminent success at Covent Garden, is domiciled for the season at Gray Lodge, a handsome country house on the Thames. Mme. Melba will sail for America Sept. 14 on the St. Louis and open her concert tour at Montreal. The company to support Mme. Melba is now completed and includes Mme. Scalchi, Mr. Adamowski, Mr. D'Aubigné, and the barytone, Sig. Campanari. Mr. Molé, the flutist, although under contract with the Boston symphony orchestra, will assist in some of the concerts. The orchestra of the Melba company will number twenty musicians.

⁂

Miss Marie Engle of Chicago, at present under engagement at Covent Garden, London, and of whom extended notice has appeared in THE TRIBUNE, has signed with Abbey & Grau for the forthcoming season. In addition to her American engagement Miss Engle will sing a series of opera presentations in Germany and Russia under the management of Herr Polini of the Hamburg Opera.

⁂

Mme. Georgine von Januschowsky, now under contract with Abbey & Grau as dramatic soprano and recently of the Imperial Opera, Vienna, first appeared in this country in "The Beggar Student." Mme. Januschowsky's rôles will comprise Isolde, Brunhilde, Fidelio, Elizabeth, Senta, and Ortrud, in German; Aida, Valentine, Donna Anna, Leonore in "Trovatore," the Countess in "Figaro," and Michaela in "Carmen" in Italian. Mme. Januschowsky will be the assisting vocalist in a Seidl concert at Brighton Beach this evening.

General disappointment prevails in London because of the non-appearance there this season of the brothers De Reszke. Jean de Reszke was made ill by the waters of Carlsbad, where he went to take the cure, and his brother refused to accept an engagement without him. The two, who will not agree to separation on account of any offer of engagement or detail of life, proceeded to their country place in Poland.

Amusement Notes.

Mlle. Zelie de Lussan will rejoin the Carl Rosa company in a tour of the English provinces which begins Aug. 19 and extends until May.

"Trilby" resumed business in Hooley's last night in the presence of a large audience, which gave many evidences of acute enjoyment.

"The Siege of Vicksburg" will take place tonight unless it rains. The same contingency is bothering the managers of the "'49 Mining Camp" and the Chutes.

The Royal Hawaiian Band, under the direction of Mr. Libornio, gave last evening the fourth in a series of concerts in conjunction with Liesegang's World's Fair Band at Lincoln Park Beach.

Mme. Patti is resting at Craig-y-nos Castle, where she will remain during the summer and autumn. Her next public appearance will be in concert in Royal Albert Hall, London, in November.

In McVicker's Miss Phœbe Davies, Joseph Grismer, and the company in the "New South" have begun the third and last week of the engagement. This theater will be closed for several weeks after next Saturday.

Hopkins' Theater was crowded to suffocation Sunday night. And no wonder, considering the bill of fare, which includes George Thatcher, the minstrel, the Bison City Quartette, the "Two Macs," "The Silver King," and other interesting features.

"The Merry World" is not attracting as many people to the Columbia as the management expected, and consequently it will be withdrawn and returned to New York next week. It has been much improved and is now a very lively entertainment.

Up in the Masonic Temple Roof Garden there is an excellent program this week, and it is therefore not surprising that large numbers of amusement-seekers attend. Lydia Yeamans-Titus, Irene Franklin, Isadore Duncan, a pretty little dancer, the Manhattan Four, and several others make up the program.

INDIANA COAL MINERS HOLD FIRM.

Insist Upon a Rate of Sixty Cents for Their Work.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 22.—[Special.]—Full report of the balloting by the local lodges of miners in the State shows that the profferred 51-cent scale was rejected by even a larger vote than on the first ballot. Moreover the men are sending in word of their displeasure with their President and Secretary and may cause a disruption in the organization, although the action of the officers was ratified by the miners' convention by a vote of 14 to 3. Today it is thought the prospect is better for them, as they learn that the Pittsburg River miners are out for 69 cents, which would tend to bolster the demand for the 60 cents in this State. The action of Northern Illinois also gives the men courage to enter a stubborn fight. Operators are not harmonious. At Washington, Curryville, and Star City the old 60-cent price is being paid, and the Sullivan County operators say they are willing to pay the same. This is what makes both operators and miners angry, because they say if these operators felt they could pay this amount they ought to have said so in the convention and not waited until there is idleness in the State and then endeavor to capture the business by offering the better price for mining. President Purcell says he will not call the miners together again unless the operators make a proposition for a better price than 51 cents.

[Six thousand operators, the entire force employed by the Chicago, Wilmington and Vermillion Coal company, which controls the mines at Braidwood, Coal City, Diamond Hill, and other cities, refused to return to work this morning and are all out on strike. The company has offices in the Old Colony Building, No. 84 Van Buren street. Mr. Taylor, in the absence of President A. L. Sweet, said the men have no cause for complaint, as no reduction in wages has been made, and he presumes their grivance must be that of sympathy with operators in the mines of Ohio and Indiana, where a reduction has been made of nine cents per ton. The regular rate at which the men were employed is 77½ cents in summer and 85 cents in winter.]

Cleveland, O., July 22.—Directors of the several iron mining companies with mines in the vicinity of Negaunee, Mich., will hold a meeting here within a day or two to consider what action shall be taken concerning the big miners' strike. The men demand $2 per day for miners, $1.75 for unskilled underground labor, and $1.50 per day for unskilled surface labor. More than five thousand men are affected by the strike. William Mather, who is largely interested in the Cleveland Cliffs Mining company, said today that the demand for an increase in wages had come so unexpectedly he was unprepared to state whether it was justified or not.

Ishpeming, Mich., July 22.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the Ishpeming and Negaunee strikers held today Fred Braastadt, operator of the Winthrop mine, offered to transfer his lease to the miners and to present them with $5,000 in cash if they would take the property off his hands. Captain Samuel Mitchell of the Negaunee and Jackson mines asserted that the full schedule of wages could not be granted and his mines would be closed first. The strikers regard Braastadt's proposition as a "bluff," and have referred the communication back to him, while the letters of the other mine officials have been placed on file.

In the Labor World.

Spinners employed in the Whittier cotton mills at Lowell, Mass., have been given an advance of 7 per cent in wages. About 200 people are employed in the mills.

On the advice of the Arbitration committees the discharged coal miners in St. Clair County, Ill., apologized to the superintendent, who reinstated them, and the strike has been declared off.

C. T. Locke of New York, representing the National Association of Manufacturers, is at Anderson, Ind., soliciting funds to be used in behalf of factories operated by members of the association.

The strike at the Dayton malleable ironworks was officially declared off by the strikers yesterday. Some of the men returned to work at once, and it is understood the shops will again be run with their full force of men.

Four hundred men employed at the Lake Shore foundry at Cleveland went on strike yesterday for an increase of wages. They demand a restoration of the wages paid previous to a reduction which took place two years ago.

At Kenosha, Wis., the strike in the Chicago brass mills has been settled by the restoration of the scale of 1893, with an increase of 10 per cent in the reed department. The strike at the Novelty works is in course of adjustment.

All the weavers of the Salts Textile company at Bridgeport, Conn., to the number of 150 struck yesterday because the company refused to discharge two Austrians whom they employed last week. The majority of the strikers are Englishmen.

DEAL GETS IN COURT.

TROUBLE OVER THE GREAT NORTHERN BUILDING SCHEME.

Charles H. Sampson and James Fanning Latham Allege They Are the Originators of the Plan to Erect the Proposed New Structure—They Say They Were Left Out of It and Now Want the Matter Settled by the Judiciary—Other News of the Courts.

A bill asking for an injunction was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday on behalf of Charles H. Sampson and James Fanning Latham against John A. Davidson, William S. Eden, Henry George, Charles J. George, Alexander Davidson, Hugh L. Burnham, Alvin Hurlbut, and the Great Northern Building and Hotel company, which is peculiar in its provisions. It grows out of the project for the hotel, office, and theater building combined which it is proposed shall be erected east of and adjoining the Great Northern Hotel. According to the bill as filed yesterday the two complainants, Sampson and Latham, conceived the idea of putting under lease the property included in the site and erecting on it a building to be known as the Jackson Safety Deposit Building.

It is shown in the bill that options were secured on the several pieces of property included, and that when these options were had the complainants went to the persons interested in the present building project to secure from them their coöperation in the plans made. The matter got to a point where stock subscriptions had been made to the amount of $375,000 toward the construction of the new building, and the bill sets forth that the proprietors and lessees of the Great Northern proposed taking a good portion of the remainder of the stock, amounting to $1,000,000. A number of meetings were held between the promoters of the enterprise and the persons interested in the Great Northern Hotel, at which, according to the bill, Messrs. Sampson and Latham gave to the persons who are now made defendants all the information in their possession in regard to the property. They secured from Fred W. Clark, who is the lessee of twenty-five feet of the Jackson street frontage, the promise to take the contract for erecting the building, to receive as part payment $250,000 in the stock in the company. Mr. Clark was afterwards forced to give up the plan of taking the contract and the complainants then entered into negotiations with Henry George & Son of Detroit for the construction of the proposed building. Again, according to the bill, those interested in the Great Northern Hotel promised to aid in the carrying out of the plans and to take a lease upon a portion of the new building, which was to be built for hotel purposes. A number of interviews were had in Chicago with Henry George and his son, Charles J. George, also of the firm, in regard to the proposed building, and a proposition was submitted by Henry George & Son under which they offered to put up the building according to the plans of the promoters.

In this proposition, a copy of which is made a part of the bill, the agreement was made that should the plans go through there should be delivered to Latham and Sampson 1,000 shares of paid up stock in consideration of their services in making the leases and carrying the deal through. Of these 500 shares were to be delivered upon the completion of the agreement, the remaining 500 shares to be held in escrow conditioned upon their delivering the premises at the rental agreed upon in the option secured upon the property. The par value of these shares was to be $100, making as the value of the payment to Sampson and Latham $100,000.

The bill sets forth at length various schemes which were worked in connection with the proposed building, and the allegation was made that John A. Davidson, President of the Great Northern Hotel company, and Hurlbut & Eden, lessees of the hotel, took underhanded means to defeat the project in the form proposed by the complainant. One of the statements made in the bill is that William S. Eden intercepted a telegram which Charles J. George was sending to his father asking that he reconsider his refusal to go on with the operations. It charges Eden with having had this telegram abstracted from the telegraph office in the hotel, and thus preventing favorable action being taken. It further charges the persons who are made defendants with having obtained all the information which Sampson and Latham had secured after considerable cost and expense, delayed matters until the options were ready to expire, and then refusing to do anything further in the matter. The options having expired, it is charged they then went to the owners, secured new options, and carried through a building plan identical in form with the one they proposed, leaving them out, however, and thus doing away with the necessity of giving them the $100,000 in stock, as had been previously agreed upon.

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The Thompson Navigation company of Chicago has commenced damage proceedings in the United States Court against the fire tug Yosemite for the recovery of $6,000, to which extent the complainant avers one of its propellers, the City of Berlin, was injured last winter. The damage was caused by a collision between the two boats the evening of Jan. 11 while the propeller was anchored to the St. Paul dock in the South Branch of the Chicago River. The City of Berlin, it is alleged, was struck at right angles amidships and so badly damaged by the shock that the owners were obliged to have the boat set up in dry docks for repairs.

An order was entered yesterday by Judge Showalter in the United States Court approving the report of Master in Chancery Booth, to whom had been referred the uncontested claims for labor, material, and supplies involved in the case of John F. Olmstead against the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company. The claims are for various small amounts aggregating $25,402 and the report of the Master in Chancery was in favor of their payment.

Ransom Parker, No. 224 West Eleventh street, New York City, the owner of the property at the northwest corner of Madison and Halsted streets, has filed a bill in the Superior Court to set aside a cloud upon the title. The property in question is valued by the complainant at $100,000, it being adapted to store, office, and hotel uses. The defendants in the bill are Jesse E. Scheller, an architect, and his attorneys, Case & Hogan. The complainant says that Oct. 11, 1892, Scheller commenced an assumpsit suit against him for $2,000 upon a claim for architect's services. No summons was served upon the complainant. A few days later, the complainant says, an attachment was issued from the Superior Court in this action, which was returned as levied upon Oct. 15, 1892. Nothing further was done, the complainant avers, until April 12, 1895, when a notice was published by the defendants showing that judgment on the assumpsit suit would be entered against the complainant. The notice was sent to Rochester, N. Y., where the defendant says he never resided. July 3 last Case & Hogan notified the complainant's agents in Chicago that they had purchased the complainant's $100,000 property for $2,065 at Sheriff's sale, and asking him if he would like to settle. This letter, the complainant declares, was the first intimation to him of the attachment suit, and then he only learned of it through his agent in Chicago. He denies he is indebted to Scheller and says, on the contrary, the latter was asked by him if the complainant owed him anything and that Scheller said "no." The only work which Scheller has done, according to the complainant, was to make some plans for a proposed alteration of the Madison street property, which the complainant says he found to be wholly impracticable and could not be followed. He asks the court to set aside the Sheriff's certificate of sale to the lawyers as a cloud upon his title, as he says he is willing to defend any lawsuit brought against him of which he has knowledge.

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The court is asked to issue an injunction directed against the defendants which will restrain them from "taking any action or making any disposition of the said leases, leasehold interests, or property which will in any way affect the rights of your orators in reference thereto; also from making or permitting any sale, transfer, or disposition of the respective shares of stock subscribed for by said individual defendants in the capital stock of said corporation defendant, or from executing or issuing any bonds or other securities or evidence of indebtedness sought to be secured by trust deed, mortgage, or otherwise upon said leasehold interests or any part thereof; or from doing any other act or thing in disregard of the rights of your orators in reference to said property, and that upon the final hearing of this cause such injunction may be made perpetual."

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Yesterday morning Judge Adams continued the hearing of the arguments in the Stock-Yards railway injunction case. Attorney Hamline for the city completed his speech, begun Saturday afternoon, and Assistant Corporation Counsel DuPuy closed for the respondents. Attorney Wilson spoke in behalf of the company. He emphasized the points touched on by his colleague, Attorney Herrick in his opening speech last week—namely, the implied recognition of the company's rights by the Village of Hyde Park and the City of Chicago in the great number of legislative acts by their respective Boards of Aldermen.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

Judge Blanke—6022—Lefens vs. Freudenberg; dec. sale.—5344—Brownell vs. Kendrick; dec. sale.

Judge Windes—6340—Hambleton vs. Gaynor; dec. sale.

Judge Windes—10911—Israel Blank vs. Helen Culver; on finding, $625 and sat.—18067—Kerr Thread Co. vs. Star Knitting Works; by dflt., $1,395.—8818—Joseph Schneider vs. Geo. H. Seaverns; on finding, $300 and sat.—11768—Illinois Malleable Iron Co. vs. John W. and Wilson F. Brunt; by dflt., $857.—15951—Same vs. Sherman & Bennett; by dflt., $190.—17926—Martin Finn vs. City of Chicago; by dflt., $1,442.—17927—Same vs. Same; $4,154.

Judge Adams—18376—Frank Dusicka vs. Chicago City Ry. Co.; on finding, $50 and sat.

Judge Hutchinson—10155—World's Fair Hippodrome Amusement, Ballet, Pantomime, and Fireworks Co. of Chicago, for use of Samuel L. Winteritz and Ludwig Fisher, vs. Jacob L. Kesner, on finding, $500; appealed.—4403—Annie Lawless vs. City of Chicago; on finding, $300.—4962—Henry A. Foster, administrator estate James S. Walsh, vs. James A. McGonigle; on finding, $500 and sat.

Judge Blanke—14050—Eclipse Bicycle Co. vs. Stokes Mfg. Co.; by dflt., $3,145.—7668—Frank T. Kinnare, administrator Alice Walsh, vs. The Columbia; on finding, $600 and sat.—6593—Adolph Miller vs. L. S. and M. S. Ry. Co.; on finding, $200 and sat.—167677—Washington Spry vs. North Chi. St. Ry. Co.; on finding, $300 and sat.—167108—Michael B. Martin vs. Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co.; on finding, $500 and sat.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuley—Set case.
Judge Blanke—Emergency business.
Judge Windes—Emergency business.
Judge Adams—Decision in No. 18179.
Judge Chetlain—Case on hearing.
Judge Carter—Tax matters.
Judge Donnelly—Tax matters.
Judge Kohlsaat—General business.
Judge Baker—Criminal Court—Nos. 4770, 4868, 4864, 4861, 4862, 4842.
Judge Neely—Nos. 4863, 4911, 1306.
Judge Brentano—Call not extended.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Topeka, Kas., July 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—State Superintendent of Insurance George T. Anthony has just completed the official report of the Insurance Department of Kansas. His opinions are expressed in the most vigorous language in the report, especially in relation to fraternal and benevolent insurance. Of this he says:

"Under this attractive title is found disguised a pretense to insure against accident and death. Through an unfortunate omission, not an enactment of law, these associations find legal shield and gather a certain official respectability. In the act providing for assessment of life insurance associations is found an exemption from its provisions that 'This act shall not apply to any association of religious or secret societies now existing under the supervision of a grand or supreme lodge, nor to any class of mechanics, express, telegraph, or railroad employés, formed for the mutual benefit of the members thereof and their families exclusively.' This opinion has been taken advantage of by a multitude of men who were born weary and reared in a purpose to neither toil nor spin for a living. As statesmen out of a job suddenly become oracles, imparting wisdom to the world, these men out of meat blossom suddenly into titled lords of benevolent insurance, as 'Supreme President,' 'Supreme High Master of Knights,' 'The Supreme Lodge of Ben Hur,' 'Grand Master Mogul of the Great Black Calf,' and so on to the end of ingenuity and folly."

On the subject of fire insurance the Superintendent has this to say:

"The company guilty of seeking business through a secret cutting of legitimate rates and offering clandestine rebates as personal favors should be shunned by the prudent insurer. It should be borne in mind that it is not substance bought and delivered which is the essence of an insurance contract, but the purchase of indemnity against possible loss of property, the value of which depends absolutely upon the credit and financial condition of the insuring company. Unless the continued solvency and honor of the company issuing the policy is assured the holder of such policy is not insured by it; hence the rules of economy and the guarantees of quantity and quality of the thing purchased cannot safely govern in this case as in ordinary business transactions."

The tables included in the report show that the seventy-seven companies, home and foreign, doing a fire insurance business in Kansas had an aggregate receipt for premiums for the year of $1,939,399.99, and of losses paid, $1,006,752.12—a gross income of $788,817.79 above losses paid—leaving a net gain of $222,827.47 on an assumed risk for the year of $139,837,923.02.

On the subject of "home insurance companies" he says:

"Much has been said and written to inflame the public mind against foreign capital as the basis of Kansas insurance and to encourage by legislation adverse to it the organization of home insurance companies. In this effort the prime element of safety has been lost in the cheap one of pretended State pride. The State has been too young and the profits on money quite too large in the multitudinous enterprises of country building to admit of its aggregation in low interest securities to be tied up as insurance capital or reserve. With more or less ostentation fully forty companies have sprung into being and soared upward like burning rockets, to fall as suddenly smoked and charred sticks."

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The fire in the mill known as No. 46 of the Linseed Oil company at 1 o'clock Sunday morning will prove an expensive one to the insurance companies. The building was located at Nos. 33 to 45 West Polk street, and owing to the difficulty of getting to the scene of the fire the Fire Department was unable to do as good work as it might have done under more favorable circumstances. The mill was the property of the National Linseed Oil company, and was insured for a total of $329,350. It is expected the loss will be almost a total one to the companies interested. The insurance by companies on the various buildings, contents, and machinery was as follows, all of which was made out in the name of the National Linseed Oil company:

ON MILL.

American, Pa.	$ 5,400	New Hampshire	$ 2,500
American Cent.	2,500	Ohio	3,500
British Am.	1,225	Palatine	4,775
Dayton	2,500	Phœnix of Lon.	6,400
Fire Association	4,775	Phenix, B.	4,775
Girard	2,275	Prov., Wash.	2,500
Germania, N. O.	2,500	Royal	4,775
Glens Falls	1,500	Rockford	2,500
Grand Rapids	2,500	Sun Mutual	2,500
Hamburg Brem.	5,000	Transatlantic	4,775
Lon. & Lancash.	4,775	Western, Pa.	2,500
Lancashire	3,500	Western T.	2,500
L. L. G.	9,550		
Mec. & Traders'	1,000	Total	$95,600
Northern	2,500		

CONTENTS, NOS. 33 TO 39.

Citizens', Mo.	$ 1,000	Springfield	$ 1,750
Ger. National	1,500	Spring Garden	1,500
Manchester	2,500	Teutonia	1,000
Norwich Union	2,500	United Firemen	1,000
Orient	2,500	Westchester	1,000
Palatine	2,500	Western, Pa.	1,000
Pennsylvania	1,500		
Phœnix of Lon.	1,750	Total	$23,000

CONTENTS NOS. 41 AND 45.

Allemania	$ 1,000	North German	$ 5,000
Am. Central	1,500	North British	2,500
Armenia	1,250	Pacific	1,000
Atlanta Home	1,500	Palatine	4,000
Citizens, N. Y.	2,000	Penna	2,500
Citizens, Mo.	1,000	Rutgers	1,000
Hartford	2,500	R. I. Under	1,000
Hanover, N. Y.	2,500	Rochester Ger.	2,000
Ins. Co. of N. A.	2,500	Spring Garden	3,000
Mech. & Traders'	1,500	Scottish Union	2,500
Mercantile	1,000	Transatlantic	3,750
Manchester	2,500	Union London	5,000
Merchants'	1,000	United States	1,250
Mechanics'	1,250	Virginia	2,500
Man. & Merch.	1,250	Westchester	1,000
North River	1,000	Washington	1,000
Norwich Union	2,000		
N. Hampshire	1,500	Total	$67,750

MACHINERY.

Cin. Und.	$ 1,250	Queen	$ 1,250
Citizens', Pa.	1,250		
First National	1,250	Total	$ 5,000

CONTENTS OF MILL.

Amer., N. Y.	$ 2,500	Mer. Lloyds	$ 2,500
Allemania	1,000	Manhat. Lloyds	2,500
Asso. Und.	1,000	Michigan Millers'	2,500
Assurance Lloyds	3,500	Melrose Mutual	2,500
Atlas Mutual	2,500	N.Y. & B. Lloyds	2,500
B. & M. Lloyds	2,000	Niagara	1,500
Broadway	1,500	Northern	2,500
Broadway Lloyds	5,000	National Conn.	4,000
Buffalo German	1,500	N. B. M.	2,500
Connecticut	4,000	N. Y. C. Lloyds	2,000
Capital	1,000	Patron's Mutual	2,500
Colonial Mutual	2,500	Orient, Conn.	2,500
Com. Mutual	1,500	Old Col. Mutual	2,500
Com. Lloyds	2,500	Queen	1,500
Cont. Mutual	2,500	Security	3,500
Columbia Lloyds	4,000	State, Pa.	1,250
Detroit	1,500	Spring. F. & M.	2,500
Eureka	1,000	St. Paul	500
Essex Mutual	2,500	Standard Mutual	2,500
Excelsior Mutual	2,500	Spring Garden	1,000
Eastern Mutual	2,500	Teutonia No.	1,250
Firemen's, Balt.	1,500	Traders'	1,500
Firemen's, Boston	1,500	Traders' Lloyds	2,500
Greenwich	1,000	Trademen's Mut.	2,500
German Nat.	1,000	Tremont Mutual	2,500
Hartford, Conn.	2,500	United Mutual	1,500
Lafayette Lloyds	2,500	Union Assurance	10,000
Mer. Union F. A.	2,500	Virginia	1,500
Merchants	1,000	Wash. Lloyds	2,500
Michigan	1,500	Williamsport M.	2,500
Mech. & Traders'	2,000		
Total			$138,000

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A meeting of electricians was held in Boston last week to determine the cause and if possible the remedy for electrolysis. This long sounding name is the one given by electricians to the process of disintegration which is found in water pipes and other iron buried under ground. The efficiency of water works systems is often seriously interfered with by the damage to the water pipes. Prof. J. P. Barrett, City Electrician of Chicago, was present and he gave it as his belief that the only sure prevention was to have return wires for electric currents, saying that in his opinion the return rail in electric lines was not sufficient to prevent damage. The return could be either overhead or underground, though the latter was preferable. The final report of the committee has been left to the Chairman, who will ask for suggestions from all the members and will make his report at the meeting of the committee to be held in Augusta, Ga., next October.

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New York, July 22.—The American Fire Insurance company makes the following statement in regard to the progress of reorganization: The company was reorganized with a capital of $200,000 and a surplus in addition of more than $100,000. The available gross assets are $625,000, including $224,000 United States bonds, over $125,000 in other first-class marketable securities, and over $100,000 cash in banks and trust companies in New York City. The shareholders are also subscribing $200,000 additional capital and $100,000 additional surplus. Over half of this has been already taken. This will give us $400,000 cash capital and $200,000 net surplus.

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Duluth, Minn., July 22.—[Special.]—The Commercial Insurance Syndicate is a concern organized under the laws of the State by St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, and Cloquet men. Its capital is $25,000 and its business is to do a general insurance business as well as take risks on marine property, plate glass, employers' and other liability, and elevators. It will begin business Aug. 1, when the new insurance law goes into effect.

Insurance Notes.

Two new fire steamers have been added to the Brooklyn, N. Y., fire department.

The fire losses in Omaha, Neb., during June were the smallest of any month since the organization of the paid fire department. There were thirteen alarms and the total loss was only $230.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

ALPENA, Mich.—Sailed—Ayer, Sturges, Chicago.

SAND BEACH, Mich.—Sheltered—Champion, Burlington, Niagara, Young America, Montpelier, Truant, Helen.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Progress, Lackawanna, Narragansett, Marengo. Cleared—Marina, Two Harbors.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Campbell, Minch, Ford, Trevor. Cleared—Stone, Fedora, Duluth; Senator Blood, Detroit; Harold, Milwaukee; Campbell, Superior, coal.

DULUTH, Minn., July 22.—The survey on the steamer Pratt today shows that her forefoot and several planks forward must be replaced. It will take a week to make repairs.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 22.—Shipments of ore last week were 93,980 tons, and for the season 1,121,171 tons. Of lumber last week 7,850,000 feet were shipped. Washburn shipped 3,700,000 feet.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Spinner, Whitney, Marion, Page, Wayne. Cleared—Coal—Fayette, Breden, Antelope, Detour; Alta, Green Bay; Comstock, Manitowoc; Sam Flint, Milwaukee. Light—Pioneer, Folsom, Tampa, Pasadena, Duluth.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Murray, Houghton, Rappahannock, Gebhart, Desmond, Downing, Curtis, Fassett, Holand, Germanic, Burton, Wall. Cleared—Green, Traverse City; Dayton, Little Wissahickon, Saginaw; Fryer, Chicago, coal; Ward, Duluth, light.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—The end of the war between the railroad lines from Chicago to the seaboard is making itself manifest at last in a better movement of grain by the lakes. Yesterday two big cargoes of oats were placed to Buffalo. Some wheat was taken by the lines at 1¼ cents, and all in all the situation is considerably stronger. Charters: To Buffalo—Parnell, Progress, oats. To Oswego—Pueblo, corn at 2¼. To Port Huron—Mary McGregor, wheat for local milling at 1⅛.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal charters: Robert Mills, Chicago, 50; Rappahannock, Duluth, 25. Grain rates on the Erie Canal from Buffalo to New York advanced ¼ cent all around. The movement of grain by canal is increasing.

CLEVELAND, O.—Ore tonnage continues in good demand at the head of Lake Superior, but cargoes are not to be had at Escanaba or Marquette. Shippers fear that the strike will also spread to Menominee range. If it does shipments from Marquette and Escanaba will be cut off entirely. Coal freights are active and steady. Charters: Coal—Viking, Sam Flint, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 40; Wenona, Cleveland to Green Bay, 40; Leuty, Celtic, Jackson, Bottsford, Ashtabula to Portage, 30; Hopkins, Porter, Frontenac, Germanic, Mecosta, Ashland, Hutchinson, Hadley, Gratwick, Ohio ports to Duluth, 30. Ore—Palmer, Ashland to South Chicago, 85.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Minerva, Muskegon; I. Lawson, City of Grand Haven, White Lake; John Otis, Marinette; Pine Lake, Charlevoix; L. B. Shepard, Bark River; A. P. Grover, Pine Lake; David Macy, Kenabutch, Ont.; J. D. Marshall, Cheboygan; R. Howlett, Frankfort; J. B. Merrill, L. A. Simpson, R. Simmons, Emeline, Manistee; York State, Menominee; America, H. Hutt, Gladstone; Joys, Laporte; H. C. Winslow, Traverse City; G. M. Filer, Masonville; Apprentice Boy, Rapid River. Iron ore—Metacomet, Escanaba. Sundries—Clarion, Saranac, Buffalo.

Cleared—Grain—Pine Lake, Harbor Springs. Light—W. J. Carter, Ludington; W. Aldrich, A. Soper, Menominee; Fearless, Torch Lake; E. Williams, Cheneaux Island; Mautenee, Duluth; A. P. Grover, Charlevoix; H. J. Kendall, Tonawanda; G. C. Markham, F. and P. M. No. 5, E. Buckley, Otter, L. A. Simpson, Manistee; C. H. Starke, Rogers City; M. C. Neff, Manistique; S. K. Martin, Marinette; Guido, Pierport; Iver Lawson, White Lake; Yankee, Leader, Buffalo; Minnehaha, Montague; Ada Medora, Alabaster; Annie Thorine, Frankfort.

Vessel Movements.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Acadia, Cleveland. Down—Cuba, Jamieson, Prince.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—McLachlan, Godfrey. Cleared—Coal—Sheriffs, Halleran, Duluth; Josephine, Ashland.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Joliet, Specular, Magnetic, Andaste, Cleveland. Arrived—Manitou. Up—Peerless, Arabia.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Arizona, Plymouth, Gogebic, Germanic, Forbes. Cleared—Coal—Gogebic, Superior. Light—Genoa, Iron Cliff, Duluth.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Alva, Neil, barge 76, Chicago; Mitchell, Maritana, Bartlett, Hundred One, Hundred Three, Cleveland; Northern Wave, Duluth.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Helena, Tilden, Maxwell, Marion, Wolf, Choctaw. Cleared—Goshawk, Green Bay; Berlin, Pueblo, Chicago; Escanaba, Buffalo; Rome, Escanaba.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Argonaut, Boyce. Cleared—Briton, Topeka, Marquette, Schoolcraft, Nestor, Bourke, Minch, Schlesinger, Lake Erie ports; Manhattan, Minnesota, City of Chicago, Chicago.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Stephenson and consorts, 10 last night; Ludington, 6 a. m.; Goodman, 1 p. m.; Wyman, 5; Clara, 5:30. Up—Lora, 2 a. m.; Butters, 5; Wood, Mills, 7 p. m.; Schroeder, 7:30.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Ewen, George Morley, New Orleans, Scotia. Cleared—Coal—Brazil, Milwaukee; Normandie, Lake Linden; Blake, Perew, Detour. Light—Sauber, Missoula, H. A. Tuttle, Kearsarge, Duluth.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Shores, Constitution. Cleared—Ore—Harvey Brown, Chicago; Doty, Jeannette, Plankinton, Wilhelm, Nirvana, Lake Erie ports. Lumber—Joseph Paige, Muskegon; Langell, Arenac, Chicago.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—White & Friant, Law, Jay Gould, Nimick, Cross consorts, Mitchell, Britannic, Iron King, Northern Wave. Departed—Bradley, light, for lumber, Two Harbors. Ore—Mitchell consorts, Grecian, John Mitchell, Lake Erie. Flour—Northern Wave, Buffalo.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—James, 5:50 a. m.; Keystone and consort, 7; Republic, 8:30; Manola, 10:20; Chemung, noon; Favorite, 2 p. m.; Gifford, 2:15; Fountain City and consort, 2:30; Seneca, 3:10; Thomson and consort, 4. Up—Averell, 1:15 a. m.; Inter Ocean and consort, 3:40; Scranton, 5:50; Rochester, 6:15; Arnold and consort, 7; Pillsbury, 7:40; U. S. S. Michigan, 8; Lehigh, 9:15; Lotus, 10; Gen. Hancock, 10:40; Iroquois, 11:15; Buffalo, 12:40 p. m.; John Eddy, 3:30; Harlem, 3:50; Western and consort, 5:30. Down—Gratwick, 8:50; Street and consort, 9:30. Up—Davidson, 7; Fayette Brown and consort, 7:20; Pabst, 8:20. Wind northwest, fresh, clear.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Henry Chisholm, Rhodes, 2 p. m.; Lansing 2:20; Naples, 3; Haskell, 4:20. Down—Pontiac, 10:30 last night; McVittie, midnight; Whitney, Wayne, 1:20 a. m.; Alaska, 2:30; Cambria, 6; Corsica, Globe, 6:40; Two Wallaces, 7; Kershaw and consorts, 7:20; Matoa, 7:40; St. Lawrence, 8; Susquehanna, 8:15; Buttironi, Chili, 8:40; Samoa, Northwest, 9; Nipigon and consorts, 9:15; Niko, Churchill, 9:30; Oceanica, 10:30; Florida, 11; Mariska, Marcia, Martini, Vance, 12:40 p. m.; Hill, 1:30; Hopkins, Porter, 2:30; W. Morley, 3; Castalia, Mesaba, 3:15; Corona, 3:30; Shores Jr., 4:15; Siberia, Sligo, 4:40; Shenandoah, Granada, 5.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Maryland, 12:30 p. m.; Fitzgerald, Oliver Mitchell, 2; Bulgaria, Case, 2:30; China, 3; Sephie, 3:30; Colgate and consorts, 3:40. Up—Hiawatha, Crosthwaite, 9:40 last night; Wissahickon, 10; Kaliyuga, Fontana, midnight; V. H. Ketcham and consorts, 1 a. m.; Houghton and consort, 2; Wilson and consort, 3; Glengarry and consorts, 3:20; Reynolds, 5; Wetmore, Brunette, Majestic, 6; Schuylkill, Devereux, 6:20; Pease, Planet, Paris, 6:30; Roanoke, Adams, Foster, 7; Sitka, Yukon, 7:15; Quito, Queen City, 7:40; Servia, Moravia, 9; S. Marshall and consorts, 11; Brazil, noon; Jewett, 2:30 p. m.; La Salle, 3:30; Ralph, Harold, 5.

Up—Garden City and barges, 6; Iron Chief and consort, 6:30; Norwalk, 6:40; Houghton and consort, 7; Clyde, 7:20. Down—Pahlow and consort, 6; Henry Johnson and consort, 7:10; A. L. Hopkins and consort, 8; John Mott, 8:30. Arrived—Lake Forest. Wind north, fresh.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Northwest, 10 last night; Grover and whaleback, 11; Sawyer, Redfern, Tuxbury, Arabia, 1 a. m.; North Wind, Nyanza, 2:30; Italia, Shrigley, Aloha, 4:30; Cranage, Amboy, Veronica, 5:30; Selwyn Eddy, Hackett, schooner H. H. Brown, 7:30; Aurora, Adams, 8:30; Tacoma, Livingstone, 10; Alberta, City of Duluth, India, 11; Roman, J. Moore, noon; Pope, Ira Owen, 1:30; Fayette Brown and whaleback, 3. Down—Craig, W. Chisholm, 10:30 last night; R. L. Fryer, Harper, midnight; Roumania, Barnum, 2 a. m.; Peck and whaleback, 3:30; J. F. Eddy, Neshoto, 5; Centurion, Badger State, 6:30; Mariposa, 8; Curry, 9; Smith, Angus Smith, M. Martin, Homer, 10:30; Williams, Hawgood, 11:30; Outhwaite, Barr, Peerless, 1 p. m.; Washburn, Joliet, 2:30; Newaygo, Sumatra, 3:30; America, Athabasca, 4:30; Fay, Warmington, 5:30; Spencer, Pennington, 6.

Up—Griffin, Panther, Massasoit, 7; Colonial, Fedora, 9. Down—Maria, Mash, 7:30.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Monday, July 22:

Elston-av., 75 n w of Forest, s w f, 25x80, and other property, July 20 [F. Weiss to J. L. Sheaffer]	$ 2,250
Kinney-av., s e cor 69th-st., w f, 40x163, July 11 [M. Bagge to A. Nelson]	2,500
Byron-av., 263 w of W. Ravenswood Park, n f, 37½x125, May 20 [C. J. Ford to A. Habertrot]	1,500
Chauncey-av., 300 s of 69th-st., e f, 25x125, July 19 [E. Fleischhauer to C. B. Vey]	2,900
Same property, July 20 [C. B. Vey to E. Fleischhauer]	3,000
Hermitage-av., 264 s of 50th-st., e f, 25x124, Oct. 5, 1894 [K. H. Frank to A. Harnik]	2,700
Shields-av., s w cor 27th-st., e f, 30x124, July 17 [H. Hierholzer to W. J. Jeffery]	7,950
W. 21st-st., 250 w of Lincoln, n f, 25x126, July 20 [G. Bergener to M. S. Bartels]	1,500
May-st., 162 s of Harrison, e f, 24x150, July 17 [W. W. Hanchett to D. Leonard]	10,000
Canal-st., 243 n of 119th, e f, 25x124, July 17 [G. W. Hanford to C. M. Camp]	1,500
Polk-st., 341 w of Garfield-blvd., s f, 25x124, June 3 [N. F. Worth to H. Thompson]	1,000
Haddon-st., 265 e of Rockwell, s f, 24x120, July 5 [P. Burke to M. Tivnan]	2,275
Belmont-av., 264 w of Francisco, n f, 24x125, July 15 [A. L. Anderson to E. Koehler]	1,250
Roscoe-st., 151 e of E. Ravenswood Park, s f, 25x115, July 16 [J. Henrich to F. Henrich]	3,400
Flournoy-st., 200 e of S. 40th-av., n f, 25x125, July 20 [A. M. Koch to M. W. Hamilton]	5,000
Malta-st., s w cor 99th, e f, 45½x117, July 1 [F. F. Oviatt to A. Kirk]	1,517
Evergreen-av., 595 e of Milwaukee, n w f, 25x150, July 27 [F. A. Hess to C. Eischmann]	10,000
May-st., 150 s of 69th, w f, 25x124, July 10 [D. Daniels to D. Phillips]	1,200
Aberdeen-st., s w cor 66th, e f, 55x124, July 19 [D. Leonard to W. W. Hanchett]	1,600
Lexington-av., 200 n of 56th-st., w f, 24x150, July 17 [W. J. Jeffery to K. Hierholzer]	8,500
Dearborn-st., 240 s of 35th, e f, 24x123, July 15 [R. D. Niles to C. L. Makee]	4,600
33d-st., 166 e of Wood, s f, 53 to alley, July 19 [J. T. Oakley to T. Ruddy]	2,000
Osgood-st., 416 s of Buena-av., w f, 50x150, April 17 [R. A. Waller to E. H. Taylor]	3,000
55th-pl., 175 w of Springfield-av., n f, 125x120¼, July 19 [E. S. MacCarty to W. S. Pinder]	2,000
Langley-av., bet 65th and 66th-st., w f, 24x122, July 15 [K. K. Brooke to F. Sheehan]	4,100
Hermitage-av., 116 n of York-st., e f, 50x126.78, July 17 [J. W. Hedenberg to F. J. Hubbard]	8,000
Grand-av., 198 s of 44th-st., e f, 49x166, July 20 [L. Feltenstein to W. F. Fenton]	20,000
Irving Park-av., n e cor Spaulding, s f, 76x125, July 22 [W. Boldenweck to E. F. L. Pochler]	2,400
Albany-av., 150 n of 13th-st., e f, 25x144½, July 22 [T. F. O'Connor to M. O'Connor]	2,200
Coles-av., s e cor 76th-st., s w f, 25x148, May 28, 1894 [J. H. Shields to F. C. N. Robertson]	4,702
Wallace-st., n w cor 45th, e f, 27¾x125½, July 22 [J. Brooks to A. Tucker]	15,000
Artesian-av., 275 s of Diversey, e f, 25x126, July 16 [J. E. Peterson to C. Apelborn]	4,500
Artesian-av., 180 n of Fullerton, e f, 25x125, July 11 [S. Spitza to S. Marcinkowski]	2,000
Milwaukee-av., 67 n w of Kedzie, s w f, 25x125, July 1 [W. C. Corlies to B. Kinnel]	2,000
Springfield-av., n w cor Lexington-st., e f, 34¾x98¼, July 18 [T. Woods to F. R. McMullin]	1,500

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

P. J. Lavin, 3-story and basement brick flats, 5481 Monroe-av.	$ 6,000
A. B. Anderson, 2-story and basement brick flats, 11349 Michigan-av.	3,500
Rebecca Church, 2-story and basement front addition, 151-153 Wabash-av.	9,600
Wylie & Yonger, 4-story and basement brick flats, 4442 Evans-av.	20,000
Anderson Gelen, 3-story and basement brick flats, 6632 Stewart-av.	7,000
D. S. Bryant, 3-story and basement brick flats, 4256-4258 Prairie-av.	12,000
J. L. Fosse, 4-story and basement brick factory, 25 Gault-pl.	9,000
F. S. Gardener, 2-story frame dwelling, 2761 Kenmore-st.	15,000
Peter Mertz, 2-story brick top addition, 1102-1110 N. Halsted-st.	12,000
A. Parkhurst, 2-story and basement brick warehouse, 201 S. Desplaines-st.	5,000
Carl Schroeder, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1296 S. Kedzie-av.	3,000
J. A. Bickford, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2008 W. Jackson-st.	3,000
A. Hunter, 3-story and basement brick flats, 150 Newberry-av.	4,000
O. Simpson, 3-story and basement brick flats, 687 Davis-st.	3,000
Henry Hoepe, two 1-story and basement brick cottages, 117 to 123 Frankfort-st.	2,000
H. W. Harris, 2-story and basement brick flats, 211 Avers-av.	3,500

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 22.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following new companies:

Coles County Lodge No. 260, I. O. O. F., at Mattoon; without capital stock; fraternal; incorporators, Henry Dahling, James R. Reed, J. G. Thode, J. H. Darnell, George W. Dewald, Fred Kinsel, W. P. Pierce, John F. Birch, and George B. Swan.

Illinois Lutheran College Association, at Ottawa; without capital stock; religious college; incorporators, Nels S. Nelson, O. Anderson, S. S. Murley, Adolph Nelson, and others.

The Henney Bicycle company, at Freeport; capital stock, $10,000; to manufacture bicycles; incorporators, J. W. Henney, O. P. Wright, N. R. Nelson, and J. A. Wood.

Moline Sylvan Liquor Cure Institute company, at Moline; capital stock, $10,000; to maintain institute for liquor cure, etc.; incorporators, Henry L. Pullen, A. N. Arp, and Albert W. Wadsworth.

Standard Jewelry company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,000; to manufacture jewelry, etc.; incorporators, Julius Taussig, Rudolph Taussig, and Olga Taussig.

The International Publishing company, at Chicago, certified to an increase in capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.

The Moultrie County Board of Agriculture, at Sullivan, certified to an increase in capital stock from $2,000 to $6,000.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" may be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be received and forwarded at office rates at any of them up to 8 p. m. at any A. D. T. office. Ring them up and your advertisement will be forwarded to THE TRIBUNE without extra charge.

SOUTH DIVISION.
COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2300 E. T. RICHARDS.
2614 C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st [illegible]
Cor. 33d N. I. FRANK.
Cor. 35th T. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th T. H. PATTERSON.
3901 JUDSON A. ROOT.
4124 S. J. ALLEN.
Cor. 43d A. K. LOWRY.
Cor. 46th [illegible]
5040 [illegible]
5503 CURTI & McRAE.
HALSTED STREET—
[illegible] A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 58th [illegible]
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison HARRISON PHAR.
2200 [illegible]
2704 STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st W. K. FORSYTH.
3160 H. FLANNERY.
Cor. 39th [illegible]
4404 A. MUSSELWHITE.
4704 JOHN I. BELL.
[illegible]
Cor. 51st B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 55th F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—
[illegible] E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th F. C. KELLOGG.
Cor. 39th M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
125 J. R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
126 A. GRAVES & CO.
WABASH AVENUE—
[illegible] AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th F. FISCHER.
[illegible] A. ZAHN.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210 C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand-blvd. C. GOODNOW.
405 S. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans C. S. TIRRELL.
Cor. Champlain C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-FIRST STREET—
108 F. G. SECORD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560 R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson JACKSON PK. PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Stony Island-av. J. AMPHLETT.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Grace-av. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
7004 A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 31st R. H. WHEELER.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
Cor. 31st F. P. BRAUN.
5310 [illegible]

WEST DIVISION.
ARMITAGE AVENUE—
406 A. MARTENS.
WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison G. G. DRESSEL.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
468 W. H. BIERMAN.
567 HENRY SCHMITT.
626 CHAS. HIRTZLER.
DIVISION STREET—
843 [illegible]
Cor. Robey PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland F. EITERMAN.
ERIE STREET—
[illegible] A. H. SCOTT.
NORTH AVENUE—
887 A. GELLEIN.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171 J. R. SHEAN.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina R. T. SILL.
771 A. S. STODDARD.
1014 W. H. THUMSER.
1290 HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan [illegible]
MADISON STREET—
190 AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278 BELL & CO.
[illegible]
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232 FORD'S PHARMACY.
465 HENRY SCHROEDER.
[illegible]
1218 MOYEN BROS.
[illegible]
OGDEN AVENUE—
149 FRANK GRAMMER.
[illegible]
RANDOLPH STREET—
[illegible] GEO. BEDDFORD.
TWELFTH STREET—
[illegible]
VAN BUREN STREET—
[illegible]
HALSTED STREET—
[illegible]
HARRISON STREET—
750 F. E. FISKE.

NORTH DIVISION.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 R. H. HANKE.
[illegible]
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
174 ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
161 C. E. KREZMENSKI.
[illegible]
CLARK STREET—
[illegible]
RUSH STREET—
[illegible] C. A. STORER.
OAK STREET—
[illegible] A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—
[illegible]
ASHLAND AVENUE—
[illegible] L. BROWN.
[illegible] HIGH SCHOOL PHAR.
STATE STREET—
292 C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
[illegible]
LARRABEE STREET—
[illegible] HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845 A. N. BOE.

SUBURBAN.
AVONDALE, ILL. [illegible]
AUSTIN W. C. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL. JOHN COOPER.
[illegible]
LA GRANGE, ILL. [illegible]
OAK PARK—
Oak Park-av. Sta. L. BROWN.
ENGLEWOOD—
[illegible]
RAVENSWOOD [illegible]
WINNETKA, ILL. GARRISON BROS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, MARCIA AND 1890 engraved on outside, between Halsted-av. and Kenwood by Illinois Central, or in vicinity of Hooley's Theater. Return to J. F. FULTON, 70 Michigan-av., and get reward.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, BETWEEN Sidney-av. and Thielman's Garden, pair gold [illegible] pins; small diamond center; liberal reward [illegible]

LOST—A BLACK FEATHER BOA ON WASHINGTON and State-sts.; finder will please leave at Marshall Field & Co.'s lost and found [illegible] receive reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL— DIAMONDS. WATCHES.
AN INVESTMENT.
HOW WE SELL THEM.
IT WILL PAY YOU.
IT'S ALL INTERESTING.
Catalogue free. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer, Columbus Memorial Bldg., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—A. J. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st. [illegible] diseases [illegible] corns, bunions [illegible] guaranteed.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND 6-INCH PIPE [illegible] cutting machine, hand-power. T 868, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN (27) DESIRES to engage with some good house as general office man or bookkeeper; have had 8 years' experience, covering wholesale, retail, and banking; can refer to some of the best Chicago houses; salary to start $1,200. Address T 971, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper to take charge of books or as assistant; moderate salary; references. Address T 943, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN 26 YEARS OLD, good penman; any kind of office work; am not afraid of work; salary moderate. Address T 958, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; 15 years' experience in the clothing and gents' furnishing goods business. Can furnish best of references. Address T 914, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING examining, and writing up books periodically. Address postoffice box 594, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED D. E. bookkeeper, cashier, and correspondent; clean record. Address M. N., 182 N. Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCHman desires position in R. R. or other office; A1 references and experience. J B 14, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN ARCHITECT'S office, to do drafting and general work, by a young man graduate of Chicago Manual Training School; experienced and reliable; desires a position where advance is possible according to ability; exceptionally good reference. Address T 974, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKBINDER, PRACTICAL, 20 years' experience, 10 years' experience as foreman in large concern in N. Y. City, would like to get similar position in Chicago or elsewhere. Address F. B., 364 Front-st., N. Y. City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS WORKman in guitar, mandolins, and violins; prefers to work in store.
E. HOGLUND,
4 Henry-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER; does all repairs. Licensed and references. Address J B 53, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN WOULD like place to do dining-room or housework; reliable; good references. Address S 372, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; GERman; understands the care of fine horses and rigs; willing and obliging; competent in general housework; can give best city reference. Address T 962, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN, German, 36 years of age; careful driver, handy, willing, and good painter; 4 years in one place; 10 years' experience. Address T 999, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS coachman or deliveryman; A1 references. Address M. P., 2726 Wabash, Flat 4.

SITUATION WANTED — COACHMAN, PRACtical; good on lawn and housework; moderate wages for steady place. Address T 911, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDE AS coachman; city or suburb; experienced, sober, A1 reference. Address T 996, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TEACHING OR TUTORship desired by an experienced teacher with M. A. in classical literature at Edinburg University; medalist and prizeman in classics and philosophy. Address F. M. MACRAE, 241½ Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTLY SOBER honest, handy man; best of references given GUS ANDERSON, 125 North Center-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH WINE HOUSE BY a man well acquainted with the California wine trade. Address T 972, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN; 9 years' experience; used to boilers; can give references. Address D E 375, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY THORoughly competent in both bookkeeping and stenography desires a position; Remington. Address T 965, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS HOUSEwork girls, Swedes, also 1 German, 2 Danish, 3 Irish girls; also two Norwegian sisters, neat modest girls, cook and second girl, or both housework; 20 others; 10 dining-room girls, 6 chambermaids, 4 laundresses, 5 kitchen girls, 8 meat order and pastry cooks, 4 married couples, 2 butlers, 3 useful men, 4 country girls. Established five years. Telephone 869 North. 130 North Clark-st.
MATHEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as first-class pastry cook, the other as assistant, in first-class hotel or club, city or country; best references from leading hotels. Address K. M., 13 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL in small American family in flat; elderly people preferred; references. N. C. McKEY, 134 South Kedzie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN cook would like employment in private family. 103 37th-st., F. 9, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework; references. Call at 2939 Fifth-av., 2d floor, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS; German; 2 years' reference from last place. 2205 Michigan-av. Tel. South 63.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK; capable, willing Wisconsin girl; good laundress. Call 2205 Michigan-av. Tel. South 63.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK, girl, Swedish; references. 2205 Michigan-av., Telephone South 63.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT HOUSEwork, girl, German. 2205 Michigan-av., Telephone South 63.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL; GENeral housework; either English or German. 3407 Wallace-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL for second or general housework in small family; good references. Address 147 Townsend-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED nurse for an invalid lady; city or country; speaks German and English. 695 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT French girl in small family. Call at 228 De Koven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN TO COOK, second, or housework. 3021 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN GIRL; general work; good reference. 3238 Cottage Grove.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—PARISIENNE MODISTE will make stylish costume, latest fashion, from $5 up; elegant and perfect fit guaranteed. 2718 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FASHIONABLE DRESSmaking; reasonable terms; satisfaction guaranteed. 55 20th-st. MRS. CARTER.

SITUATION WANTED — DRESSMAKER WILL work for $5 per week. Address B R 308, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER, BY DAY; fit guaranteed; $1.50 per day. 177 31st-st., Flat B.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT HOUSEkeeper and seamstress. Reference good. Address T 946, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER; RELIAble. 127 Stanwood-av., Station T, city.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY EXPERTS OR ACCUrate beginners in our special dictation class, who can be interviewed here and employed at once.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—TYPEWRITING, MIMEOgraph, shorthand work by competent stenographer. 843 Marshall Field Annex.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

OFFICE MEN NOW EMPLOYED, SUCH AS AUDItors, credit men, bookkeepers, stenographers, etc., wishing to obtain better positions should leave their applications with the Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

YOUNG MAN—AS OFFICE ASSISTANT IN A wholesale house; must write good plain hand, have had some experience at office work, and able to give first-class city references; salary $8 per week to commence; letter of application must state age, experience, and references. Address T 990, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MAN—TO SELL MERCHANDISE ON 25C AND $1 per week plan. 186 5th-av., 5th floor. Call between 9 and 10:30 a. m.

SALESMAN—A WIDE AWAKE MAN TO MAKE special calls selected from our city correspondence; first-class work; yields $20 a week and a possible promotion later to a position worth $125 a month; only bright, active men need apply. 612 Masonic Temple.

SALESMAN—SIDE LINE ARTICLE, STANDARD; no samples required. Address G. M. C. Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

SALESMEN—CAN MAKE TWICE AS MUCH HANdling our publications as on salary; send 75c for 1895 wall maps, U. S. and world, six feet long, eleven beautiful colors; sells itself. Address or call on Dept. T., RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN—2; ONE WELL ACQUAINTED WITH the grocery trade and one acquainted with the dry goods trade to sell high grade subdivision property for an old established firm. Address T 989, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—SHOE, EXPERIENCED, TO SELL A specialty shoe possessing rare merit to the retail trade. Address Perfection Shoe Co., Lynn, Mass.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED; IN DRESS GOODS and wash goods.
MADIGAN BROS.,
Cor. Madison and Wood-sts.

SALESMEN—WHO CAN SELL STAPLE GOODS to merchants; liberal commission; call after 1. Room 201, 52 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING; EXCELLENT SIDE line; sure seller. W. A. BERRY, 401, 79 Dearborn.

SOLICITORS—FOR LIFE INSURANCE—
We are paying solicitors from $40 to $400 a month. A clerk in clothing store who had never seen inside of a rate book quit his place and began working for us June 20th and has made up to date $180.
A grocery clerk who quit a salary of $12 per week in February, made $300 with us in June. City work only. Address S 605, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—TEN EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS in city for easy selling household article of merit; established trade. Address, stating experience, T 983, Tribune office.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—A FEW FIRST-CLASS men to handle an excellent line of goods; no books; no fake; must furnish bond. H. L. HARRIS, Manager, Room 401, 79 Dearborn-st.

Trades.

BRICK MOLDER—TO RUN MUD MACHINE. 2320 Cottage Grove-av.

DESIGNER WISHING A SITUATION WITH A first-class house, specialist on bar work and interior finish of all descriptions, practical in every respect, address J B 54, Tribune office.

PACKER—EXPERIENCED MAN IN TINWARE; only one having long experience and can furnish A1 references need apply; state experience, age, and salary expected. Address T 993, Tribune office.

House Servants.

BUTLER—AND WIFE; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; Address 1459 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boys.

BOY—FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; MUST live in city with parents. Address T 973, Tribune office.

INTELLIGENT, WELL EDUCATED LAD OF 16 or 17 years for position with prominent dry-goods house. Address T 995, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—GOOD, COMPETENT MAN; must write good hand; salary $8 per week. R. F. DOWNING & CO., 225 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER—MUST KEEP BOOKS; $12. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

STENOGRAPHER AND COLLECTOR—YOUNG man; good references. 185 Dearborn, Room 152.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; LAW FIRM; good chance; $50 mo. 509, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

DENTIST—STATE AGE, ABILITY, REFERENCES, and salary wanted. T 997, Tribune office.

GOOD CHANCE TO PRACTICE DAY OR EVENings learning barber trade. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av. Catalogue mailed.

MAN—GOOD ADDRESS AND REFINEMENT AT 410 First National Bank Building; $10; reference.

MANAGER—WITH SMALL CAPITAL. SYLVIAN Balm Co., Room 40 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—LADY; GOOD PENMAN AND must understand keeping full set of books. Address T 961, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, TO GO TO Lake Forest; wages $5. Address, with references, T 960, Tribune office.

COOK—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, ONE COOK the other laundress. 1459 Michigan-av.

GIRL—AN EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM GIRL. Hotel Wisconsin, 22 Wisconsin-st.

GIRL—YOUNG, 15 TO 20, FOR NURSE; GERMAN preferred. Call 584 Fullerton-av.

HOUSEWORK—ROOM FOR HOUSEKEEPING IN exchange for housework. 383 East Ontario-st.

HOUSEWORK—A TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 5487 Jefferson-av., 1st flat.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY NOT UNDER 25 YEARS; medical office; good. 509, 100 Washington.

STENOGRAPHER—AN EXPERIENCED STENOGrapher. Address T 988, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS—INCREASE YOUR SPEED BY two hours' practical varied dictation and 5 hours' typewriter practice daily, each pupil having machine. Special beginners' class in shorthand day and evening. 1007, 171 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHERS — EXPERIENCED; 3 CALIgraph, $10; 2 Remington, $8 and $12. Mercantile Reference and Bond Assoc'n, 269 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—(LADIES) FOUR; REMINGton and Smith. 412 First Nat. Bank Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

EXPERIENCED DENTIST'S ASSISTANT — $7; Sunday work. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

GIRLS—TO LEARN LADIES' HAIR DRESSING or barber trade, day or evenings. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av.

GIRLS—TWO GOOD GIRLS AT TRIMMING men's stiff hats. 173 Randolph-st., Room 23.

OFFICE LADY—ONE CAPABLE OF DOING GENeral office duties. 509, 100 Washington-st.

WOMAN—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of fancy work department for a progressive dry goods house in an Illinois city of 30,000; practical knowledge of and ability to teach all kinds of embroidery necessary; state salary, experience, present and previous employers and all necessary information. Address T 955, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY—TO TRAVEL IN SHOW BUSIness with gentleman, one that can sing preferred, and willing to learn; must be nice looking. Address T 976, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN; SALARY and commission. Call at 8 a. m., 3702 Cottage Grove-av.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR NECKTIE, $1.50; AGT'S. sample, 75c; cat. free. Ohio Electric Wks., Cleveland.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 637 MONADNOCK BLDG. TEL Har., 326; ref., Corn Exchange Bank.

C. NIGG 415 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Telephone Main 4142.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NEW ENGLAND FIRM, MANUFACTURING A first-class mechanical specialty, an improved necessity in steam plants, whether for power or heating, on land or sea, the market for which is extensive and permanent, desires a pushing, energetic agency in Chicago and other prominent points and invites correspondence with suitable parties seeking a good, substantial, and profitable business opening; small capital, sufficient to manage their own field, necessary. Add. M. G. COOK, Supt., 47 Arch-st., Lynn, Mass.

MORE MONEY IS MADE IN SPECULATION than in any other way. Buy wheat now. It is cheap, and all indications point to a rapid advance. Send for our large manual for traders, the most complete published. Also our Daily Market Bulletin, containing valuable pointers and reliable information. Both free. STANSELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, R. 14 Traders' Bldg., Chicago.

$100 TO $300 MADE MONTHLY BY SECURING for us speculative orders in grain and stocks. Will furnish market quotations free and divide commissions with right party in every town. No capital or experience required. Send for full particulars and highest references.
VALENTINE & CO.,
318 Traders' Building, Chicago.

MY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUSINESS FOR sale; engine machinery, horses, wagons, furniture, everything complete; nothing reserved; a first-class business and trade; established 7 years; good lease; $2,000.
SMITH,
2125 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE 4-STORY manufacturing plant; suitable for any kind of manufacturing, with machinery, etc.; centrally located; all in good order; equity $40,000; will exchange for good improved or unimproved property. Address J B 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—FINE SHOPS AND property; just the thing for bicycle company. Owner will take stock.
A. M. DUNCAN,
Green Bay, Wis.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT SAMPLE ROOM ON Dearborn-st., near depot; first-class trade; cheapest rent on the street; partners can't agree; little cash. RUDOWSKY, 509 Ashland Block.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE ON NORTH SIDE most finely fitted up, established business, 2 good horses; have other business; cannot attend to both. Address T 967, Tribune office.

YOUNG OFFICE MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL wishes interest in South Water-st. commission business; only principals' answers considered. Address T 969, Tribune office.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

WANTED—EXCLUSIVE SALE ON ROYALTY OF one or two high-grade patent specialties. Address J B 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS STOCK on North Side or in the country. Address T 944, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — DRUG STORE, GOOD LOCATION and business; clean stock; a bargain if sold this week. Address T 986, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—AN OLD ESTABLISHED teaming business, with good hauling, clearing over $2,000 a year. Address T 959, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICE, CLEAN MANUFACTURING business for cash; small capital required. Address T 977, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AT your own price; have other business; must be sold today. 3834 State-st.

$500 WILL BUY ONE-HALF INTEREST IN steam laundry; cost $4,000; please investigate; this is no fake. Address T 980, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ART STORE. ADdress T 968, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BARGAINS. SPECIAL BARGAINS

We have a number of second-hand top buggies, $50 to $75 each; phaetons, $100 to $200 each; victorias, $150 to $500 each; rockaways, $100 to $500 each.

1 Brewster & Co. (of Broome-st.) high cart.
1 J. Brewster high cart.
1 Kimball platform spider.
1 Studebaker platform spider.
1 Kimball Victoria.

Also a large number of carriages and carts which have been used and which we will sell for much less than actual value.

Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co.
203-207 Michigan-av.

A 7-YEAR-OLD SOUND BAY HORSE, HARNESS, and buggy for sale cheap; must sell. 568 Sedgwick-st.

PASTURE HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

STORAGE.

THE PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-av. and 42d-st., has 500 iron rooms; it has THE LOWEST INSURANCE OF ANY WAREHOUSE IN THIS CITY; board rate $1.35; does moving, packing and shipping on notice. Tel. Oak 830.

CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79 AND 81 S. Jefferson-st., just south of W. Madison—Large, new modern building; furniture and mdse. stored; low est rates; moving, packing, shipping. Tel. Main 4123

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE — LIGHT dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

GEORGE PARRY, 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV., 156 W. Monroe-st.—Storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Established 20 years.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR ENTIRE FURNITURE, CARpets, etc., etc., of hotels, flats, and private residences. T. P. W., 21 Park-av.

HALL CLOCK, $60; WORTH $250; SILVER DIAL; oak case; plate glass doors; 7½ feet; need money. Address C Z 352, Tribune office.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE MODERN 8-room flat; located on finest boulevard in city; rent $50; income $160. Address S 324, Tribune.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAM LELOUX, THE WONDERFUL TRANCE and test medium; she tells names, everything, without a word; she does not advertise all she knows. Call and be convinced at No. 451 W. Madison-st. Letters with $1 answered.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., Chicago.

GRAVEL ROOFING. ALL KINDS. ROOFS REpaired. Estimates free. E. M. PEASE, 365 Dearborn

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1309 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE, FURNISHED front room, excellent board, $5; walking distance.

North Side.

416 LA SALLE-AV.—FINE SECOND FLOOR ROOMS with board.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED and connecting rooms with board.

Hotels.

HOTEL LA VITA,
211 and 213 Dearborn-av.
Choice rooms to rent at moderate prices, with or without board; 10 minutes only from business center and city theaters; elevator and bell boys.

HOTEL HAYES, LEXINGTON-AV. AND 64TH-ST., Woodlawn, one block from Lexington-av. station Alley L; nice, pleasant rooms, single or en suite; $2 a week; board $3.50. JOHN HAYES.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD BY A couple, with child 2 years old, in private family; will pay $50 per month. Address T 957, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine.
BISHOP & PHILPOT,
Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE HOTEL "RAINIER," fireproof, 55 33d-st., s. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av.—American and European; a strictly first-class family hotel; rooms single or en suite; reasonable rates; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Managers.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS UNFURnished. 3539 Ellis-av., 3d flat.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 NICE FURNISHED ROOMS for complete housekeeping. 59 24th-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen; private family. 9 Burton-pl., 2d flat, 1 block south Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—NO. 260 ONTARIO-ST., FURNISHED large, light, cool rooms, very reasonable; walking distance.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 76 WALTON place.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN A QUIET RESPECTABLE family. 32 Delaware-pl., 1st floor.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—LET US SECURE YOU ROOM OR board, any part city; services free; baggage moved free. Public Service Exchange, Room 508, 87 Washington-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED room, near business center, for couple; board for lady. Address T 954, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2217 WABASH-AV., 2½-STORY STONEfront, eight rooms; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; $40 a month.
W. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Room 613, 164 Dearborn-st.. First Nat'l. Bank Bldg.

TO RENT—CHEAP—SWELL FRONT BROWN stone house, 2504 Michigan-av.; dining-room on parlor floor, perfect order; splendid location for a physician. Home Safety Deposit Co., 143 Adams-st.

TO RENT—2212 AND 2216 MICHIGAN-AV., 10-room dwellings.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—928 W. ADAMS-ST., MODERN RESIdence, with barn; driveway; large lawn; low rental. A. B. SOUTHARD, R. 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED 8-ROOM house near Chicago-av. and Rush-st.; cheap to responsible party. Address S 545, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER—HANDSOMELY furnished residence of 8 rooms with barn; all modern improvements; Elburn, Ill.; delightful place for summer vacation; references required. Address T 970, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT — ELEGANT NEW STEAM-HEATED seven-room flats, reduced to $35; Calumet-av. and 48th-st.; one block to L station and electric cars; all large and well-lighted rooms; handsome stone front, bay window, plate glass, polished oak floors throughout, marble and tile vestibule, expensive sideboard, hall tree, and handsome 7-foot mirror built in parlor wall, gas log, gas range, hot water, refrigerator, speaking tubes, letter box, janitor, and telephone.

TO RENT—"THE FAIRFAX," 1323 AND 1325 Michigan-av., elegantly finished 8-room flats; walking distance; passenger elevator, steam heat, hot water, electric and gas fixtures, gas ranges, hardwood floors, mantels, etc.; prices reasonable; janitor on premises.
H. O. STONE & CO.,
206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—GENUINE BARGAINS—MOVING free; references; elegant new corner 7-room flat, only $26; modern 3-room flat, $14; cozy 2-room flat, $10; steam heat, gas ranges, boiling hot water, store rooms, laundries, carpeted halls; janitors. 2833 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4237-39 CALUMET-AV.—ELEGANT steam-heated 7 and 8-room flats in new stone front building one block from "L" road station; modern in every respect; look at these; ready Aug. 1.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON., 80 Dearborn-st.,
or 574 43d-st., cor. Calumet-av.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AND BATH, $23, $26, $28; 5 rooms and bath, $25, $30; 4 rooms and bath, $18, $20, $25; 4 rooms, $15, $18, $23; first-class building; elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, steam laundry; janitor service. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—"THE TOLEDO," 5155 CORNELL-AV., 6 room flats; modern; new; steam heat; every luxury in first-class flats; light on all sides; fine view of Lake Michigan; 10 minutes' ride down-town; rents reasonable; apply on premises.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—4 ROOMS AND BATH, $8, $9; 5 rooms and bath $11, $12; shades, screens, etc.; janitor service. 6317 Cottage Grove-av. L station.

TO RENT—6249 OGLESBY-AV., 1 BLK. FROM I. C. and L stations—6-room flat heated with water; awnings; owner, J. W. BOYD, on premises.

TO LET—MODERN FLAT, 4233 WABASH, NINE rooms, steam heat, janitor service, etc.; all rooms open into hall; $35. TAYLOR, 78 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3130 GROVELAND-AV.—HANDSOME 7-room flat, near I. C. R. R. and cable.

West Side.

TO RENT — FLATS IN NEW STONE FRONT block, s. e. cor. Marshfield-av. and Polk-st., 7 rooms each, with steam heat, gas ranges, clothes driers, hot water all year round, gas and electric combination fixtures, window screens, janitor service, and all finished in fine shape. Open daily.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
161 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT — ELEGANT FLATS, 441 AND 443 Marshfield-av', near Polk, 7 rooms each, with bath, hot and cold water, window screens, furnace heat, etc., for the low price of $22.50.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
161 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, NEW 8-ROOM FLAT; steam heat and hot water furnished; near Elevated R. R. station; cheap rent. Apply to owner, 1489 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, $15 AND $16, all modern improvements.
WILLIAM W. WEARE, R. 220, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT; MODERN IMPROVEments; $16. 3 nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping, $12. 631 W. 47th-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—HALF VALUE—ALL KNOWN IMprovements; finest flats in city. 1955 Deming-ct.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—MODERN 7 or 8-room flat; must be light and convenient to transportation; long lease desired. Address J B 52, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE WITH BASEMENT IF desired, $25; without, $20. 370 W. Indiana.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—IN MILWAUKEE, STORE BUILDING 3 stories and basement, 42x100; thoroughly modern, elevators, etc.; located in the center of the retail district; well adapted for a dry goods or department store; a splendid opening here.
JOHN E. DeWOLF,
116 Grand-av., Milwaukee, Wis.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—ALL OR PART OF LARGE FIRST floor office. Apply to DARLINGTON, HARVEY & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, NICE, CLEAN, LIGHT office. 80 Dearborn-st. Room 4. Telephone.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES—CHEAP; MODERN improvements. Gardner Bldg., 173 Randolph-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS—327 AND 329 DEARBORN-ST. 50 by 67 feet; all or part floor space, including power; separate passenger and freight elevator service; all modern; lowest insurance; call for terms. A. B. SOUTHARD, R. 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or sales rooms in the business district.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WANTED—TO BUY STORE FIXTURES SUITable for furnishing goods, hats and caps, or shoe store; must be first-class. Address T 987, Tribune office.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, CHEAP; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write. 207 Wabash-av.

LARGE BANK SAFE, ALSO SECOND-HAND safes.
MOSLER, BAHMANN & CO.,
49 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—NO. 2 REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, oak cabinet, perfect condition, cost $125, price $50. 527 Stock Exchange Bldg.

FOR SALE—REMINGTON NO. 5; USED BUT little; perfect condition. Address T 981, Tribune.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

BICYCLES WANTED IN PAYMENT FOR PIANO; standard make. Address J B 20, Tribune office.

$55 TAKES NEW, POPULAR $100 WHEEL; NEVER ridden. Address T 985, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE (ON STONE foundation) and lot on West Ohio-st., worth $3,000; will sell for $1,300; only $500 down.
JAMES A. SHARP, 154 La Salle-st., Room 18.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE—
IN CHOICE PORTION OF SOUTH SIDE,
AT A BARGAIN FOR CASH.
12-room modern brick and stone, east of Drexel-blvd., convenient to 43d-st. I. C. trains; cost $10,000; will submit offer of $7,500. Must be sold.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—214½X125, ON THE S. W. cor. Vincennes-av. and 42d-pl.; both streets are macadamized and have stone sidewalks; price $130 per front foot. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 222 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A NINE-ROOM STONE FRONT house, 6448 Wharton-av., all latest improvements; price $6,000; small payment down, balance to suit; open today. A. W. MARTIN, 709 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—$6,000 CASH WILL BUY HANDsome Woodlawn home, 10 rooms, east front; lot 50 x125; near I. C. R. R. and L road; worth $7,000. Address 409 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BLVD., MODERN HOUSES, $40,000, $50,000, $75,000, $100,000, $125,000.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—A BEAUTIFUL new 3-story frame cottage, all improvements, steam heat, sewer, water, gas, and macadamized street all done and paid for; ½ cash, bal. 3 years' time; a bargain. Address J B 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK—LOT 10, BLOCK 10, west front, on Clark-st., between Jackson and Touhy-avs., 50x174; block pavement sewer, water, all assessments paid; price $1,750; $10 down, $10 monthly. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD — 7-ROOM HOUSE with bath and modern conveniences, 2555 Claremont-av.; price $3,600; $200 down, $15 monthly; lot 37½x125. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT, REAPER-ST., NEAR DEERING'S factory, for $395 cash; less than acre price. SAM BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY BUYS A 7-ROOM house; brick foundation; bath; water closet; hot and cold water; paved street; sewer; water; electric light; assessment paid, 2 blocks from depot; 56 trains daily, 23 minutes' ride; 7c fare; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, and churches; prices $2,100 to $2,500; at Clyde; property clear of incumbrance. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner, Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — BERWYN—CHOICE LOTS; WILL build from your own plans and sell on easy payments. ANDREWS & PIPER, 108-110 La Salle, R. 1242.

FOR SALE—A 5-ACRE BLOCK (50 LOTS) ON LAKE shore, south; only $500; forced sale. P. O. Box 156, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES HILLY TIMBERED LAND for suburban home; $250 an acre; good train service. MONSON & SMITH, 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—POTATO IS KING; SO SAYS SECREtary Morton—I have the most fertile potato land in the world; only 50 miles from Chicago; I own this land; will sell from 1 to 1,000 acres at from $15 to $30 per acre.
D. M. BEST,
Elkhart, Ind.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FRUIT LAND IN
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
planted to your choice of fruit, cared for four years by us in first-class manner; finest sediment soil; rich, deep, loam; San Fernando Valley only 20 miles from Los Angeles; ¼ cash, bal. 1, 2, 3, 4 years; references First Nat. Bank or Southern California Nat. Bank, Los Angeles; for full information write to
MERRILL & DAVIDSON,
315 South Broadway,
Los Angeles, California.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—50 FT. FULL DEPTH TO ALLEY, within 4 blocks of I. C. R. R., 47th to 57th-sts.; $150 or less for cash; owners only.
JOHN GOULD,
Room 203, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BARGAINS IN SOUTH SIDE VACANT and improved. Owners only. Describe fully and state lowest price. Address T 966, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE — SACRIFICE — $12,000 INCUMbrance; $6,000 elegant modern 3-flat building; 5487 Jefferson-av.; lot 30x150, for Los Angeles property.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

APPLICATIONS WANTED FOR LOANS ON REAL estate; none too large, none too small; low rates for good security; will divide commission evenly with brokers; money advanced to build at 6 per cent net. Apply to JOHN S. WATSON, Manager loan department Peter Van Vlissingen, 102 Washington-st.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE, PAYABLE in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 years, or payable in monthly, or quarterly, or yearly installments.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
36 Clark-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

I WANT TO BORROW $7,000 3 YEARS, 7 PER cent, on $30,000 block vacant property, 40 lots, at Cheltenham; water, cement walks, and electric cars run in front of property. Address T 963, Tribune office.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION — A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates, Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, ANY amt., $300 to $300,000; 5, 5½, and 6 per ct.; money on hand; loan closed at once. THOS. J. NORTON, 190 W. Madison-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

A LARGE AMOUNT BY E. C. COLE & CO., 92 LA Salle-st., R. 23; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; special sums of $4,000 and $10,000 building loans; no delay.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTONsts., loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums from $1,000 up.
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EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. H. DELANY & CO., R. 80-81-82, 115 Dearborn.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN — SUMS TO SUIT (AND BUILDING loans) on Chicago real estate; lowest rates.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison-st.—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

LOANS—$500 UP; MORTGAGES FOR SALE, $200 up. E. L. STEWART, Chamber of Commerce.

OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 WASHINGTON-ST., $1,000 and upward to loan. Building loans.

FINANCIAL.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
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[R. 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, carriages, diamonds, seal garments, warehouse receipts, and other securities; strictly private.
NATIONAL MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Suite 502 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st., between Clark and Dearborn.

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ANY AMOUNT, LARGE OR SMALL, TO LOAN ON 1st mortgage at lowest rates; old mortgages or building association loans taken up at reduced interest; commission 2½ to 5 per cent. T 956, Tribune.

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Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.
[Take elevator to second floor.]
OR
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MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS FROM $1 TO $10,000 on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, bicycles, seal garments, and any available collaterals at S. HEYMAN'S, 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance through lobby Hotel Brevoort.

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ADAM SCHAAF—MANUFACTURER OF HIGHGRADE PIANOS, offers for sale the following instruments; good values for the money. Established 1873.

One Haines Bros.'s upright	$125
Two Chickering uprights, $125 and	165
One Adam Schaaf upright	170
One Emerson upright	145
One Fischer upright	130
One Hallet & Cumstom	130
One Chase upright	125
One Behing upright	140
Two Decker uprights, $125 and	155
One Adam Schaaf	165
One Weser upright	125
One Bradford upright	125
One Adam Schaaf upright	185
One Smith & Barnes upright	100
Two Vose & Son's uprights, $125	155
Two Jacob Bros.' uprights, $120	130
Two Mathushek uprights, $85	100
Two J. P. Hale uprights, $55	65

Square pianos, $15 to $60 each.
Good organs, $15, $20, $25, to $45 each.

Terms to suit customers.

TO RENT—200 new upright pianos at $4 per month. One year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

THE HIGHEST HONORS IN EVERY FIELD OF competition have been awarded
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
FOR 56 YEARS.

Every artist and school of note have given their unbiased testimony to the superiority of the
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS.

THE WORLD'S FAIR JURY
gave them the only "award" for
SPECIFIC ADVANCEMENT IN THE ART.
They are original in every feature. Commonplace in none. They cost but little more than ordinary pianos and last a
LIFE-TIME.

PRICES AND TERMS
so favorable that all can buy.
SOLD ONLY BY THE MAKERS.
Second-hand pianos and organs $20, $45, $50, $75, $100.
RENTING, TUNING, REPAIRING, MOVING, ETC.
HALLET & DAVIS CO.,
Wabash-av., corner of Jackson-st.

THE SEARCH LIGHT OF CRITICISM—

Only serves to bring into stronger relief the good qualities of the
KIMBALL PIANO.
The highest musical authorities have given it their unqualified indorsement. The judges at the Columbian Exposition gave it the highest possible praise.
THE KIMBALL
is built on business principles. It is made in the largest piano factory in the world under the most economical conditions which capital and ample facilities can afford. All materials are bought in large quantities at first hands. Everything is done to lessen the cost and increase the quality. The result awaits your inspection. Easy payments when desired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

SAY, IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR RENT A GOOD piano at a very reasonable figure come around and see us at once.

OUR LEADERS:
All grades.
DECKER BROS.' PIANOS.
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ARION PIANOS. All prices.

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ESTEY & CAMP,
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OUR ENTIRE BUSINESS HAS BEEN REMOVED to Steinway Hall; buyers will find in our warerooms the largest and most complete stock of high grade and medium priced pianos in value from $150 to $300; also second-hand uprights, grands, and squares from $50 upwards. Terms cash or installments.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Steinway Hall,
Van Buren-st., bet. Michigan and Wabash-avs.

B-ELL-LIKE TONE.
R-esponsive ACTION.
A-rtistic TOUCH.
D-esigns ORNATE.
B-est CONSTRUCTION.
U-nequaled VOLUME.
R-ented and EXCHANGED.
Y-OURS ON EASY TERMS.
B B R R A A D D B B U U R R Y Y
BRADBURY PIANO WAREROOMS,
255 AND 257 WABASH-AV.

WEBER PIANOS. WEBER PIANOS.
WEBER PIANOS. WEBER PIANOS.
WHEELOCK PIANOS. WHEELOCK PIANOS.
WHEELOCK PIANOS. WHEELOCK PIANOS.
Bargains in second-hand uprights in first-class order—some practically new—Weber, Knabe, Steinway, Chickering, Vose, Hallet & Davis, Stuyvesant. Manufacturers' Piano Co., 258 and 260 Wabash-av.

17 CENTS A DAY,
$1.20 A WEEK,
$5 A MONTH
will buy a piano at
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"Big Piano Store,"
corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(opposite Auditorium).

$10 DOWN AND $5 PER MONTH BUYS A HAINES Bros. or Emerson upright piano; price $165 each.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

LEFT ON SALE—A LARGE, HANDSOME-CASED Hallet & Davis upright piano; almost new; a bargain at $225; payments if desired.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$100—4 UPRIGHT PIANOS; TAKE YOUR CHOICE.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

2 KNABE UPRIGHT PIANOS, 1 STEINWAY UPright, 1 Fischer upright, and 1 Chickering upright; prices ranging from $165 upwards; payments to suit purchasers.
STEGER & CO.,
235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

$125 BUYS A LARGE KIMBALL OR BAUER UPright piano; payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

A VOSE & SONS' UPRIGHT, IN GOOD CONDItion, and choice of several other well-known makes at $150 each. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SOHMER PIANOS
SOHMER PIANOS
SOHMER PIANOS
} THE THOMPSON MUSIC CO
Western Agents.
261 Wabash-av.

A FINE FISCHER UPRIGHT; PRICE $170; HAS been but little used and would readily pass for new. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $100—A MODERN UPRIGHT piano, in first-class condition; warranted. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS. Wissner Western Branch, 22 Van Buren-st., Athenæum Building.

A BEAUTIFUL FINE-TONED KNABE UPRIGHT; nearly new; price $250. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

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PARTNER WANTED—REAL ESTATE, RENTING, and loan business; one of the oldest established and most successful in Chicago; present owner must have partner to help conduct business and take place of the one retiring from business; exceptional opportunity for young man with ability and $1,500 to $2,000. Address J K 111, Tribune office.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Auditorium, Chicago.
Students may begin at any time; open all summer.

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A YOUNG LADY DESIRES PIANO PUPILS; A pupil of Scharwenka and enjoyed the confidence of Liszt; $1.00. Address S 483, Tribune office.

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A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV.—HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone West 200.

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FOR SALE—PATENT VISE, OR WOULD SELL royalty. Inquire in rear of 271 31st-st.

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WANTED—DETECTIVE CAMERA FOR FILMS; 4x5 or smaller; about $25. Address T 978, Tribune office.

BUGS, ROACHES EXTERMINATED; COMAN'S powder never fails. Call 2936 S. Dearborn-st.

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DR. HATHAWAY & CO., S. W. COR. DEARBORN and Randolph-sts., regular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in diseases peculiar to man and woman kind; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday 10 to 2.

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DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts. Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1860.

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DR. KATIE HAAGE, 727 W. HARRISON-ST., treats successfully all diseases of women.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMANN, 124 WELLS-ST., treats successfully all diseases of woman.

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Ocean Navigation.

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FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cabin $60 and upwards, according to location. II. Cabin $45 and $50. Round trip $95 and $190.

Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 am	Trave, Sat., Aug.10,9am
Havel, Tus.,July 30,9am	Lahn, Tus.,Aug.13,9 am
Saale, Sat.,Aug.3, 9 am	Fulda, Sat.,Aug.17,noon
Aller, Tus., Aug.6, 9 am	Spree, Tus.,Aug.20,6 am

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRALIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

*Werra,Sat.,Aug.3,9 am	KaiserW.II.Sep.28,noon
Kaiser W.II.,Au.24,9am	Werra,Sat.,Oc.12,10 am
*Werra,Sat.,Sep.7,10 am	

*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), and Hamburg, holding the record for fastest time on this route.

F.Bism'k, July 25, 11 am	Columbia, Aug. 29, am
Au.Victoria,Aug. 8, 9 am	Au.Victoria,Sept.5 9 am
Normannia,Au.15, 11 am	Normannia,Sep.12,11am
F.Bism'k, Aug.22, 11 am	F.Bismarck,Sep.19,11am

I. CAB., $75 & UPWARDS. II. CAB., $45 & $50.
Direct Route to PARIS without channel crossing.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train [6½ hours] FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
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AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

Paris ....July 31	Paris..........Aug. 28
St. Louis......Aug. 7th	St. Louis........Sept. 4
Berlin..........Aug. 14	New York.....Sept. 11
New York.....Aug. 21	Paris..........Sept. 18

Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Every Saturday.

Pennland......July 27	Ohio..........Aug. 10
Belgenland....July 31st	Indiana........Aug. 17

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12:00, noon.

Waesland.....July 31st	Westernland....Aug. 21
Friesland........Aug. 7	Noordland.......Aug. 28
Berlin ....Aug. 14	Southwark.......Sept. 4

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
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THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE—
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
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520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. Saturday sailings.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 54 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. Whiting, Mgr., n. w. cor. Clark & Randolph.

WHITE STAR LINE—
U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailing from New York Wednesdays as follows:

Germanic,31 July, 2 pm	Britannic, 14 Aug., noon
Teutonic, 7Aug.,8:30am	Majestic, 21 Aug., 6 a.m

For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G.Ag't.,29 B'way,N.Y.
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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside dock at Havre to Paris in four hours.
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Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKIN, via Honolulu, August 3, 3 p. m.
CHINA..........................August 13, 3 p. m.
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SAILINGS ON ALL TRANSATLANTIC steamers and cabin plans; choicest rooms secured, first and second class; strictly unprejudiced information on everything pertaining to European travel.
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ARE YOU GOING TO EUROPE? IF SO, SEE our programs before deciding arrangements elsewhere. Unequaled facilities, ocean tickets, travel tickets, etc. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], Universal Tourist Agents [est. 1844], 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago. Fall parties, Sept. 4th and 18th.

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GOODRICH LINE—FOUR (4) TIMES DAILY to Milwaukee: 7 a. m.; 9 a. m.; 7 p. m.; and 8 p. m.
For Racine daily 8 p. m.
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Saturday boat does not stop at Menominee and Marinette.
For Green Bay, Wednesday, via Menominee, 7 p. m.
For Green Bay and Bay Ports and Manistique, Saturday, 7:30 p. m.
For Escanaba and Bay Ports, Thursday 7 p. m.; Saturday 7:30 p. m.
For Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Muskegon daily 7:30 p. m.
Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

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LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
The Great Lake Route. Own the new Steel Steamship Manitou. Sailings from Chicago—For Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.: Mon. 12 m., Tues. 9 p. m., Wed. 5:30 p. m., Fri. 9 p. m., Sat. 9 a. m.
For Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, etc.: Mon. 12 m., Wed. 5:30 p. m., Sat. 9 a. m.
For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Tues. and Fri. 9 p. m.
Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application. Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION CO.—The only direct water line for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Old Mission, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Duluth, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Montreal, and all points. Steamers leave Tuesday, 12:15 p. m.; Wednesday, 1 p. m.; Friday, 7 p. m.; Saturday, 9 p. m. Send for Tourist Guide. Office and docks east end of Michigan-st., Chicago. Telephone Main 572. City offices, 220 and 234 S. Clark-st.

A NEW UPTOWN LAKE STEAMER CITY TICKET OFFICE 220 Clark-st. (Lake Side Bldg.). Tickets for steamer "Manitou," "Whaleback," "Virginia," also Michigan City, South Haven, Holland, and Saugatuck steamers—Goodrich Line, Northern Mich Line, L. M. & L. S. T. Co., Northern S. S. Co., etc. Waiting-room for ladies. Send for programmes. HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.), Agents.

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ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR AND Grand Rapids steamers leave Graham & Morton's dock, foot Wabash-av., daily, except Saturday, 9:30 a. m.; every day, 11:30 p. m.; special Saturday, 2 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m.; day excursion, $1 round trip; Sunday 9:30 boat, 50 cents round trip. Railroad connections to all points in Michigan and Indiana. Low rates.

HO! FOR MONTREAL AND RETURN BY STEAMER.
Gaze's special party Aug. 2, 15 days, all expenses $85. Call or send for program. 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams street.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kas.City,Denver & California	* 6:00 pm	9:00 am
Kas. City, Colorado, & Utah.	*11:30 pm	7:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Spr'gf'ld & St. Louis Day Loc'l	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accommo'n	* 5:00 pm	† 9:45 am
Bloomington Accommodation.	† 6:00 am	9:15 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. — GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, 115 Adams-st. Tel. 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kan. City, St. Joe, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque.	† 7:10 am	†11:20 pm
	* 6:00 pm	* 9:10 am
	*11:45 pm	* 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local.	* 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:30 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days, parlor cars	7:20 am	12:05 pm
Week days, parlor car, sleeper	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily sleeper	11:45 pm	6:25 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD —Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville & Ind. Min'l Spr'gs.	†12:55 pm	† 9:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited.	* 5:02 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:24 pm	* [illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Sioux Cy., D. Moines, C. Rapids.	* 6:15 pm	* 8:15 am
	*10:30 pm	* 8:45 am
	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:25 pm	† 2:30 pm
St. Paul, Min'apolis, Duluth.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona	† 8:15 am	b 8:0 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:15 pm	c 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am	† 6:15 pm
	* 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee.	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander.	† 3:00 am	c 7:30 am
	*5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Grn. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:30 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Lv., †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *11 p. m. Ar., *7:30 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:15 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.
Waukesha—Lv., *3 a.m., †7 a.m., *8:30 a.m., †11:30 a.m., †3 p.m., *5 p.m. Ar., †10:15 a.m., e11:30 a.m., †1:15 p.m., †4 p.m., †6:15 p.m., *9:30 p.m.
Rockford & Freeport—Lv., †7:30 a.m., e8 a.m., †10:30 a.m., †4:15 p.m., e6:45 p.m., †11:30 p.m. Ar., *10 a.m., †1:30 p.m., †5:50 p.m., e9:15 p.m., †11:10 p.m.
Rockford—Lv., †3 a.m., †8:15 a.m., e9:10 a.m., †6:30 p.m. Ar., *8:00 am., †11:15 a.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx Mon. ‡Ex Sat. aDaily to Menominee. bDaily from Winona.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASsenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail, Des Moines & Peoria	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Illinois, Ia., and Omaha Ex.	* 8:45 am	* 1:55 pm
Peoria Express	* 8:45 am	*12:05 pm
Minneapolis, St.P.,& S. Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Peoria, La Salle, & Joliet.	* 3:30 pm	* 7:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	† 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 8:55 am
St. Jo, Leavenworth, K.City, Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Fast Flyer, C.Bluffs & Omaha	* 6:00 pm	* 1:55 pm
Big Five to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via C. Bluffs, Omaha, and Lincoln; Peoria Saturday	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Peoria, Oskaloosa, Kas. City, Omaha, St. Paul & Denver.	‡10:10 pm	c 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. cEx. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines.
Fast Flyer for Omaha daily at 6:00 p. m., with through sleeper and chair car, arrive Omaha 9:25 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Lim. & Memphis.	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., &Jacksonv., Fl.	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	*4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Rockford & Freeport	* 5:15 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 8:31 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.	....	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD —Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Local points, Illinois & Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota.	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. C., St. Jo & Leavenworth	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
All other points in Texas	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Neb. points	* 6:35 pm	* 7:53 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
K. C., St. Jo & Leavenworth.	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver.	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
B. Hills, Montana, Portland.	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Omaha—C.Bluffs—Sioux City.	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	* 6:20 pm	o 9:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee	* 8:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Madison, P. du Chien & West.	* 8:00 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City.	‡10:35 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:35 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C.Bluffs—Sioux City.	‡10:35 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

†Daily. *Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	* 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin & Peoria Ex.	*12:55 pm	* 2:10 pm
Kansas City Vestibuled Ltd.	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Texas, Colorado and Utah Ex.	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express.	† 5:45 pm	† 9:55 am
Kas. City and California Ltd.	†10:00 pm	† 9:00 am
California & Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	†10:50 pm
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	* 8:42 am
Kansas City Express	† 3:00 am	†10:50 pm

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 201 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and 5th-av.

*Da.†Ex-Sun.oEx-Sat.‡Ex-Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and West	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
	*11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns.	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
Ashland and Iron towns	o11:00 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 8:30 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 2:15 pm
Burlington Passenger	† 3:45 pm	† 9:55 am
Waukesha Limited	† 5:00 pm	† 9:05 am
Waukesha Spl., Sund'y only.	8:35 am	9:00 pm

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	*5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R's.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket Office, 119 Adams-st. and Station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

June 16, 1895. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited	....	* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation.	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 pm
Detroit & Bay City Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids and Bay View trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m.; †5:00 p. m.; *11:45 p. m.; arrive *6:50 a. m.; †12:05 p. m.; †6:25 p. m.
Grand Rapids and Mackinaw via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †6:50 a. m.; †3:00 p. m.; *11:30 p. m.; arrive *7:10 a. m.; †9:05 p. m.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City Ticket Office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	† 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	....	†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited.	* 5:30 pm	....
New York & Boston Express.	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkerton Accommodation.	* 4:25 pm	† 9:30 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:20 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH R. R. — TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 201 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*11:08 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Ex.	† 2:20 pm	†12:35 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Detroit, N. Y., & Mont. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 9:45 pm
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 5:57 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Local	† 8:10 am	* 6:35 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York & Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	* 2:35 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommoda.	* 4:40 pm	9:30 am
New York & Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am

MONON ROUTE — LOUISVILLE, NEW ALbany and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette & Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette & Louisville	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	† 8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 1:30 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 9:20 pm	7:25 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washington Express	12:00 m	6:10 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am

DISPUTE ON TAX LEVY

CONTROLLER WETHERELL DEFINES THE EFFECTS OF EXTENSION.

Even Should County Clerk Knopf Obey the New City Ordinance Chicago's Levy Will Still Be Within the Two Per Cent Limitation by $4,000—Serious Contention on the Handling of the School Levy—Board of Education Charged with Extravagance—May Swap the Funds.

Controller Wetherell maintains that if County Clerk Knopf extends the taxes for general city purposes, in accordance with the tax levy ordinance as certified to him, the city will be within the 2 per cent limitation by $4,000. The tax levy ordinance was certified to the County Clerk just as it passed the Council, and calls for a levy of $14,239,685. Controller Wetherell in reaching his conclusion says the following should be deducted from this amount:

School purposes	$7,590,000
Sinking fund to pay sewer bonds	40,453
Sinking fund to pay river improvement bonds	38,110
Public Library fund	494,850
Interest fund	905,428
General sinking fund	226,600
Total	$9,295,441

The foregoing deducted from the total tax levy leaves $4,944,243. The total assessed valuation of the real and personal property of Chicago for last year was $247,425,442. Two per cent of this amount is $4,948,508. This leaves a little over $4,000 leeway for the city, but it is customary to deduct 3 per cent for losses in collection, which would leave the amount to be raised by law $4,800,053. The law provides that the money to be raised for the payment of interest on bonded indebtedness or the principal shall be levied exclusive of the 2 per cent, and the contention which it is claimed County Clerk Knopf has made is apparently wrong. Mr. Knopf, however, evidently intends to figure the limitation on this year's assessment, and what it will be consequently cannot be known until the rolls are in and the State Board has equalized the assessment.

The most serious contention seems to be in reference to extending the school levy and the city levy separately. It would be of considerable advantage to the city to have the taxes received in a lump sum, while if the levy is made separately Controller Wetherell will not be able to use the school fund to help out the shortage in the city. It seems that some of the larger taxpayers have pressed County Clerk Knopf to extend the levy separately.

Make Charges of Extravagance.

It is maintained by these men the Board of Education has been extravagant and they want to know how much of their money is going to support the schools and how much of it is being used for municipal purposes. They contend the County Clerk is warranted under the law in extending the levies separately. In fact some of them hold that if he does not extend them separately he will violate the law. They take the position that he has no choice in the matter and that the school levy must be separate. It is held that until a few years ago the County Clerk always made a separate extension for the school taxes. Should the County Clerk do this each taxpayer's receipt would show when he paid his taxes, how much money he had paid in to support the schools, and how much to support the municipality. The money would be paid over to the City Treasurer separately and it would be kept in separate funds and the Controller would be put to considerable trouble if he attempted to use the school money to hold up any of the city funds which were short.

Controller Wetherell takes the position that he has the right to transfer the money of one fund to another fund providing he does not place more money to the credit of the fund which is short than is due that particular fund from the tax levy. This position, he claims, is supported by a decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the city against Fuller. There seems to be a difference of opinion, however, among lawyers as to whether the court has decided according to Mr. Wetherell's understanding in this case. Corporation Counsel Beale said yesterday he was familiar with the case, but did not remember that the point mentioned was covered.

May Use the School Funds.

"I can see no objection," he said "to the Controller using the money collected for school purposes to help the city out, providing it does not embarrass the schools and is paid back as soon as the fund to which the loan is made is able to spare the money. Several years ago when Hyde Park, Lake, Lake View, and the other cities and villages were annexed to Chicago the School Board found itself considerably embarrassed on account of lack of funds. The Controller at that time, as the city had a surplus in its general fund, transferred a sufficient amount to tide the School Board over its trouble. Now the School Board has a surplus and the city is embarrassed, and I can see no reason why the School Board should not help the city out."

On several occasions Mr. Wetherell's predecessors have borrowed money from the school fund, but so far as known before doing so permission was obtained from the Board of Education. The question of the city using school funds was agitated to some extent by the School Board last May and a resolution was passed by the board bringing the matter to the attention of the Council and requesting the City Controller be directed to keep the school funds separate.

County Clerk Knopf did not return to the city yesterday but it is expected that he will be home today. Deputy Clerk Simons said the extension of the taxes would probably not be made for a couple of months, and there is no necessity for the County Clerk taking up the matter until he is ready to extend the taxes.

Mayor Swift said yesterday that the warrants authorized by the State law recently passed by the General Assembly and the ordinance of the Council to be issued in anticipation of a tax levy are now being engraved. He said it was not the intention to raise a large amount of money by floating these warrants. "We will pay them out," he said, "to contractors just as we are forced by necessity to do so. The warrants bear 5 per cent interest and are no doubt worth a premium."

How Warrants Will Be Used.

Controller Wetherell said: "These warrants will be ready to be used in a short time and will be disposed of in the payment of old bills that have been accumulating. The entire issue will probably not be for the full 60 per cent of the tax levy, but will be used just as it becomes necessary. Our limit is 60 per cent and that may not be reached for a long time."

On the question of the tax levy Controller Wetherell further said:

"The first I knew of any supposed difficulty over the tax levy was when I saw it in the morning papers. So far as I know, the matter originated in this way: County Clerk Knopf came into my office with the tax levy and wanted to know how it was the levy was higher this year than it was last. I told him the school tax was included in the total and this tax amounted to more this year than it did last, but was still within its limitations. I told him this necessarily made the grand total higher, and I believed he would find such to be the case if he looked into the matter carefully."

Members of the Board of Education are somewhat exercised over the position taken by Controller Wetherell in regard to the school tax fund and hold the fund should be used for school expenses solely. Some time ago Robert Lindblom introduced a resolution to this effect and it was passed by the board. Attorney Morrill of the board also insists that the city officials have no right to use the school fund unless an agreement is made by which the board will know exactly what amount of it is to be used and when it will be paid back.

DON'T LIKE KENIFICK'S COAL.

County Commissioners to Reconsider Contract for Pauper Supply.

Commissioner Ritter asked his fellow members of the County Board yesterday afternoon to give the poor of Cook County a better coal than that decided upon last Friday. The award had been made to Patrick Kenifick at his bid of $1.95 a ton for Grape Creek Illinois lump coal, which Commissioner Ritter declared was not fit to burn. When the report of the Committee on Public Service was read recommending Contractor Kenifick's bid be accepted, Ritter asked that the section making the recommendation be sent back to the committee for reconsideration. Commissioner Struckman seconded the motion and Commissioner Jones, who is Chairman of the Outdoor Relief committee, also indorsed such action. The report was referred.

The bonds of Golsen, Geisen & Co. and the Crescent Coal and Mining company, the two concerns which are to furnish the coal for the steam plants of the county institutions, were approved by the County Board. The former corporation is to supply the County Hospital, Court-House, new Criminal Court Building, and the Normal School at $2.31 a ton, while the Crescent Coal and Mining company will furnish the coal used at Dunning at $2.29½. Each of the contracts is for 15,000 tons.

A contract for the placing of water mains inside of the grounds of the Dunning Institutions to connect those houses with city water mains recently laid out to Jefferson was let at $3.498.44 to John Healy, who was the lowest of ten bidders.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported favorably upon the ordinance of the Chicago Suburban Rapid Transit company, which asked the board to grant it permission to string wires and operate an electric street railway as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the north line of Grand avenue and West Seventy-second street, thence north along West Seventy-second street to the intersection of West Seventy-second street with the northwesterly and southeasterly street known as "Tanner road," thence northwesterly along said Tanner road to the intersection of the street known as "Dee road" with said Tanner road, thence north along said Dee road to the intersection of the east and west street known as "Center street," thence westerly along said Center street and its continuation to the intersection of the northwesterly and southeasterly street known as "River road," thence northwesterly along said River road to its intersection with the east and west street known as "Jefferson road"; thence westerly on said Jefferson road to the intersection of the north and south street known as "Lee road"; thence northerly to the southern corporate limits of the Village of Desplaines. Also commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly and southeasterly street known as "Higgins road" and the west city limits of the City of Chicago; thence northwesterly along the said Higgins road to the western limits of the Town of Maine.

A couple of weeks ago the Chicago Passenger Traction company presented a petition to the County Board asking for permission to operate an electric street railway in several of the highways of the county, among which was a portion of Higgins road, over which the Chicago Suburban Transit company wishes also to run. The petition of the Chicago Passenger Traction company was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges. Yesterday the board sent the ordinances of both companies, with the recommendation of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, to the Public Service committee.

RULES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Commissioners Will Consult with Heads of City Departments Thursday.

Mayor Swift and John M. Clark have arranged for a meeting Thursday between the Civil Service Commission and heads of departments. The object is to discuss the commission's classification, get suggestions from the various chiefs as to what may be required in each department, and thus perfect the list of rules before final adoption. The commission, with the assistance of John T. Doyle, Secretary of the United States Civil Service Commission, is still laboring on classification matters and investigating the Eastern and Federal systems with a view of adopting whatever parts of them may prove satisfactory to the local service. The matter of applying civil service to the labor service is also receiving a great deal of attention at this time, with the view of bettering that branch of the municipal government.

The County Commission held a brief conference yesterday and considered the questions to be asked applicants who appear to take the examination. Nothing was decided upon, but each Commissioner suggested what he considered best to be included in the examination. Applicants are constantly presenting themselves at the County Board rooms, and fully 500 have already been furnished with blanks to be filled in. The commission will meet tomorrow to complete the list of questions, and the first examination will be held Monday, Aug. 5.

MUST FIGHT THEIR OWN BATTLES.

City Cannot Interfere in the Track Elevation Dispute.

Corporation Counsel Beale has given an opinion to Mayor Swift in which he says the city is an uninterested party in the track elevation dispute beween the Lake Shore, Rock Island, and Union Transit companies over the condition of the latter's tracks on Fortieth street. Mr. Beale says the city is only interested in the matter of track elevation where the tracks cross streets and can only take a hand when such thoroughfares are obstructed. This being the case the Lake Shore and Rock Island railway tracks not crossing an obstructed street, but simply the tracks of another railroad company, according to the opinion of Corporation Counsel Beale, the matter is one that has to be settled between the two railroad companies and does not compel action by the city.

BIG BOOM FOR THE RAILROADS.

Col. Rend Predicts a Large Business in Moving Crops.

"That $500,000,000 Southern coal combine will not affect Chicago coal dealers in any way," said W. P. Rend of the W. P. Rend & Co. coal concern yesterday. "This consolidation of the Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama coal interests," he continued, "is probably a railroad scheme to regulate rates, as the coal dealers and railway magnates are the same individuals in those States.

"But there are other things which will affect prices. Already there is a car famine on the Pennsylvania line, the Lake Shore, and the Baltimore and Ohio roads. These companies have at least a third more transportation orders than they can fill. The iron trade in Western Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio is more active than it has been in five years. The railroads will have a tremendous boom this fall if present crop indications mean anything, and mark what I tell you, coal will fairly jump within ninety days. Soft coal is selling now in carload lots for from $1.25 to $3 per ton, a low figure indeed. But it will not be so long. Just how high it will go I cannot even prophesy. However, the boom in the iron trades and the large transportation facilities which will be monopolized by the Western harvests suggest the difficulties which we will meet in getting cars."

COAT AND VEST FITTED HIM WELL.

Thus Andrew Thorsen Recovers His Property and Miokin Goes to Jail.

Solomon Miokin, keeper of a second-hand store at No. 18 North Halsted street, was arrested by Policemen Donlon and Gordon yesterday and locked up at the Central Station charged with receiving stolen property. A week ago Andrew Thorsen's residence, No. 355 West Ohio street, was entered by burglars and about $300 worth of property was taken. Among other things a suit of clothes which was recovered in Miokin's place yesterday. The officers found that Moikin failed recently to make an accounting for much of the material received in his store. Yesterday they had Thorsen go to the second-hand dealer on the pretense of buying a suit of clothes. Miokin showed Thorsen a coat and vest, which he tried on.

"You couldn't find a better fit," said Miokin, "it looks just as though it had been made for you."

"I think it was," he said. "I'll take it."

Then Thorsen went to the front door and called in the policemen. Thorsen says the clothes were among the property stolen from his house a week ago.

Pardon Sought for Murderer Hill.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 22.—[Special.]—Friends of James Newton Hill, who murdered Mrs. Rosa Roetzler two years ago, are trying to get a pardon for him. After the murder Hill cut his own throat, but his life was saved, and he was sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life, as doctors said he could survive only a few weeks. He is now well and his friends want a pardon for him.

"Short Jaunts for Busy People."

Copies of this folder, just issued by the Northwestern line, and which, besides giving complete information concerning many nearby resorts, contains a map showing the principal wagon roads of Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, can be obtained free on application at City Ticket office, 208 Clark street, or by addressing W. B. Kniskern, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

TOUGHS AT THE POLLS

WEST PULLMAN SUSPECTS ADMIT VOTERS WERE BULLDOZED.

Storms and Holzer Lay the Blame for All the Disgraceful Trouble on Officer Blackwell—They Claim to Have Asked Him to Preserve Order and Were Refused—Denny Hogan of Mayor Hopkins' Office Named as One of the Managers of the Pushing-Out Tactics.

Testimony for the State in the West Pullman election fraud case was concluded yesterday, and the taking of evidence for the defense was begun. J. H. King testified he was struck at the polls when he attempted to cast his ballot and was deprived of the right to vote, and with this the case for the State was closed.

The first witness for the defense was Officer William Hogan, who testified that on election day at 1 o'clock in the afternoon he was one of the officers who went to the polling place in a patrol wagon in response to a call. The witness told Officer Blackwell citizens had complained they had not been allowed to vote, but Blackwell said there was no truth in it, and the wagon returned to the station. Hogan was corroborated by ex-Policeman Andrew Dalton, who was on the wagon with him.

The defendant, George A. Storms, was then called to the stand. He did not deny there was fraud practiced at the polling place and that voters were deprived of the right to cast their ballots. His testimony was to the effect that he tried to protect citizens in their rights but was prevented by the "gang" in charge of the polls, including the officers on duty. Storms said he was not assigned to duty at the polls but the orders which he received in the morning were to patrol the Town of West Pullman. He did not reach the polls until nearly 1:30 in the afternoon. There he met Lieut. Bassett, who told him to stay around the neighborhood in case there was trouble at the polls.

"There was a gang of sewer diggers at the polls," said Storms, "and they pushed voters out of the line and shoved them around the sidewalk. I saw these things done and went to Officer Blackwell and told him such work ought to be stopped. 'Let us go in and clean out this gang,' I said, 'for there will be h—l about this,' but Blackwell said, 'These men are all right, and I am running this polling place.'

Denny Hogan Takes a Hand.

"A little after that an old man who told me his name was Davis came to me and said, 'I am an old man, but this is the first time I was ever deprived of my right to vote.' He asked me to help him to get into the polling place. I put him in the line and remained at his side and when the line moved up near to the door I pushed the old man in and he voted. A few minutes after this one of the gang, Denny Hogan, came to me and asked me 'what I meant by taking those old guys into the polls.' I told him the old man was a voter and had a right to cast his ballot. Hogan said I had better be careful what I was doing. 'I am from the Mayor's office,' he said, and he pulled his coat open and showed me a police Sergeant's star. I did not know but what he was a Sergeant. I took another old gentleman in and he voted, and one of the gang named Stapleton came to me and told me I had no business to take voters in. He said I had better be careful what I was doing or I would get into trouble. I wanted Blackwell to clean out the gang, but he would not do so, and I could not do so myself."

Storms further said he was a substitute patrolman and did not know anybody in West Pullman or at the polls.

The defendant Holzer was next placed upon the witness stand. His testimony was similar to that of his colleague in that he placed the blame for what occurred at the polls on Officer Blackwell and the "sewer" gang. He said he was subject to the orders of Blackwell, as the latter had charge of the polling-place, and when he appealed to Blackwell and asked why the gang was not put out of the place he was told to keep still as the gang was all right. Holzer said he had taken several voters into the polls and assisted them in securing their rights.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Forrest.

Holzer was severely cross-examined by Mr. Forrest and admitted in answer to the attorney's questions that he knew at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon there was a conspiracy in progress to keep voters from exercising their rights.

"Why did you not stop it?" he was asked. A.—I asked Blackwell to go in with me and stop it, but he would not do so. I could not do it myself.

Did you call for the patrol wagon when you saw what was going on? A.—No.

Did you call upon citizens to help you to put down the gang? A.—No.

Did you not know the law gave you that right? A.—Yes, but it would have caused a big row. I acted in the best and easiest way.

You did not think the rights of a voter were worth fighting for? A.—I did not think they were worth as much as human life.

Holzer said there was in the polling place one John M. Mahoney, who was pointed out by Blackwell as the private secretary of the Mayor. He saw Mahoney and Blackwell in frequent consultation. Blackwell and Mahoney are both under indictment and their cases are pending.

This morning the State will call witnesses to rebut the testimony of the two defendants, and the arguments to the jury will begin.

MAY CALL FOR SPECIAL JURY.

Election Board Members Disgusted with the Failure to Get Facts.

Owing to some hitch in the serving of the summonses the police officers who were on duty at the polling-place at the Sixth Precinct of the Seventh Ward on the day of the fall election did not show up at the meeting of the Election Board committee at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was the intention of the board to ascertain if the police officers knew anything as to who manipulated the "little joker" on that occasion and who was responsible for the fraud committed. As it is the matter will be taken up today at 2 o'clock.

There is reason to believe that a special grand jury will be asked for to investigate all the election fraud cases before the board. The Commissioners are pretty well disgusted with their attempts to investigate the case in the Sixth Precinct of the Seventh Ward and have about concluded it is best to turn all the cases in their hands over to the State's-Attorney and ask him to use his influence to secure the appointment of a special grand jury. The marking of the ballots in the Fifth Ward at the Aldermanic election last spring was turned over to the State's-Attorney some time ago, but has never been called to the attention of a grand jury so far as known. Attorney Wheelock said he had placed the matter in the hands of the State's-Attorney, and Chief Clerk Powell was directed to write a letter to Mr. Kern regarding the delay.

Other cases which the Commissioners think should be laid before a jury are those from the Twelfth Precinct, Seventh Ward; Twentieth Precinct, First Ward, and Twenty-third Precinct, Sixth Ward.

MRS. SPIVEY CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Coroner's Jury Says She Killed Her Husband with Morphine.

Montgomery, Ala., July 22.—[Special.]—The Coroner's jury tonight returned a verdict charging Mrs. W. H. Spivey with having killed her husband with morphine. Spivey was the salesman who died suddenly about a month ago and whose body was exhumed last week. The State chemist reported today that an analysis of the dead man's stomach revealed no trace of morphine but the drug might have been destroyed by the arsenic used in the embalming fluid. Mrs. Spivey is in jail. She is a beautiful woman and is a daughter of Judge Buell, a man of wealth and high standing in New York.

Favors a Democratic Fight.

Atlanta, Ga., July 22.—[Special.]—Chairman Clay of the State Democratic Executive committee is out in a card today in which, while declaring strongly for silver restoration, he takes equally strong ground that the fight should be made within the lines of the Democracy. This is taken as a hit at the recent Griffin convention, which took steps toward the organization of silver leagues with Populists as members. Chairman Clay attended that convention.

Not a New Fad.

Dresses of spun glass were shown in Paris in 1868.

STREET INSPECTORS TO BE UNIFORMED.

Cadet Gray for the Men, but No Provision Yet for the Women.

Another novelty affecting a department of the municipal government will be put into effect this week by John C. W. Rhode, Superintendent of the Street and Alley Cleaning Bureau. The innovation will put all inspectors connected with the department with one exception in uniform. The exception is Miss Jane Addams of Hull House fame, who is the ward inspector in the Eighteenth Ward. After having given the matter careful consideration the final decision was reached yesterday and the uniform selected by Mr. Rhode. The garb will be similar to the fatigue uniform of a police officer, except that in the blouse coat there will be outside pockets and the sleeves will be trimmed in gilt braid. The regulation vest and trousers will be worn and the uniforms will be of cadet gray. The cap will be of a semi-military style, with a medium high, stiff crown with black band, on the front of which will be: "St. & A. C. D'pt." in gilt letters.

The badges, which will be worn on the left breast of the coat, will be in the shape of a star and will denote the wearer's position and the ward in which his duties lie. Those to be affected by this departure are the thirty-four ward inspectors, the ten street cleaning inspectors, and the head foreman of dumps. Supt. Rhode said: "I think it is a good idea and see no reason why it was not inaugurated long ago. As it is now the men are in civilians' dress and no one can tell what their business is or where they belong. In uniform and wearing a badge people can recognize them at once and make complaint to them even on the street of things that need attention. It will add dignity to the men and to the department and enable me to keep track of where they go. No provision has been made for any of the women inspectors, and please don't suggest bloomers. The uniforms will be ready this week."

It is not known whether the inspectors who are affected by this order will like the uniform idea, and it may be possible that before the order to don the new dress is given serious objections will be made.

CAMP-MEETING VS. SUNDAY PICNICS.

Managers of Pleasure Grounds Say They Will Have Fun and Beer.

There is prospect of considerable discussion between the managers of the picnic grounds adjoining the camp-meeting grounds at Desplaines. The picnic grounds, which have formerly been closed Sunday during camp-meeting will soon be opened on that day. The great essential for the picnics is plenty of beer, and as the Northwestern railroad had declined to transport this during the camp-meetings the Sunday picnics lagged. The picnic people, however, now say they will find some means of getting their beer. If they can do this they will interfere with the Sunday crowds at the camp. Just what the result will be is hard to say, but if the owners of the pleasure park try to carry out their plan the campers will attempt to block them in some way. They are confident they will have the cooperation of the Northwestern road.

In the afternoon Dr. W. B. Leech of St. Paul's Church preached to a large audience, which kept increasing throughout the service. W. D. Potter led the evangelistic services in the evening, and his magnetic delivery and passionate appeals wrought upon many hearts. He was ably assisted by E. F. Miller, the singing evangelist, who has been with him in so many revivals.

Today will be Presiding Elders' day and the addresses will be made by two of the six elders of the Rock River Conference.

DOWIE MAKES AN ODD DEFENSE.

Contests the Right of Justice Clark to Issue Warrants.

John Alexander Dowie was in a jocular mood when he came into Justice Richardson's police court yesterday to answer to his arrest while in the pulpit of "Tabernacle No. 2." His attorney secured a continuance until Thursday. In Justice Clark's court at the same hour forty-four cases against the doctor were called and continued until this morning. The cause of Dowie's good humor was apparent when later in the day he secured an order from Judge Blanke restraining Justice Clark from proceeding with the cases before him until next Tuesday, when Dowie's application for a writ will be heard. Attached to the petition are copies of forty-four warrants issued against Dowie at various times by Justice A. R. Porter. The chief point raised by the petition is that Justice Clark, who succeeded Justice Porter, is not the legal successor to Porter.

POLLASKY'S BET IS OUT OF COURT.

Suit Against Cameron Is Withdrawn by the Plaintiff.

When Justice Prindiville called the case of Marcus Pollasky vs. J. P. Cameron yesterday the plaintiff stepped forward and asked that the case be dismissed. Pollasky, who is well known as the promoter of the downtown subway loop, was suing Mr. Cameron, a member of the printing firm of Cameron & Co., No. 180 Monroe street, for the recovery of $50. July 4 Pollasky bet Henry L. Pinney of Marshall Field & Co. $1,000 that the subway loop would be commenced in sixty days. As neither party had that amount of money at the time $50 each was put up as a forfeit, the balance to be deposited inside of two days. Pollasky failed to do this by reason of his being called out of town, and Cameron, as stakeholder, turned all the money over to Pinney. Pollasky then sued for the $50.

Will Not Have Scott Arrested.

Reiss & Brady of No. 46 South Water street say they were misrepresented in THE TRIBUNE of last Sunday. They say they are not a retail house, that they did not waste but fifteen minutes' time on the man calling himself J. T. Scott, that they did not open any cans for him or give him any cigars, and that they have no intention of swearing out warrants for Scott's arrest.

A— Delicious Luxury.

Little bags of **Violet Almond Meal** for the bath serve the triple purpose of soap, whitening, and perfume. 25c at the

Auditorium Pharmacy,
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
Mail orders promptly filled.

By the West Side Auction House Co.,
381, 383, and 385 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE OF
High Grade Safety Bicycles,
AT OUR ROOMS ON
SATURDAY, JULY 27th,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M. SHARP,

When we will sell a large line of American Standard 1895 Wheels in ladies' and gentlemen's wooden rims, fitted with M. & W. and other A1 pneumatic tires. These wheels are first-class in every particular, the equal of any Bicycle in the market, and will be sold without reserve and with maker's guarantee for one year. Tel. West 592.

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381, 383, and 385 West Madison-st.

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381, 383, and 385 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE
AT OUR ROOMS
THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Of large consignments of Chamber Sets and Parlor Sets, Dressers, Commodes, Tables, Mattresses, Crockery, and general Household Goods. Also immense lines of Carpets in velvets, Brussels, and ingrains, Rugs, Oilcloths, Linoleums.

Consult Us. We test and fit your Eyes. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Optical Instruments of all kinds. Artificial Human Eyes, &c.
L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 E. Madison-st., Tribune Bldg. 1868—The Old Reliable—1895.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Tuesday's Temptations to Trade

Are exceptionally strong for today. We've solved the problem of how to keep busy in the so-called "dull months." *Price*—the potency of price, is the prop of business. Price today is low. Quality as high as ever.

Capes and Jackets.

Didn't you notice the coolness last night and yesterday? Didn't you miss your Jacket or Cape? Don't you agree with us that at our price it's foolish to do without a light wrap? You see you can buy 'em now for a mere trifle as compared with their value.

Jackets—150 of them, all silk lined, formerly sold for $15.00, $18.00, and $20.00, cheviots, coverts, clays, broadcloths, kerseys, and meltons, black, navy, browns, gray, and tans—tight fitting or box fronts, large sleeves—all sizes, reduced to........ 5.00

Capes—This season's styles, all colors, double and single capes, plain and lace trimmed, lined and unlined, thousands of them sold this season at $8.00, $10.00, and $12,—all reduced to........ 2.50

Great Clearing Sale of Dress Goods.

Remnant prices obtain on goods in all lengths, cut from the piece. No use pawing over remnants when you can get just what you want at similar prices.

40 to 52-inch goods in all wool and mohair and wool Crepons, novelty Serges, novelty Bourettes, fancy Brocades, mixed Tweeds, German Cheviots, Granite and Tartan Plaids, Silk Hair Lines, Storm Serges, all worth to $2.00 a yard—today........ 50c

Dress Robes—$10.00, $12.00, and $15.00 Pattern Dresses, all wool, mohair, and silk and wool—exclusive patterns and choicest effects—per pattern........ 4.75

Brilliantines, Sicilians, Glaces, Mohairs, and many new weaves never before shown—now on sale, at per yard........ 50c and upward

Challies—The all wool French Challies and the fine silk stripe Challies, light and dark grounds, splendid effects, worth several times the price—per yard today........ 18c

Lace Sale—Extraordinary.

No such offering as that just gone into effect at C., P., S. & Co.'s has ever been recorded in the annals of lace selling. An auction purchase—50,000 yards from the great New York auction sale—embracing most of this season's popular fashions—bought at a snap—will sell marvelously low:

Cluny, Point de Paris, Valenciennes, Guipure de Gene,
Net Top Milan, Venise, Flanders Point, Torchons—

All in one grand sale, with 200 feet of selling space and plenty of salespeople to wait on all comers. There are
Laces to trim summer dresses,
Laces to trim capes and wraps,
Laces for lingerie and trousseaux,
Laces for linens and napery,
Laces for curtains and home ornamentation.

All divided into only three lots and selling at so low a price it would seem impossible—it would be impossible except for our most fortunate purchase—

15c Worth to 75c. 10c Worth to 50c. 5c Worth to 35c.

Supply future needs at these figures and you'll be doing a wise act.

Sale of Summer Suits.

Dresses and costumes of all sorts are made by us and offered by us during our July clearing sale at figures insuring a neat saving of money on every purchase.

Summer Lawn Dresses—very dainty and pretty fabrics, made up in the most stylish and pleasing fashion, the very latest fashionable points all introduced and now going at about half price—viz.: ....$9.00, $7.50, $4.50, and 2.75

Special offering of Duck Suits in light and dark colors—reduced from $2.75 and closing at........ 1.50

Pique Suits in Tuxedo blazer and Eton styles, very stylish—formerly cheap at $4.50, now cheaper at........ 2.10

Bicycle Suits—made of fine covert cloth and tweed mixtures—the most serviceable, neatest, and most approved styles—complete costume........ 13.50

Bathing Suits—all-wool flannel and fine brilliantine, braid trimmed—$5 and $4 values—selling at........$3.75 and 2.50

Shoes, Caps, and Bags sold separately.

Waists and Skirts.

We're still keeping the lead firmly established, allowing none within safe competing distance of our great third floor appareling section.

Laundered Shirt Waists—stripes, checks, and figures, assorted styles in Percale and Fine Lawn—values up to $1.50 because slightly soiled—choice of this lot will be........ 75c

Japanese Silk Waists—made in our own workrooms of fine washable silks in beautiful colorings and stripe effects—$5.00 would be none too high a price, but we're selling them at........ 2.98

Black and Navy Serge Skirts, all actually worth $5.00—correct, stylish, serviceable, and extra bargain at, each........ 3.75

Tweed Skirts in Tan and Grey Mixtures that were $4.50—now selling out at........ 2.25

Imported Wash Goods.

Unequaled values today. Supply the greatest, variety the largest, and prices fallen to pieces.

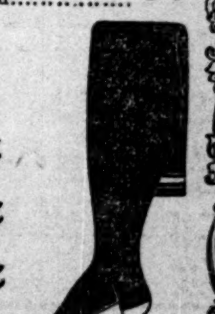
36-inch Imported French Organdies—new styles that were late in arriving, the last of our heavy import orders—likely the last chance to secure a 60c Organdy for... 25c

Imported Lawns and Corded Dimities—all the newest colors in beautiful stripes, polka dots, figures, and black and white—splendid 25c values for..... 12½c

Fine Dimities—the much sought after—all the latest colors and designs—delightfully cool for waists and house gowns—cheap at 20c, but going today at, per yd........ 8c

Remnants of Wash Goods—All Remnants without reserve—a great big lot of odds and ends, short lengths and dress lengths, every sort of wash fabric worth 12½c to 50c a yard, today, per yd........ 5c

Sale of Stockings.



Ladies' Pure White Hose, double heel and toe, so popular with the white canvas shoes, our $1 quality goes today at, per pair........ 50c

Ladies' Eiffel Fast Black Cotton Hosiery, with white split sole, as shown in illustration—splendidly easy and soft, have always been 50c, and go now at per pair 33c

Tan Hose for Ladies—their growth in popularity leads us to secure another lot of the best stainless shades, and we're ready today with 50c qualities at.. 25c

Fine Shoes. Second Floor.

"Regardless of cost" is none too strong a statement of the way we're closing out all our broken lines of Shoes.

Ladies' very fine Vici Kid Button and Lace Boots, hand-turned or medium soles, every style—$3 and $4 boots—at........ 2.00

Ladies' Laced Oxfords, fine kid and russet, all sizes........ 1.00

Ladies' extra fine Boots, cloth or kid tops, laced or buttoned, every style, best hand work, all sizes, $5, $6, and $7 boots, at........ 3.00

Misses' Fine Kid or Russet Spring Heel Boots, laced or buttoned........ 1.50

Children's Russet Kid Spring Heel Boots........ 1.00

Boys' and Youths' Russet Calf Laced Boots........ 1.50

Men's Shoes—In Basement.

The only place we sell Men's Shoes is in the Basement Shoe Parlors. It's the most satisfactory and economical Men's Shoe Salesroom in Chicago. We prove this proposition every day. Here's some more proof:

Men's Shoes that are selling on State-st. every day at $4.00 and $5.00—fine tans, patent leathers, and calfskin—elegant styles and serviceable shoes—per pair........ 2.95

Men's Tan Shoes, such as are retailing in all shoe houses at $2.00 a pair—good stock and at the price a rare pick-up—per pair........ 1.25

OUR "WONDER" SALES.

Lose no time. Come early. The bargain is too big to miss. This time there is a magnificent lot of $25.00 and $30.00 suits at

$12.50 for choice of 1,000 Fine Suits.

Great variety of patterns, finest fabrics, fashionably made, all new, 1895 styles, sacks and cutaways, not an undesirable suit in the lot. A finer lot of men's clothing has never been offered at a special sale in Chicago. Our "Wonder" Sales have fallen like a bomb-shell in the camps of our competitors. They advertise special bargains and we divide their price by two. They can't understand how such things are possible. To them "The Putnam" is a greater mystery than the Holmes case. In the meantime hundreds of our pleased patrons are carrying away the most desirable suits in the world for only $12.50. Sale continues until 10 p. m. Saturday.

For Bargain Tuesday Only.

Splendid lot of Men's All-Wool Suits, light and dark colors, large variety of patterns of different fabrics. They are fashionably made and are from well-known and reliable factories. There is nothing cheap about them except the price.

$5.50 for Choice of Suits.

The other stores are selling identically the same suits at $10.00, $12.00, $15.00. You make no mistake in buying these suits. They are big value for the money.

150 Bicycle Suits, all sizes, five splendid patterns, $8.00 value. Bargain Tuesday $4.00
1,000 pairs Men's All-Wool Pants, black and many styles of fancy mixtures, worth $3.00 to $5.00. Bargain Tuesday $1.50
Straw Hats, large lines of the finer grades, worth $2.00 to $3.50........ $1.00
1,000 All-Wool Knee Pants Suits, all sizes, for boys, ages 4 to 14 years, worth $5.00. Bargain Tuesday........ $2.00
Silk Club Ties, Reversible Silk 4-in-Hands, Imperials, and Tecks, for Bargain Tuesday........ 13c
Fancy Trimmed Night Shirts........ 35c
Warranted four-ply collars, all sizes........ 9c
Men's Fast Black and Tan Hose, 3 pairs........ 25c
Undershirts and Drawers. Bargain Tuesday.. 15c
Negligee Shirts, some odd sizes........ 25c
Laundered Negligee Shirts, $1.00 value........ 50c

The Putnam
113-117 Madison St. 131-133 Clark St.

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FARGO, C. H., & CO., 196-200 Market-st., Manufacturers "Ball Bearing" Bicycle Shoes.

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MONROE, W. F., 143 Dearborn, Tel. 4177. Flor de Tadema Havana Cigars.

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BARNETT BROS. (on orders), 159 Water-st.

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BAGGOT, E., 171 Adams-st. Br.: 902 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo., Mfrs. fine gas and electric fixtures.
REVELL, ALEXANDER H., & CO., Agents for the Mitchell Vance Co., Wabash-av. and Adams-st. Tel. 1029.

HATS.
BARNES, J. S., Fashionable Hatter, 86 Madison-st. Established 1848.

INSURANCE.
MARK T. LEONARD, Gen. Agts., 315 Dearborn-st. Low in price. High in quality. Michigan Mutual Life. Assets, $5,000,000. Age 30, $11.59; age 40, $13.80 per $1,000. Endowment policies at life rates. Liberal commission to agents.

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MARSHALL, GEO. E., Columbus Memorial Bldg.

MARINE MACHINERY.
MARINE IRON WORKS, Marine Machinery Mfrs., Clybourn and Southport-avs.

MEDICAL BOOKSELLERS.
COLEGROVE & CO., E. H., 52 Randolph-st.
KEENER, THE W. T., CO., 96 Washington-st.

MINERAL WATER.
GENEVA LITHIA Mineral W., 52 Randolph-st.

MONUMENTS.
AMERICAN GRANITE CO., 410 Masonic Temple. Monuments & mausoleums, designers, sculptors.

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BOERLIN, LOUIS, CO., 84 Washington-st.
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BORSCH, HENRY, Scientific Optician, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
SOMMER, W. C., with Hyman, Berg & Co., Cor. State and Washington-sts.
WALKER, 210½ Clark-st., human eye maker, spectacles and eye-glasses fitted free by oculist.

PRODUCE COMMISSION.
LARIMORE & CO., 171 S. Water—Butter & Eggs.

SAFETY VAULTS.
CENTRAL SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS, conducted by Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Rookery Bldg. Capital and surplus, $3,900,000.

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MARINE IRON WORKS, Steam Yacht Builders, Clybourn and Southport-avs.

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DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 FIFTH-AV., RUPTURE specialist, expert truss fitter; best trusses from $2 up to $15; elastic stockings, shoulder braces, etc.
CHAS. TRUAX, GREENE & CO., 75 Wabash-av.